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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1918.

No. 260.—The following appointments and postings are ordered consequent on the deputation on special duty of the Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm Edward Couchman, I.C.S., as Member of the Committee on Division of Functions :—

(1) Hon'ble Mr. Norman Edward Marjoribanks, I.C.S., to act as Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue and to be Commissioner of Land Revenue and Forests.

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.E.S., to act as Second Member, Board of Revenue.

(3) The Hon'ble Mr. Robert Arthur Graham, I.C.S., to act as Third Member, Board of Revenue.

(4) Mr. Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, to act as Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Departments.

(5) Mr. Cecil Fabian Brackenbury, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., I.C.S., or until further orders.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1918.

No. 801.—M.R.Ry. Tyagaraja Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Tanjore district, privilege leave for twenty days from the 18th November 1918 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 802.—M.R.Ry. Venkataramma Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, an extension of privilege leave for ten days with permission to affix Sunday the 1st December 1918 thereto under articles 260 and 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, November 2d, 1918.

No. 603.—Mr. John Collyer Adam, Bar.-at-Law, to be Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, with effect from the 19th December 1917.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1918.

(With effect from the 18th November 1918.)

No. 604.—M.R.Ry. Adiyapada Subrahmanya Pillai, Sub-Registrar, third grade, to act as Registrar of Assurances, with grade, *vice* M.R.Ry. Tyagaraja Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, on leave or until further orders.

POSTING.

No. 605.—M.R.Ry. Adiyapada Subrahmanya Pillai, Joint Sub-Registrar II, Tanjore, and acting Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tanjore, to be Registrar of Assurances, Tanjore district.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1918.

No. 606.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as in first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.Ry. Vellala Ramalinga Sastri Venkatayya, acting Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Badvel taluk, in the district of Cuddapah.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1918.

M.R.Ry. Chittoor Rudra Pillai, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tirupati, in the district of Chittoor.

M.R.Ry. Kadiyala Purushottama Pantulu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, in the district of Ganjam.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1918

M.R.Ry. Somayajula Narasimham .. .. } Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates, in
M.R.Ry. Nadimpalli Hanumanta Rao .. } the district of Kistna.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1918.

M.R.Ry. Bantwal Ananda Baliga, Sub-Magistrate, in the district of South Kanara.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1918

No. 607.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the undermentioned Sub-Registrar special Magistrates, in the district of Tinnevelly, to try offences punishable under section 112 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, which may be committed within the limits of the villages specified opposite to their names:—

Name of officer.	Names of villages.
(1) M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Narasimha Ayyar Avargal.	Illambuvanam, Padantapuli, Kila Idai, Kamaya-nayakkanpatti, Pungavarnattam, Mettilpatti, Nambiperum and Peder
(2) M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Nayudu Sundaram Nayudu Avargal.	Rayagiri, Tenmalai, Nelkattumsevel, Viswanatha-peri, Ramanadhapuram and Gudalur.
(3) M.R.Ry. Venkateswara Pillai Pillai Shanmugham Pillai Avargal	Ayanaratta, Vellalankottai, Kadambur, Tenku Ilandaikulam, Agilandapuram, Panaikulam, Ilavalan-gal, Vadakku Ilandaikkulam, Periyakkottai and Marudanayagu.
(4) M.R.Ry. Sermadevi Harisarvajana Rao Venkata Rao Avargal.	Kileshuntamani and Malayadikurichi.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1918.

No. 608.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Cecil Fabian Brachenbury, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, in the district of Chingleput.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1918.

M.R.Ry. Sirum Viraraghavaswami Nayudu Garu, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Guntur.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1918.

No. 609.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 343, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by Notifications Nos. 402, dated the 26th May 1913, and 537, dated the 7th August 1915, published at pages 846 and 729 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 and the 10th August 1915, respectively:—

M.R.Ry. Savarimuttu Pillai Selvanayakam Pillai Avargal—for the town of Trichinopoly, in the district of Trichinopoly.

M.R.Ry. Alfred Tyagarajulu Palmer Avargal—for the town of Cocanada, in the district of Godavari.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1918.

M.R.By. Parai Virappa Pillai Pannua Pillai Avargal and M.R.By. Rao Sahib Kalpathi Ayya Pattar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the bench of magistrates, Palghat, in the district of Malabar.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1918.

No. 810.—Under the provisions of section 3 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (V of 1882), the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Muhammad Muhi-ud-din Sahib, Third-class Magistrate, Kudala, in the district of Ganjam, with power to try cases charged under the Act.

No. 811.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Ramachandra Rao Ranganatha Rao, Sub-Registrar of Milattur, Papanasam taluk, in the district of Tanjore, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Milattur, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, and section 112 (2) and (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, which may be committed within the limits of the unions of Milattur and Ayyampettai, Papanasam taluk, in the district of Tanjore:—

I. Ordinary powers.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 1—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. Additional powers.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1918.

In notification No. 674, dated the 30th September 1918, published at page 1129 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th October 1918, *substitute* "M.R.By. Samuel Davies" *for* "M.R.Ry. Rayapattah Samuel Davies."

Fort St. George, December 3, 1918.

Delete the undermentioned words occurring at the top of page 1122 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th October 1918, and *insert* them under notification No. 715, Home (Judicial), dated the 29th October 1918, published at the same page:—

Mr. Alfred Victor DeRozario, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Chingleput.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1918.

No. 812.—Whereas the area comprised by the villages mentioned below has been found to be in a disturbed state and whereas from the conduct of the Shanar and Maravar sections of the inhabitants of the said area, it has been found expedient to increase the number of police stationed in it, it is hereby notified, under section 15 of the Police Act, 1861, that for a period of one year from the 1st October 1918, such police force as may be considered necessary by the Governor in Council, in addition to the fixed complement quartered in the said area, shall be entertained therein, and the cost of that force shall be defrayed by the Shanar and Maravar sections of the inhabitants of that area according to such apportionment as may be made by the Magistrate of the district:—

	Names of villages.	Taluk in which situated.
1.	Kunatti	Madukkottai.
2.	Sangayalipatti	Do.
3.	Pappankulam	Do.
4.	Sendamangal	Do.
5.	Seemamangal	Do.
6.	Sangappadi	Do.
7.	Ulagamadai	Do.
8.	Karungulam	Do.
9.	Udayarkottai	Do.
10.	Sigampuram	Do.
11.	Kokkudi	Do.
12.	Uppukkaiyur	Do.
13.	Kolankulam	Do.
14.	Mangudi	Do.
15.	Peruvalkarupatti	Do.
16.	Mookkandipatti	Do.
17.	Udayarvalkattupatti	Do.
18.	Nedungulam	Do.
19.	Ammanampatti	Do.
20.	Mankudisu	Do.
21.	Kottupechulam	Do.
22.	Odiyankulam	Do.
23.	Pannikonam	Do.
24.	Sembarkulam	Do.
25.	Nattam Nedungulam	Do.
26.	Poothalam	Do.
27.	Kannisori	Do.
28.	Vikramandiyapuram	Do.
29.	Aramori	Do.
30.	Marutharganallur	Do.
31.	Nallur	Do.
32.	Seyyamangulam	Do.
33.	Mookkulam	Do.
34.	Periyur	Do.
35.	Pulvalkulam	Do.
36.	Unnipattai Karkudiam	Do.
37.	Pannaimandal	Do.
38.	Kanjamankulam	Do.
39.	Kavilangulam	Do.
40.	Vachikulam or Vachiyandal	Do.
41.	Poolaiatti	Do.
42.	Athikulam	Do.
43.	Gundukulam	Do.
44.	Vappankulam	Do.
45.	Vannangulam	Do.
46.	Olagapuli	Do.
47.	Vadangulam	Do.
48.	Kollangulam	Do.
49.	Kottamandal	Do.
50.	Velangulam	Do.
51.	Muthalnadu	Arupokottai.
52.	Mushakurichi	Do.
53.	Karalakulkarn	Do.
54.	Ammakulvan	Do.
55.	Velangudi	Do.
56.	Vadugachcheruvu	Sivaganga zamin.
57.	Vagaiyandal	Do.
58.	Pethamandal	Do.

No. 813.—The following name of an auditor, whose certificate granted by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, has been renewed, is published for general information:—

Name—C M Sivaprakasam; Address—No. 60, Krishnappa Naick Tank street, Madras; Restricted or unrestricted—Restricted; Permanent or temporary—Temporary; Date of expiry after renewal—31st December 1919; Languages the accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit—English and Tamil only.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1918.

Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·30 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for the extension of the compound of the Government rest-house at Gollahhadra and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Gunapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Gunapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Gunapur taluk, Gollahhadra village.

	Acres.
Zamindari dry, waste, belonging to Maharaja of Jeypore, bounded on the north by road; east by dry or jungle; south and west by jirayiti wet land of Gurida Herna	0·30

L. G. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1918.

No. 109.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licences to the undermentioned ministers to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

M. R. Ry. Vanja Santhoshum Guru of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Tummapuram in the taluk of Narasaraopet in the district of Guntur.

M.R. Ry. Pallagura Bhutharam Guru of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Tabada in the taluk of Narasaraopet in the district of Guntur.

No. 110.—Under sections 8 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licences granted under the said sections to the Reverend John Henry Waresham of the American Arcot Mission in the district of Chittoor on the 19th day of February 1918 are hereby revoked.

No. 111.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licence granted under the said section to the undermentioned missionaries on the dates specified against each are hereby revoked:—

The Reverend Michael Joseph of the Church of Sweden Mission in the district of Trichinopoly—4th day of January 1904.

The Reverend Gnanavelyu Isaac of the Church of Sweden Mission in the district of Chingleput—10th day of May 1902.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1918.

In Home (Miscellaneous) Department notification No. 98, dated the 9th October 1918, published on page 1037 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd October 1918—

For "the Reverend Lakshmana Tranjore Stephen" *read* "the Reverend Lakshmana Ignatius Stephen".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1918.

No. 112.—In view of the cessation of hostilities, the Governor in Council hereby notifies that, in addition to the public holidays already notified as such for the ensuing Christmas, Monday, the 23rd December 1918, will be a general holiday for all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Paper Currency office, and (3) the General Stamp office which will be opened from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1918.

No. 131.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays . . . . Christmas day (Wednesday, the 25th December) . . . . the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1918:—

Tuesday, the 17th December	.. .. ..	Bara Wafat.
Thursday, the 26th "	.. .. ..	Christmas.
Friday, the 27th "	.. .. ..	
Saturday, the 28th "	.. .. ..	
Tuesday, the 31st "	.. .. ..	

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil, with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Paper Currency office and (3) the General Stamp office (which will be opened from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.), will be closed:—

Tuesday, the 24th December	.. ..	Christmas.
Monday, the 30th "	.. ..	

H. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1918.

No. 65.— Statement of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for September 1918.

REVENUE.	Current year. Sep. 1918.	Current year. April 1918 to Sep. 1918.	Current year. Budget proportion.	Current year. Budget estimate, 1918–1919.	Previous year. Sep. 1917.	Previous year. April 1917 to Sep. 1917.	Actuals, 1918-1919, compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.	EXPENDITURE.	Current year. Sep. 1918.	Current year. April 1918 to Sep. 1918.	Current year. Prepare timate altered grant.	Current year. Budget, estimate 1918–1919.	Previous year. Sep. 1917.	Previous year. April 1917 to Sep 1917.	Actuals, 1918–1919, compared with proportionate altered grant plus or minus.
Civil Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Civil Charges	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ..	81,189	88,81,833	85,50,000	3,87,00,000	60,785	34,45,571	+ 3,04,930	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	62,316	1,37,271	1,29,000	2,80,000	61,102	1,10,493	+ 9,213
IV.—Stamps	6,81,452	39,14,543	38,71,000	78,75,000	7,07,043	37,67,569	+ 47,013	2. Assignments and Compensations ..	38,246	2,79,713	1,80,000	3,95,000	41,241	1,91,018	+ 24,732
V.—Excise	20,96,026	1,07,26,175	97,07,000	3,01,14,000	17,10,250	94,26,050	+ 13,19,174	3. Land Revenue	11,00,942	36,77,684	63,44,000	1,27,63,000	10,75,115	32,06,088	+ 33,016
VIII.—Income-tax	1,20,414	18,59,276	10,75,000	32,50,000	1,27,881	13,00,147	+ 7,59,279	7. Excise	79,849	6,21,331	9,61,000	9 21,000	71,663	6,49,088	+ 99,301
IX.—Forest	3,97,453	20,11,482	20,82,000	46,45,000	5,17,301	28,00,582	— 61,618	8. Stamps	3,397	19,240	14,000	34,000	5,168	16,300	+ 2,940
X.—Registration	2,36,241	14,62,849	13,93,000	25,50,000	2,20,321	13,04,414	+ 58,434	11. Forest	2 21,958	13,96,662	12 49,000	30 17,000	2,28,622	15,33,697	+ 63,053
XII.—Interest	48,129	2,69,315	2,94,000	5,03,000	49,651	2,71,137	— 24,185	12. Registration	1,34,213	7,17,691	6,71,000	16,53,000	1,14,29.	6,53,666	+ 45,994
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	92,780	5,61,574	5,96,000	10,70,000	1 02,216	6,24,586	— 31,426	13 Interest on Ordinary Debt	..	..	..	3,55,000	..	..	..
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails ..	67,302	3 07,782	3,55 000	6,10,000	38,140	4 20,210	+ 2,12,782	16. General Administration	1,31,361	8,16,641	7,87,000	16,89,000	1 27,049	7,80 631	+ 31,610
XVII.—Police	44,280	2,70,962	2,75 000	5,32,000	45,596	3,83,380	+ 8,762	16-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	7,41,849	42,79,292	43 43,000	89,13,000	7,28,440	42,04,811	+ 85,761
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	16	75	..	..	..	..	+ 75	16 B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	1 61,161	9,07,695	9 20 000	18,80,000	1,34 280	8,46,996	+ 1,77,096
XIX.—Education	24,762	1,08,268	3,10,000	6 20,000	33,809	1 93,211	— 18,761	20. Police	5,59,495	27,79,329	30 38,000	1,20,15,000	6,74 495	26,21,615	+ 2,57,672
XX-A.—Medical	21,838	1,89,201	97 000	2,35 000	7,401	99,154	+ 90 047	21. Ports and Pilotage	3,694	16,094	14,000	42,000	8,019	13,374	+ 2,394
XX-B.—Sanitation	1,509	10 249	6 000	14 000	806	7,864	+ 4,385	24. Education	10,75,444	56,07,927	60,56,000	1,12,95,000	8 78,264	53,18,041	+ 2,12,210
XXI-A.—Agriculture	37,857	1,78,119	93,000	1,89,000	29,919	86,677	+ 91,115	24-A. Medical	1,71,650	10 03,627	13 70 000	28,14,000	2,09 277	10 27,503	— 1,06 476
								24-B. Sanitation	1,13,243	6,41,921	7,70,000	14,66,000	91,470	5 01,501	+ 1,71,001
XXI-B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	89,310	9,78,281	3,84,000	17,21 000	94,331	9,54,225	— 5,076	26. Political	7,329	44,869	80,000	80,000	6,562	47,041	+ 209
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, etc.	10,377	64,000	60,000	1,20,000	9,466	60,276	+ 3,724	26-A. Agriculture	1,00,297	6,00,375	7,21,000	14,68,000	1,00,949	6,04,375	— 50,625
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	7,840	83,824	49,000	1,26,000	6,662	48,031	+ 14,824	26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	1,34,136	8,00,736	8,09,000	17,77,000	4,14,091	9,21,076	— 1,18,290
XXIV.—Miscellaneous ..	38 122	1,08,963	71 000	8,12,000	26,234	94,145	+ 67,960	29 Superannuations, etc.	3,09 939	17,90,451	17,78,000	35,60,000	3,41,387	16,13,275	+ 89,101
XXIX.—Major Works— Direct Receipts ..	83,279	1,03,462	1,00,000	1,80,000	11,302	1,01,782	+ 1,680	30 Stationery and Printing	30,627	2,33,214	3,98,000	14 63 000	49,793	2,74,298	— 60,585
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—								32 Miscellaneous	1,84,785	9 10,481	2,87,000	13 81,000	52,853	2 28,534	+ 61,947
Civil Officers ..	899	10,018	20,000	23 000	2,028	10,607	— 1,089	33. Famine Relief	..	..	..	..	..	1,26	..
Public Works Officers ..	7,359	1,39,241	1,03 000	2,30,000	28,277	1,35,422	+ 6,941	43. Major Works— Working Expenses	28,414	4,01,937	6,72,000	11 53,000	1,96,288	6 06 043	— 2,74,096
XXXI.—Civil Works—								Interest on Debt	..	..	..	14,70,000	..	..	..
Civil Officers	886	6,944	4,000	10,000	227	4,000	+ 2,944	45 Minor Works and Navigation— Civil Officers	79,486	2,98,845	4,19,000	8,72,000	84 600	2,66,682	+ 1,32,163
Public Works Officers ..	37,471	4,70,849	1,58,000	4,02,000	35,370	1,85,000	— 18,824	Public Works Officers	9,56,243	16,07,949	19,81,000	33,80,000	3,23,994	13,85,615	— 3,33,057
								46. Civil Works— Civil Officers	66,306	24,24,751	24,36,000	37,05,000	14,630	10,49,700	+ 50,782
Total, Revenue ..	41,97,839	3,20,83,074	2,98,17 000	8,56,35,000	36,01,145	3,07,10,315	+ 26,72,674	Public Works Officers	4,93,882	21 86,163	27,65,000	59,36,000	6,62,908	29,71,097	+ 9,91,162
								Total, Expenditure ..	72,29,216	3,32,16,200	3,34,74,000	8,42,10,000	56,26,580	3,05,97,092	+ 9,74,010

O. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1918

No. 466.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, M R Ry. N. S. Kolandaiswami Pillai Avargal, Assistant Director of Agriculture, VI Circle, is granted privilege leave for two months and a half from or after the 15th December 1918.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1918.

No. 497.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

COMMERCE—WAR.

Delhi, the 21st November 1918.

No. 2-T.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the entry "Société d'Exportation et d'Importation Coloniales, Tientsin," shall be deleted from the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 27th April 1918, as subsequently amended.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1918.

No. 468.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estate Village Service Act, 1894, the Governor in Council directs that Revenue Notification No. 514, dated 28th November 1919, published on page 1465 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th December 1918, be cancelled so far as it relates to the inam village of Jillellavalasa and that the provisions of the said Act be re-extended to it with effect from 1st November 1918.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1918.

No. 469.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, the operation of the Act was extended to the inam villages of Gunnapalli and Sitanagaram in the Ellore taluk of the Kistna district by means of the general Notification No. 339, dated the 10th August 1909, published on page 825 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th August 1909, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that this notification is withdrawn so far as it relates to these two villages and that the provisions of the Act shall cease to apply thereto with effect from 1st January 1919.

Fort St. George, November 8, 1918.

No. 451.— HIDES AND SKINS.

1. *Flaying and curing of hides.*—Indian hides are being made into belts and harness for the King's Armies. If the Armies cannot get boots and harness they cannot fight. For this reason it is the duty of every one to see that Indian leather is not wasted. Do not therefore allow hides to be either cut or branded or to rot for want of care in curing. They are of the greatest importance for the war.

2. *Flaying.*—Do not cut a hide when flaying. A cut in a hide makes its value less by Rs. 4 or Rs. 5. The owner of the hide will lose this. The butcher should therefore be fined for each cut made in the hide when flaying.

Flay the hide from the carcase as soon as possible. If it is allowed to rot at all, the value of the hide is lost. Use a knife with a bevelled edge (½" bevel). If you do this, you will be less likely to cut the hide. In flaying slit the hide open from the front of the knee by dividing the knee cap in two. Do not slit up underneath or from the back of the knee.

3. *Branding.*—Brand marks on a hide reduce the value greatly. A deep brand means a loss of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5. Cattle should not be branded so as to injure the hide.

4. *Curing with wet salt.*—Lay the hide flat, flesh side up, and spread fine powdered salt all over it. Do this immediately after flaying. Otherwise the hide will rot and the owner will lose its value. The salt must not fall off when the hide is folded. In folding two men should take hold of the back and fore shank and fold the hide so that one side lies exactly on the other. Then fold the bellies towards the ridge. Then sprinkle a handful of salt over it, and fold in both ends to retain as much of the salt as possible. Then complete the folding. A hide treated in this way will keep without rotting for a long time. Too much khari salt must not be used as it contains a chemical which injures the hide.

5. *Dry-salted curing.*—A dry-salted hide weighs half as much as one cured by wet-salting. There is therefore a saving of railway freight. After a hide has been salted as above, open it and throw it over a pole, in the shade, flesh side up. Allow it to dry and when nearly dry, take it down and press it along the ridge to make it lie flat. Then allow it to dry completely. The hide must be thoroughly dry before it is packed, otherwise when several hides are packed together, heat will be caused and the hide will rot. This is especially important in hot weather. Much money is lost by the hides being packed before they are thoroughly dry in order to dispatch them early.

6. *Frame drying.*—Stretch the hide as far as possible and nail it down flat to the frame, flesh side up. Allow the hide to dry thoroughly. If the hide is taken off the frame before it is dry, it will crinkle. When this happens air cannot reach the folds, and these parts of the hides rot. All curing should be done in the shade.

M. YOUNG,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1918.

No. 114.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. L. E. Saunders, Special Officer in charge of the Chenchus of the Nallamalais Hills in the Kurnool district, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the date of relief.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1918.

No. 115.—The following posting of a forest officer is ordered :—

Mohammed Abdul Hafiz Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, *to be* District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari, and to join forthwith.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1918.

In notification No. 100 published under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, on page 982 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th April 1918, *for* the schedule attached thereto *substitute* the following schedule :—

District.	Taluk.	Village	Name of block.	Description and boundaries.
Tinnevelly	Srivaikuntam.	Mullakadu ..	Mullakadu block.	The block comprises Survey Nos. 347 to 359 and 790 (area 949·25 acres)
Do. ..	Do.	Tuticorin ..	The Hare Island.	The island comprises Survey Nos. 392 and 394 (area 281·71 acres).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1918.

No. 116.—In pursuance of section 6 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (IX of 1914), read with the Emergency Legislation Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that paddy and rice are being unreasonably withheld from the market in the Kistna district.

No. 117.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below 'reserved forest' under the Act :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Area.	Description and boundaries.
Coimbatore ..	Avanashi ..	S. No. 423 of Nellikorai village addition to the Nellimalai reserve.	acs. 2·41	A patta land forming an enclosure within the Nellimalai reserve and bounded on all sides by the Nellimalai reserve.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council under clause (a) of section 4 of the same Act, appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to enquire into and determine the existence nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right to any forest produce of such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in chapter II of the said Act. His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 4 of the Act appoints the District Forest Officer, Central Coimbatore division, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the authority vested in him by section 11 of the said Act, appoints the Collector of Coimbatore, for the time being, to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

Fort St. George, December 27, 1918.

No. 118.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described below 'reserved forest' under the said Act :—

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Area.	Description of boundaries.
1	Upper Godavari.	Sugar taluk ..	Chavla block ..	sq. mls. 5·64	*North.*—Starting from a point about 7 furlongs 6 chains East by south of the village of Tippapur and about 1 mile 2 furlongs 3 chains approximately east-north-east of the village of Kalpaka, the boundary line runs approximately east for a distance of about one furlong to a point; thence it runs approximately south-east by south for a distance of about 1 furlong 9 chains to a point; thence it runs approximately south-east by east for a distance of about 1 furlong 6 chains to the Easter State boundary; thence it runs along the Easter State boundary throughout.

East.—Thence the line runs along the Easter State boundary up to a point where this boundary meets the Chinta stream; thence it runs along the right bank of the Chinta stream to the point where this stream joins the Talpera stream; thence upstream the Talpera at that point, the line follows the right bank of the river to a point about 3 furlongs 8 chains north-east by north of the village of Waddipeta, thence leaving the bank of the Talpera, the line runs in a direction approximately north-west for a distance of about two furlongs to a point; thence it runs approximately west for a distance of about one furlong to a point on the eastern side of the cart-track leading to the Chavla village about three furlongs west-north-west of the village of Waddipeta; thence the line crosses the cart-track and running on a curve to a point about seven chains north-west by north of the village of Wanjapalli; thence the line crosses the cart-track and runs approximately south by west for a distance of about eight chains to a point; thence it runs approximately south-east for a distance of about 1 furlong 6 chains to a point, thence it runs approximately east by south for a distance of about six chains to a point, thence it runs approximately east by north for a distance of about 1 furlong 4 chains to a point where it joins the Talipera stream; thence the line runs along the right bank of the Talpera stream to the north-east corner of the Wanjipalli patch, thence following the Wanjipalli patch line, the line runs approximately west for a distance of about five chains to a point, thence it runs approximately south-east for a distance of about four chains to a point, thence it runs approximately south by east for a distance of about eight chains to a point; thence it runs approximately east for a distance of about five chains to a point where it joins the Talpera stream; thence it runs along the right bank of the Talpera stream to a point about 1 mile 7 furlongs 4 chains approximately north-east by east of the village of Chavla.

South.—Thence the line runs approximately north-west for a distance of about one furlong to a point; thence it runs approximately west-north-west, for a distance of about 4 furlongs 5 chains to a point about 1 mile 3 furlongs 8 chains approximately north-east of the village of Chavla; thence it runs approximately north-west by west for a distance of about 4 furlongs 1 chain to a point, thence it runs slightly south of due west for a distance of about 7 furlongs 2 chains to a point; thence it runs approximately west by north for a distance of about 4 furlongs 8 chains to a point, thence it runs approximately west by south, for a distance of about 2 furlongs 5 chains to a point; thence it runs approximately west-south-west for a distance of about 8 furlongs 9 chains to a point; thence it runs approximately south-west by south for a distance of about 1 mile 7 furlongs 3 chains to a point about 1 mile 4 furlongs approximately north-north-east of the village of Subbampeta; thence it runs approximately west-north-west for a distance of about 6 furlongs 8 chains to a point about 1 mile 3 furlongs 8 chains approximately north-north-east of the village of Subbapeta.

West.—Thence the line runs approximately north-west by north for a distance of about 2 miles 3 furlongs 8½ chains to a point about 1 mile 1 furlong 6 chains approximately due north-east of the village of Kira not about 1 mile 1 furlong 8 chains approximately north-north-east of the village of Wantshantegudem, thence it runs approximately west by north for a distance of about 1 furlong 7 chains 50 links to a point, thence it runs approximately north-west for a distance of about 3 furlongs 4 chains to a point about 1 mile 3 furlong 4 chains approximately north-east of the village of Kirra; thence it runs approximately north-west for a distance of about 2 miles to a point about 7 furlongs 8 chains due east of the main road running from Parnasala to Allakot; thence it runs approximately north-north west for a distance of about 3 furlongs 8 chains to a point; thence it runs approximately north-east by east for a distance of about 5 furlongs 1 chain to a point; thence it runs approximately north north-west, for a distance of about 3 furlongs 5 chains to a point; thence it runs approximately west by north for a distance of about 6 furlongs 6½ chains to a point, thence it runs approximately north-north-west for a distance of about 1 mile 4 furlongs 4 chains to a point about 4 furlongs 1 chain approximately south by east of the village of Kalpaka, thence it runs approximately east by north for a distance of about 1 furlong 4 chains to a point, thence it runs approximately east-north-east for a distance of about one furlong to a point; thence it runs approximately north-east for a distance of about 2 furlongs 7 chains to a point; thence it runs approximately north-east by north for a distance of about 2 furlongs 7 chains to a point, thence it runs approximately north for a distance of about 9 chains to a point about 7 furlongs 2 chains approximately east by north of the village of Kalpaka and 7 furlongs approximately south-east of the village of Tippapur; thence the line runs approximately east-north-east for a distance of about 1 furlong 8 chains to a point, Thence it runs approximately south by east for a distance of about 3 furlongs 7 chains to the starting point.

Note.—It is proposed to retain the following four areas as enclosures within the reserve :—

(1) Pamgappa, I.
(2) Do. II.
(3) Do. III.
(4) Wanjipalli patchy fields.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council under clause (*c*) of section 4 of the same Act appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bhadrachalam Division, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right in regard to any forest produce on such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in chapter II of the said Act. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 4 of the Act appoints the District Forest Officer, Godavari Upper Division, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 11 of the said Act, appoints the Collector of Godavari, for the time being, to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

No. 119.—The following order of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Simla, the 13th November 1918.

No. 12867.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct (i) that Order No. 7352, dated the 9th July 1917, be cancelled so far as it relates to the property of Mr. J. K. E. Maenaig, (ii) that the immovable properties specified below belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Maenaig, hostile foreigners within the meaning of the said Act, be vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, Madras, and (iii) that the said Custodian shall have power to sell the said properties and dispose of the proceeds in such manner as the Government of Madras may direct :—

Description.		Approximate cost.
		Rs.
Mr. Maenaig—		
Buckingham House, Tranquebar		12,000
Mrs. Maenaig—		
(a) Bethesda—former dispensary containing no furniture, Tranquebar		4,000
(b) Two sheds	do. ..	40
(c) One cow shed	do. ..	6
(d) One garden with trees	do. ..	1,500
(e) Land bearing the following description :—		

S. No. in Kolachéri Settlement.	Area.	Approximate value.
	Acs.	Rs.
Dry 277	0·60	600
,, 310 A	0·05	5
,, 310 B-1	0·57	57

Fort St. George, November 26, 1918.

No. 120.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, a 'reserved forest' under the said Act :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of the forest.	Area.	Boundaries
Ganjam ..	Goomsur ..	Ambasore Extension No. 1 (Gobapadora enclosure).	acs. 109·70	*North.*—Starting from cairn No. 1 at the north west corner, the boundary runs south-east for about 220 links to cairn No. 2; thence east for about 300 links to cairn No. 3, thence east for about 310 links to cairn No. 4; thence north-east for about 600 links to cairn No. 5; thence south-east for about 270 links to cairn No. 6; thence south-east for about 735 links to cairn No. 7; thence south-east for about 1,050 links to cairn No. 8; thence south-east for about 510 links to cairn No. 9, the north-east corner. *East.*—Thence south for about 585 links to cairn No. 10, thence south for about 740 links to cairn No. 11; thence south-east by south for about 320 links to cairn No. 12, thence south-east for about 950 links to cairn No. 13; thence south-east for about 340 links to cairn No. 14; thence south east for about, 280 links to cairn No. 15; thence south-south-east for about 500 links to cairn No. 16, the south-east corner. *South.*—Thence west for about 1,450 links to cairn No. 17; thence north west for about 260 links to cairn No. 18; thence north-west for about 1,520 links to cairn No. 19; thence north-west for about 230 links to cairn No. 20; thence north-west for about 720 links to cairn No. 21, thence north-west for about 1,240 links to cairn No. 22, thence north-west for about 820 links to cairn No. 23, thence west, for about 500 links to cairn No. 24 the south-west corner. *West.*—Thence north-west for about 650 links to cairn No. 25, thence south-west for about 640 links to cairn No. 26, thence north for about 100 links to cairn No. 27, thence north for about 360 links to cairn No. 28, thence south east for about 860 links to the starting point (all along the reserve boundary).

The following rights will be admitted :—

1. *Right-of-way No.* 12.—Portion of right-of-way No. 12 from Hajipeda to Jiripeda via, Gobapodora lying within the enclosure.

It commences from the enclosure line between cairns Nos. 18 and 20 and running north-west for about 13 chains as far as Gobapodora (deserted village) turns south-east and running for about 24 chains meets right-of-way No. 12 to Jiripeda on the eastern boundary of the enclosure about 1½ chains south of cairn No. 9 on the enclosure boundary.

2. *Right-of-way No.* 14.—Portion of right-of-way No. 14 footpath from Tumpadora to Gobapodora lying within the enclosure.

It starts from cairn No. 23 of Gobapodora enclosure line and running east for about 22 chains meets the right-of-way No. 12 at Gobapodora village (deserted)

3. *Right-of-way No.* 15.—For loss of right-of-way No. 15 footpath from Gobapodora to Gundalying within the enclosure.

It commences from a point on right-of-way No. 14 about 11 chains west of the junction of right-of-way Nos. 12 and 14 and running north-west for about 8 chains meets the right-of way No. 16 at cairn No. 1 on the enclosure boundary.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council under clause (a) of section 4 of the same Act, appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Goomsur, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer, (1) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right in regard to any forest produce on such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in Chapter II of the said Act. His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 4 of the Act appoints the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, appoints the Collector of Ganjam for the time being, to hear appeals from the orders the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1918.

No. 121.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below 'reserved forest' under the Act:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk	Village.	Name of block.	Description and boundaries.
Tinnevelly ..	Tenkasi ..	Ilanji	S No. 1357 (Hopes Estate) area 183 acres 53 cents.	An enclosure in Kuttalam Reserved forest surrounded on all sides by reserves

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under clause (a) of section 4 of the same Act, appoints the Revenue Divisional officer, Tinnevelly, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement officer (1) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the lands comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right in regard to any forest produce on such lands, and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in chapter II of the said Act. His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 4 of the Act appoints the District Forest officer, Tinnevelly-cum-Ramnad, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, appoints the Collector of Tinnevelly, for the time being, to hear appeals from orders of the Settlement officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1918.

No. 122.—The following order of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Simla, the 13*th November* 1918.

No. 12845.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct (i) that the properties specified below together with the dividends, interest, rents, profits, income, etc., due in respect thereof, belonging to or held for, or on behalf of the undermentioned hostile foreigners and hostile firms within the meaning of the said Act, be vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, Madras, and (ii) that the said Custodian shall have power to sell the said properties and dispose of the proceeds in such manner as the Government of Madras may direct :—

Name.	Number of shares.	Company in which vested.	Certificate number.	Share number.	Face value of each share
					Rs.
Mrs. M. D. Remmers ..	8	Bank of Madras ..	117/8	345, 746, 2206, 2343, 2634 and 3522	100
Do. ..	8	Do. ..	132/10	4411, 4412, 4787, 4889, 4900 and 4213.	100
Do. ..	5	Do ..	117/11	4914, 4915, 5244, 5295 and 5423.	100
Do. ..	6	Do. ..	117/12	6780, 6187, 6300, 6628 and 6792.	100
Do. ..	9	Do ..	117/13	7158, 7308 to 7308, 7310, 7659 and 7660.	100
Do ..	9	Do ..	117/14	9734, 10287 to 10276, 10771 and 11713 to 11718.	100
Do. ..	9½	Do. ..	132/710	14358 to 14367 and 14802.	100
A. K. Wernigg ..	8.	M. Vayrajech & Co.. Limited.	Unke com.	....	100
Oscar Remmers ..	6 Pref.	Messrs. Spencer & Co., Limited.	31	1943 to 1957	100
Do. ..	10 Pref.	Do	498	3037 to 3038	100
Koch Lantorn & Co.	50 Pref	Do	278	3852 to 3911	100
Robert Schlunberg	200 Pref	Do	238	5977 to 6176	100
Do. .	100 Ordy	Do	107	3081 to 3180	100
Do. .	100 Ordy	Do	108	3181 to 3280	100
Rev. G. O. Kellenbenz ..	7 Pref.	Do	747	10862 to 10868	100
G. A. Suppell .. .	25 Pref.	United Breweries, Limited Ltd.	110	2141 to 2165	100
J. Remers	2 Ordy.	Do.	189	9217 and 9218. ..	75

Fort St. George, December 2, 1918

No. 123.—His Excellency the Governor in Council declares under the provisions of section 15 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below shall be constituted 'reserved forests' under the Act with effect from 1st February 1919 :—

SCHEDULE.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

GUDALUR TIRUPPATTAIYAM TALUK.

Serial number.		Number and name of enclosure in the Gattiyalattur reserved forest.	Survey number.	Extent.
				acs.
1.	2.	Chinna (ma) durgam, hamlet of Kuiyanmandalam.	94 to 99	14 13
3.	6.	Marur, hamlet of Gattiyalattur.	1 to 9	45 31
3.	5.	Telwardi, hamlet of Gattiyalattur.	1 & 2	26 18
4.	8.	Jambumbai, hamlet of Gattiyalattur.	1 to 3	23 40
5.	7.	Hisanakombai, hamlet of Gattiyalattur.	1	17 63
6.	10	Mannattam, hamlet of Gattiyalattur.	1 to 7	52 80
7.	15.	Anjana, hamlet of Gattiyalattur.	1 to 5	28 63
8.	11.	Budiyur, hamlet of Gattiyalattur.	1	8 68
9.	13.	Tattamattam, hamlet of Gattiyalattur.	1	15 08
10.	16.	Guddayur, hamlet of Gattiyalattur.	1 to 9	32 00
11.	18.	Gattiyalattur proper ..	1 10 12	84 17
12.	20	Gudalmal, hamlet of Hasanur.	Palmash No. 403	2 45*
				23 96
13.	26.	Kuvalur, hamlet of Kongarapalayam.	,, 418	0 96
			,, 413	0 36
			,, 413	0 95
			,, 409	19 20
			Village-site.	2 00*
				23 93
14.	27.	Kambavur, hamlet of Kongarapalayam.	Palmash No. 413	9 56
			,, 413	0 05
			Village-site	2 00*
				9 61

COIMBATORE DISTRICT—*contd.*

GUDALUR TIRUPPATTAIYAM TALUK—*contd.*

Serial number.		Number and name of enclosure in the Gattiyalattur reserved forest.	Survey number.	Extent.
				acs.
15.	23	Valank mbai hamlet of Kongarapalayam,	Palmash No. 413	0 24
			,, 329	1 61
			Village-site.	2 00*
				6 47
16.	30	Vedapatai, hamlet of Kongarapalayam.	Palmash No. 386 L	6 72
			,, 386 M	0 45
			,, 386 D	1 00
			,, 386 G	1 48
			,, 386 E	2 00
			,, 386 J	2 00
			,, 386 I	1 08
			,, 369 A	0 00
			,, 369 B	1 00
			,, 386 F	1 00
			,, 368 H	1 00
			,, 366 C	1 48
			,, 365 K	0 48
			Village-site.	2 00*
				23 65
17.	29.	Imbukombai, hamlet of Tingalur.	1	20 77
18.	31.	Kottampalaiyam village, Mcnigar inam land.	,,	9 50*
19.	..	Vadakandi, hamlet at Pandal Tenaiyampalaiyam, enclosure admitted as part X of the Gattiyalattur reserve, section 16, notification.	Palmash No. 278	20 8 *
20.	21.	Segalli	,, 374	4 16*
			,, 341	2 87
			,, 303	4 08
				11 71

* Unsurveyed.

Serial Nos. 2 to 20 are bounded on all sides by the Gattiyalattur reserved forests.

II.—RIGHTS OF WAY.

The following public rights of way over the undermentioned paths are admitted within the reserves to a width of 16 yards :—

1. *Marur.*—That portion of the path leading from Kilalattur to Anaikaval which runs through the Marur enclosure.

2. *Guddaiyur.*—That portion of the Salkatti-Arigam path which runs through Guddaiyur enclosure.

3 *Jambumbai.*—That portion of the Kudkatti-Arigam path which runs through the Jambumbai enclosure.

4. *Mannattam.*—That portion of the Kudkatti-Arigam path which runs through the Mannattam enclosure.

5. *Hisanakombai.*—That portion of the Gundri-Salkatti path which runs through the Hisanakombai enclosure.

6. *Gattiyalattur.*—That portion of the pathway from Kuruvalur to Kongarapalayam which runs through the Gattiyalattur enclosure.

7. *Anjana.*—That portion of the pathway from Kuruvalur to Kongarapalayam which runs through the Anjana enclosure.

8. *Chinna (ma) durgam.*—That portion of the path leading from Kongarapalayam to Mallamma Durgam which runs through Chinna (ma) durgam enclosure.

III. TEMPLES.

1. *Marur.*—There is a Paramesvaran temple in S.F. No. 4 of Marur about 30 yards north of the sheds, and 30 yards east of the Kilalattur-Anaikaval path. There is also a Mudesvaran temple in S.F. No. 4 about 30 yards east of the former temple. These temples will be allowed to remain, and an east-west path joining the two temples and connecting them with the former path, will be admitted.

2. *Gattiyalattur.*—There is a Mariamman temple in S. F. No. 1 very close to the main path, and just 5 or 6 yards west of the path. This will be retained and the right of way thereto will be admitted.

Fort St. George, November 2, 1918.

No. 134.—The following order of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Simla, the 13th November 1918.

No. 12734. In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct (1) that the immoveable property specified below and devised to Mrs Dagmar Stacker, a hostile foreigner within the meaning

of the said Act, by the will of her deceased mother Mrs. Giovanni Schindt, be vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, Madras and (b) that the said Custodian shall have power to deal with the said property in such manner as the Government of Madras may direct:—

Survey number and description (dry, wet, etc.)	Area.	Approximate value.
	a.	Rs. A.
Dry land situated in Kotagiri village Coonoor taluk, Nilgiri district—		
(1) Survey No. D-237 comprising a furnished bungalow known as "Bleak Hill"	1·44	6,100 0
(2) Survey No. D-254, comprising a furnished bungalow known as "Chantilly Sale;" ..	1·13	6,000 0
(3) Survey No. D-254, comprising a furnished bungalow known as "Chantilly Sale;" ..	25·02	
(3) Survey Nos. D-247, 252, 253, 227 and 182 (with bluegum trees of 12 years old), 244, 248, 249, 225, 256-C and 152 (with bluegum trees)	3 57½	8,130 12
D. 232-A, C and D (part)	81 24½	16,430 12

REMARKS.—The property originally belonged to the late Mrs. Giovanni Karsten Schindt of Kotagiri and by her Will she has declared it to be a Dagmar Stocker and appointed Rev. Johan Andersen, Danish Mission, Tirukkoyilur, South Arcot District, as sole executor of her Will.

RULES TO REGULATE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOREST AND WASTE LANDS IN THE MADGOLE ESTATE, VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT

Fort St. George, November 28, 1918.

No. 125.—Whereas the Manager of the Madgole Estate, now under the Court of Wards and the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, having applied under section 32 (a) of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, for the application of section 26 of the said Act to the whole of the Madgole Estate, His Excellency the Governor in Council, in the exercise of the powers vested in him under section 32 of the said Act, has in notification No. 442, dated 23rd September 1915, published on page 978 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th October 1915, extended the provisions of section 26 of the said Act to the said estate situated in the Vizagapatam district and the Vizagapatam Agency district.

Under the powers vested in him by sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is now pleased to make the following rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the said Madgole Estate *so long as it remains under the Court of Wards*, and under the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam in supersession of the rules issued under Notification No. 443, dated 23rd September 1915, published on page 978 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th October 1915. These rules are subject to all rights now legally vested in individuals and communities.

I. Land at the disposal of the estate will, for the purposes of these rules, be classed as follows:—

(*a*) Reserved land.
(*b*) Unreserved land.

II. Reserved land includes all land notified under the next following rule III.

All other lands at the disposal of the estate are "unreserved lands."

III. Subject to the sanction of the Board of Revenue the Collector or Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, select any area within the said estate and may constitute it "reserved land". Upon the limits of any such area being notified in the District Gazette, it shall be unlawful for any person to fell, remove, girdle, mark, lop, tap, uproot, burn or strip off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damage any tree within such area or use, injure or remove any forest produce found thereon, unless he is authorised to do so by the Collector or Agent or by some one duly authorised by the Collector or Agent to grant such permission.

IV. On reserved lands no fresh clearing shall be made for cultivation or for any other purpose unless a patta or lease has first been obtained from the Collector or Agent.

V. The Collector or Agent may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, specify the areas in unreserved lands within which the clearing of land for podu cultivation shall be prohibited unless specially permitted by him or some one duly authorised by him to grant such permission.

VI. On all unreserved land in any village, the grazing of cattle, the cutting of grass, the collection of minor forest produce such as tamarind, shikaya, honey, edible fruits, roots, dry wood and thorns and the leaves of trees and shrubs that are not reserved and the felling of trees other than those included in the list of reserved trees, will be permitted free of charge, provided that the grass, minor forest produce, wood, thorns, leaves or trees are required by the inhabitants of that or of neighbouring villages for agricultural or domestic purposes. Heads of villages will be held responsible for seeing that the above privileges are not abused and in case of dispute, the Collector or Agent or any officer authorised by him will decide which are neighbouring villages within the meaning of this rule.

Bona fide hill ryots shall also be permitted to cut free of charge without permit on unreserved lands for their own home consumption reserved trees which are less than ten feet in girth provided that the Collector or Agent may, if he thinks fit from time to time, absolutely prohibit the felling within any area of any or all of the reserved trees. When clearing land for cultivation with the permission of the Collector or Agent or any other officer authorised by him, such ryots may also cut free of charge any unreserved trees or reserved trees less than two feet in girth.

NOTE.—In these rules the term "hill ryots" means "ryots cultivating estate land in the Agency and includes Mutradars and their cultivating tenants."

VII. The Collector or Agent may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, select any areas within the reserved lands and may constitute them fuel or fodder reserves or grazing

grounds or may direct them to be placed under special fire protective. Upon the limits of any such area being notified in the District Gazette it shall be unlawful for any person wilfully or negligently to set fire to any trees, timber, grass or other forest produce or to kindle or to keep burning any fire or to graze cattle or to permit cattle to trespass within such area except at such places and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Collector or Agent by notification in the District Gazette.

VIII. Trees of the following species are reserved trees wherever found, whether upon reserved or unreserved lands; and such trees shall not ordinarily be felled or otherwise interfered with except on permit given by the Collector or Agent or authorised officials of the estate on such conditions as may be notified from time to time by the Collector or Agent in the district gazette. Subject to the sanction of the Board of Revenue, the Collector or Agent may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the district gazette, modify or add to the list of reserved trees from time to time as he thinks fit:—

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.
Dalbergia latifolia	Black wood	Irûki.
Pterocarpus marsupium	Kino	Yegisi.
Diospyros melanoxylon	Ebony	Tuki.
Diospyros ebenum		Bîki.
Chloroxylon Swietenia	Satin wood	Billa.
Kydia calycina	Iron wood	Konda Tangedu
Terminalia tomentosa		Nallamaddi.
Adina cordifolia		Kumbu
Eugenia jambolana		Nered.
Terminalia chebula	Myrabolam	Karakaya.
Sapindus emarginatus	Soapnut	Kunkudu.
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius		Yellamanda.
Cassia fistula	Indian laburnum	Rela.
Melletia philippinensis		Sindani.
Stephegyna parvifolia		Kattuguppa.
Albizzia procera		Tella Chindaga.
Odina tuscua		Chindaga.
Terminalia belerica		Tadi.
Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Chinta.
Mangifera indica	Mango	Mamidi.
Cedrela toona	Red Cedar	
Tectona grandis	Teak	Teku.
Hardwickia binata		Yepi.
Buten frondosa	Mahua	Ippi or Ippa.
Buchanania latifolia		
Pongamia glabra	Indian beech	Kanuga.
Rhamnus hexandra		Pala.
Strychnos nux-vomica	Nux-vomica	Mushti.
Melia azadirachta	Margosa	Vepa.
Acacia catechu or sundra	Catechu	Sandra.

IX. The felling, conversion or removal of trees and timber, the collection or removal of other forest produce and the use of the pasturage on reserved land, and except as provided for in rule VI on unreserved land also, may be effected in one or other of the following ways but in no other ways:—

(a) Departmentally, that is, by the officers of the estate forest department having control over the produce or by persons acting under the immediate superintendence, control or orders of such officers.

(b) By persons holding permits duly issued by the estate forest officer or other authorised person.

The fees payable for permits issued under clause (b) shall not exceed the rates for the time being in force in Government land in the district. These rates will be notified from time to time in the District Gazette.

(c) By any person holding the right under a lease, contract or permit granted by the Estate Forest officer or by any officer duly authorized by him.

NOTE.—In this rule as well as in rule III above, the term "forest produce" should be construed as not to include minerals (including limestone, laterite, gravel, stone or earth).

X. The Collector or Agent may appoint, by notification in district gazette any person or class of persons by name or in virtue of his office to issue or recover permits under the foregoing rules and may also prescribe taluks or places to which the timber or other forest produce shall be brought for examination and where permits shall be checked or recovered. Permits must be obtained before any felling, conversion, collection or removal is commenced. Permit-holders must comply with the regulations of the forest department and the conditions entered in the permit.

XI. No person shall boil catechu, distil wood oil or burn lime or charcoal in any reserved or unreserved land which may be notified by the Collector or Agent except at such places as may be specially set apart for the purpose by the Estate Forest Officer.

XII. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, shoot or fish in any of the Madgole forest areas, whether reserves or unreserves, except under a license granted by the Collector or Agent and subject to such conditions as he may, from time to time prescribe.

XIII. Any breach or infringement of any of the above rules shall render the offender liable on conviction by a Magistrate to be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 250 or with both.

XIV. Any power to select areas or to issue notifications given by these rules, may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires and any orders or notifications made or issued hereunder may be cancelled or modified by the authority making them.

XV. By the term 'Estate Forest Officer' is meant the chief officer of the estate forest department.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Fort St. George, December 2, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 10 61½ acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a forest road from the Dindigal pettam road to the foot of the Sirumalai Hills in Anjulipatti village, Dindigal taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Dindigul is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Dindigul and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Dindigul taluk, No. 91, Anjulipatti village.

	Acs.
Dry, No. 171-1 B, belonging to Qasim Beeri Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 158; east by No. 171-1 C, south by No. 171-3 E, west by No. 171-1 A	0·34
Dry No. 171-2 B, belonging to Karuna Perumal Chetti, bounded on the north by No. 171-1 B; east by No. 171-3 C, south by No. 173-3; west by No. 173-3 A	0·20
Dry, No. 173-2, belonging to Sankia Chetti; bounded on the north by No. 171-3 B; east by No. 173-3; south by No. 174-2 E; west by No. 173-1	0·35
Dry, No. 176-2 B, belonging to Ramen Chetti and Lakshmanan Chetti (pattadars), Ranjan Chetti and Lakshmanan Chetti (enjoyers), bounded on the north by No. 173-2; east by No. 176-3 C; south by No. 176-4 E; west by No. 176-2 A	0·22
Dry, No. 176-4 B, belonging to Venkatachalam Chetti and Nana Perumal Chetti (died), bounded on the north by No. 176-2 B; east by No. 174-4 C, south by No. 174-4 A, west by No. 176-4 A	0·06
Dry, No. 174-4 A, belonging to Kamaswami Chetti, bounded on the north by No. 176-4 B; east by No. 176-4 B, south by No. 174-2 E, west by No. 176-4 B	0·05
Dry, No. 171-2 E, belonging to Guppan Chetti, bounded on the north by No. 174-4 A, east by No. 176-3 C, south by No. 176-3 E, west by No. 174-2 A	0·20
Dry, No. 176-3 B, belonging to Kanna Chetti, bounded on the north by No. 176-3 E, east by No. 176-3 C, south by No. 401, west by No. 176-3 A	0·22
Dry, No. 176-4 E, belonging to Seppan Chetti, bounded on the north by No. 174-3 B, east by No. 176-3 C, south by No. 173-3 E; west by No. 176-4 A	0 558
Dry, No. 216-2 E, belonging to Ooth Hati Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 401, east by No. 216-3 C; south by No. 401; west by No. 216-3 A	0 35
Dry, No. 400-2, belonging to Kattava Meera Ravuttar and Qadir Ismal Ravuttar, bounded on the north by No. 401; east by No. 400-3, south by No. 398-2; west by No. 400-1	0·37
Dry, No. 398-3 E belonging to Sultana Meera Ravuttan and Qadir Ismal Ravuttan, bounded on the north by No. 398-2, east by No. 398-3 C; south by No. 396-4, west by No. 397-2 A	0 01
Dry, No. 234-2, belonging to Sultana Meera Ravuttan and Qadir Ismal Ravuttan, bounded on the north by No. 398-4, east by Nos. 234-3 and 235-3; south by No. 235-2, west by No. 234-1	0·26
Inam, dry No. 235-2 belonging to present manager of the mosque Mohi-ud-din Abdul Quadir Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 234-2, east by No. 236-3, south by No. 237, west by Nos. 234-4 and 236-1.	0·15
Ayan, dry No. 236-1 E, belonging to Kurukha Ammal Ravuttan and Qadir Ismal Ravuttan, bounded on the north by No. 237; east by No. 235-4 C, south by No. 235-3 E, west by No. 236-1 A	0·19
Eyotwari, dry No. 236-2 E, belonging to Sri Karuppana Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 235-1 E, east by 236-2 C; south by No. 232-2, west by No. 236-2 A	0 25
Inam, dry No. 232-2, belonging to Sikkander Sahib Ravuttan and Mohammad Ravuttan, bounded on the north by No. 236-2 E, east by No. 240-3, south by No. 240-2, west by No. 235-1	0·11
Eyotwari, dry No. 240 E, belonging to H. Gr. Nagoora Noyinar, bounded on the north by No. 232-2; east by No. 240-3; south by No. 241-3, west by No. 240-1	0·30
Eyotwari, dry, No. 241-3, belonging to Ramalinga Reddiyar, bounded on the north by No. 240-2; east by No. 241-2, south by No. 243-1 E, west by No. 241-1	0 07
Eyotwari, dry, No. 243-1 B, belonging to Ramalinga Reddiyar, bounded on the north by No. 241-3; east by No. 243-2, south by No. 294, west by No. 243-1 A	0·10
Eyotwari, dry, No. 294-1 B belonging to Nagoora Naick, bounded on the north by No. 294; east by No. 296-1 C; south by No. 296-3 E, west by No. 296-1 A	0·16
Eyotwari, dry, No. 296-3 E, belonging to Suman Chetti bounded on the north by No. 296-1 E; east by No. 296-3 C, south by No. 300-1 E, west by No. 296-3 A	0·24
Eyotwari, dry, No. 300-1 E, belonging to Lingama Reddi, bounded on the north by No. 296-3 E, east by No. 300-1 C; south by No. 300-2; west by No. 300-1 A	0 20
Eyotwari dry, No. 300-2 A belonging to Alaga Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 300-2; east by No. 300-3 E, south and west by No. 299-3	0·03
Eyotwari, dry, No. 299-2 belonging to Ramalinga Reddi, bounded on the north and east by No. 300-3 A, south by No. 603-1; west by No. 299-1	0·04
Eyotwari, dry, No 603-3 E, belonging to Vellaiswami Mankan and Alagiriswami Mankan, bounded on the north by No. 603-1; east by No. 606-2 C, south and west by No. 603-1	0·31
Eyotwari, dry, No. 678-1 E, belonging to Subrahmanya Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 603, east by Nos. 678-1 C and 678; south and west by No 613-1 A	0·2h
Eyotwari, dry, No 680-3 E, belonging to Karuppa Goundan, bounded on the north by No. 678; east by No 680-2 C; south by No 679 3; west by No. 680-2 A	0 1h
Eyotwari dry, No. 780-1, belonging to Pana Perumal Goundan, bounded on the north by No. 783; east by No 780-2, south by No 781-1 E, west by Nos 782 and 784	0·47
Eyotwari, dry, No 781-1 E, belonging to Muthupadeg Gon (an died) wife and Mallya Goundan (enjoyers), bounded on the north by No. 780-1, east by No. 781-1 C; south by No. 781-1; west by No. 781-1 A	0·62
Eyotwari, dry, No. 783-3 E, belonging to H. Gr. Nagoora Naick, bounded on the north by No. 783-1; east by No 783-2 C, south by No. 168; west by Nos 783 2 A and 783-6	0·30
Eyotwari, dry, No. 772-3 E, belonging to Tirumal Boyan, bounded on the north by No. 771; east by No. 772 3 C, south by No. 772 4 E, west by No. 772 2 A	0·19
Eyotwari, dry, No. 772 4 E, belonging to Suna Sayya Boyan, bounded on the north by No. 772-3 E; east by No 772-4 C; south by No. 774; west by No 772-4 A	0 13
Eyotwari, dry No. 781-3 belonging to Mona Mallaya Goundan, bounded on the north by No 776; east by No 781-3; south by No. 781 1 E, west by No 781-1	0·13
Eyotwari, dry, No 995-1 E, belonging to Sultan Ravuttan, bounded on the north by No. 781-2, east by No. 995-1 C, south by No. 996-1 B, west by No 995-1 A	0·23
Eyotwari, dry, No 996-1 B, belonging to Sultan Ravuttan and Sivanakoli Thevar, bounded on the north by No. 995-1 E; east by No. 999-2, south and west by No. 996 1 A	0·09
Eyotwari, dry, No 996-3 E, belonging to Sultan Ravuttan and Sivanakoli Thevar, bounded on the north by No. 996-3 A, east by No. h50, south by No. 996-4 C; west by No. 996-2	0 0h
Eyotwari, dry No. 998-1 A, belonging to Kanthar Arubalam, bounded on the north by No. 998-3, east by No. 998-1 E, south by No 998-4 A, west by No 459	0·07
Eyotwari, dry, No. 998-2 A belonging to Kalla Karuppan Ambalam, bounded on the north by No. 998-1 A; east by No 998-3 E; south by No 981, west by Nos. 981 and 986	0·12
Eyotwari, dry, No. 976 1 E, belonging to Suna Ramalinga Reddiyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 978-1 A and 978-2, east by No. 976-1 E; south and west by No 976-1 C	0 20
Eyotwari, dry, No. 976-1 B belonging to Suna Ramalinga Reddiyar, bounded on the north by No. 976-1 A, east by No 975-2, south by No 976-1 C, west by No 976-1 E	0·02
Eyotwari, dry, No. 976-2 E, belonging to Suna Ramalinga Reddiyar, bounded on the north by No. 978-3 A; east by No. 978-1 E; south by No. 976-3 C; west by No. 975-2	0 0h

Madura district, Dindigul taluk, No. 21, Anjulipatti village—*cont.*

	Acs.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 976-1 B, belonging to Kallukaruppan, bounded on the north by No. 975-1 A; east by No. 975-2 B; south by No. 976-1 C; west by No. 976-3 B	0-18
Ryotwari, dry, No. 976-2 B, belonging to Karthan Ambalam, bounded on the north by No. 975-2 A, east by No. 975-3 B, south by No. 976-2 C; west by No. 976-1 B	0-02
Ryotwari, dry, No. 976-3 B, belonging to Karuppanan and Karthan Ambalam, bounded on the north by No. 976-3 A, east by No. 975; south by No. 976-3 C, west by No. 976-2 B	0 12
Ryotwari, dry, No. 968-1 B, belonging to Alagiriswami Ambalam, bounded on the north by No. 968-1 A; east by No. 941-1 B; south by No. 968-1 C; west by No. 967	0-01
Ryotwari, dry, No. 941-1 B, belonging to Muthalagan Ambalam, bounded on the north by No. 941-1 A; east by No. 938-2 B; south by No. 941-1 C; west by No. 948	0-11
Ryotwari, dry, No. 938-2 B belonging to Muthalagan Ambalam, bounded on the north by No. 938-2 A; east by No. 932-1; south by No. 938-2 C; west by No. 941-1 B	0-47
Ryotwari, dry, No. 934-2, belonging to Velan Ambalam, bounded on the north by No. 934-1, east by No. 931-2; south by No. 934-3, west by No. 939-1 A	0-26
Ryotwari, dry, No. 931-2, belonging to Sinnakali Ambalam, bounded on the north by No. 931-1, east by No. 939-2; south by No. 931-3; west by No. 934-2	0 3a
Ryotwari, dry, No. 939-2, belonging to Sinnakali Ambalam, bounded on the north and east by No. 939-1; south and west by No. 939-3	0-32
Ryotwari, dry, No. 929-1 E, belonging to Sinnakali Ambalam, bounded on the north by No. 939-3; east by No. 929-1 C; south by No. 929-2, west by No. 922-1 A	0-16
Ryotwari, dry, No. 929-3 E, belonging to Sinnakali Ambalam, bounded on the north and east by No. 912-3 C; south by No. 943-3 E; west by Nos. 922-3 A and 929-2	0-19
Ryotwari, dry, No. 923-2 B, Velan Ambalam and Sinnakali Ambalam, bounded on the north by No. 932-2 B, east by No. 924; south and west by No. 923-2 A	0-3b
Total ..	10-84½

Fort St. George, November 29, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·48 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of thana at Eti Gavirammapeta; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Golugonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Golugonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Golugonda taluk, Eti Gavirammapeta village

	Acs.
Inam, dry, belonging to Maddala Karranna, bounded on the north by Maddala Karranna's irrigation channel, east by Maddala Karranna's village-site, south by cattle-shed and Maddala Karranna's house, west by local fund road	0-12

A. R. KNAPP,
Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, November 14, 1918

No. 81.—In supersession of the existing rates of crane hire for the port of Cocanada the following rates will come into force at that port with effect from one week after the date of the publication of this notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

Hand crane.

1. Consignment of several articles each weighing under 1 ton	As. 2-6 per ton or part thereof.
2. Any single article under 1 ton	As. 3.
3 Any single article of 1 ton or over and under 5 tons	As. 8 per ton or part thereof.
4. Shipping or unshipping mast of open boat ..	As. 8 per mast.
5. Shipping or unshipping mast of dock boat ..	As. 12 per mast.

Steam crane.

1. Any lift under 10 tons	Rs. 2 per ton or part thereof.
2. Any lift of 10 tons and over	Rs. 3 per ton or part thereof.

NOTE.—The charges for the use of the steam crane are irrespective of the charges for raising steam.

3. For getting up steam on steam crane whether the crane is used or not	Rs. 5.

A. R. KNAPP,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 20, 1918.

Under articles 253 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and paragraphs 222 and 223 (*c*) of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and paragraph 435 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Conductor John Henry Thomas, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, provisionally permanent, is granted, with effect from the 1st October 1918, combined leave for three months, viz., privilege leave for two months and nine days and leave on private affairs for the remaining period.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, November 27, 1918.

(1) M.R.Ry. V. Venkatarama Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary and Subdivisional Officer, Madurantakam subdivision (head quarters, Madurantakam) of the Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, to be temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 per mensem with effect from 1st October 1918 and for so long as he holds charge of a subdivision or its equivalent.

(2) M.R.Ry. T. V. Ganapati Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, temporary, and Subdivisional officer, No 2 Subdivision of the South Presidency division, to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, from 26th October 1918 to 19th November 1918 (inclusive) during the privilege leave of M.R.Ry. S. Dakshinamurti Sastri, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, and during the joining time of M.R.Ry. T. R. Narasimhachariyar, temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Mount subdivision, Chinglepat division, to the South Presidency division.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, November 23, 1918.

M.R.Ry. R. Rajagopala Achari Avergal, B.A., B.E., Supervisor, first grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Godavari Western division, II Circle, to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.

S. B. MURRAY,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

CLOSURE OF CANALS.

Fort St. George, November 13, 1918.

KISTNA WESTERN DELTA.

All canals to be closed from 15th March 1919 (9 a.m.) to 1st June 1919 (6 p.m.)

Fort St. George, November 15, 1918.

Closure of canals in the Godavari district during the year 1919—

Name of canal.	Date of closure.	Date of re-opening.
Godavari Eastern delta—		
Main canal	1st May 1919.	1st June 1919.
Bank canal	Do.	Do.
Ceringa canal	Do.	Do.
Injaram canal	Do.	Do.
Mandapeta canal	Do.	Do.
Samalkota canal	Do.	Do.
Coconada canal	Do.	Do.
Korvar-Manjur junction canal portion in southern subdivision from Gorripudi aqueduct to Ceringa canal new lock.	Do.	Do.
Korvar-Manjur junction canal portion in northern subdivision from Gorripudi aqueduct to Korvar and in Coconada canal.	16th Dec. 1918.	Do.
Godavari Central delta—		
Main canal	16th April 1919.	16th May 1919.
Bank canal	Do.	Do.
Gannavaram cattil ..	Do.	Do.
Bellakuru canal ..	Do.	Do.
Amalapur canal ..	Do.	Do.
Bendamurlanka canal ..	Do.	Do.
Godavari Western delta—		
Main canal	1st May 1919	1st June 1919
Godavari Northern division—		
Dowleswaram canal ..	15th March 1919.	30th June 1919.

Hour of closing 6 a.m. Hour of re-opening 6 p.m

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, November 20, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 5·65 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a new channel to Dalavoi tank; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the said Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Trichinopoly district, Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk, Sanamaduller village.

	Cents.
Dry, No. 149-2, belonging to Ramaswami Padayachi and Vallammal, bounded on the north by Nos. 148 and 150-26, east by No. 150-21, south by No. 148-3, west by Nos. 148-3 and 145-6	10
Dry, No. 149-18, belonging to S. Pushamutha Naican, bounded on the north by No. 150-18; east by No. 150-19, south by No. 150-16; west by No. 150-22	11
Dry, No. 150-19, belonging to Ramalinga Padayachi, Rama Padayachi and Govinda Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 150-18, east by Nos. 151-1 and 64, south by No. 150-16, west by No. 150-18 ..	14
Dry, No. 150-21 C, belonging to Pachaimutha Padayachi, son of Sivamuga Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 150-21 C; east by No. 150-22 and 21 C; south by Nos. 150-22, 23 and 21 C; west by No. 149	34
Dry, No. 150-22, belonging to Subbaraya Padayachi and Pacamal Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 150-21 and 23; east by No. 150-18; south by No. 150-22; west by No. 150-23	8
Dry, No. 150-23, belonging to V. Pacamal Naican, bounded on the north by Nos. 150-21; east by No. 150-23; south and west by No. 150-22	1
Dry, No. 150-24, belonging to Karuppa Padayachi, bounded on the north and west by No. 150-25; south by No. 149, west by No. 145	1
Dry, No. 151-1, belonging to Paramen Kudi, bounded on the north by No. 151-1; east by No. 151-4; south and west by No. 151-24	8
Dry, No. 151-4 belonging to Chinnaswami Padayachi, bounded on the north and east by No. 151-4; south by No. 151-24, west by No. 151-21	1
Dry, No. 151-18, belonging to Ramaswami Padayachi, bounded on the north and east by No. 151-18; south by No. 152, west by Nos. 151-14 and 151-24	8
Dry, No. 151-21, belonging to Muthu Manumbi Padayachi, bounded on the north and east by No. 151-21; south by No. 151-24 and 31; west by No. 151-34	1
Dry, No. 151-22, belonging to Ramaswami Padayachi and Vallammal, bounded on the north and east by No. 151-23; south by No. 151-24, west by No. 151-27	7
Dry, No. 151-24, belonging to Karuppayee, wife of Ramalinga Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 151-23; east by No. 151-34 & 24; south and west by No. 151-34	8
Dry, No. 151-27, belonging to Arunachala Padayachi and Muthu Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 151-28; east by No. 151-23, south and west by No. 151-27	6
Dry, No. 151-28, belonging to Mannatchi, bounded on the north by No. 151-28, east by Nos. 151-28 and 23, south by No. 151-27; west by No. 151-22 and 30	11
Dry, No. 151-30, belonging to Arunachala Padayachi and Muthu Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 151-31 and 30; east by No. 151-34; south by No. 151-33, west by No. 151-31 .. ..

Fort St. George, November 14, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·93 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the 11th distributary of the Rushikulya channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Berhampur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Berhampur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ganjam district, Berhampur taluk, Badakusholi village.

	Acre.
Manavari, No. 518-3, belonging to Dandasiga Nalku, bounded on the north by No. 51 A, east by No. 519; south by No. 518; west by No. 515-1	0·18
Manavari, No. 518-2, belonging to Ganapati Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 518, east by No. 519, south by No. 437 B, west by No. 514-1	0·07
Wet, No. 437 B-2, belonging to Madava Jena, bounded on the north by No. 518; east by No. 518, south by No. 517-2; west by No. 437 B-1	0·09
Manavari, No. 517-2 A, belonging to Narasinga Setti and Kasa Setti, bounded on the north by No. 437 B; east by No. 518; south by No. 515; west by No. 517-2	0·03
Manavari, No. 516-2, belonging to Ganapati Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 517-2; east by No. 518; south by No. 516; west by No. 516-1	0·10
Manavari, No. 514-2, belonging to Ganapati Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 513; east by No. 513; south by No. 512; west by No. 514-1	0·08
Manavari, No. 512-2, belonging to Nila Setti, is bonded on the north by Nos. 514-1 and 513, east by No. 513; south by No. 511; west, by No. 512-1	0·14
Wet, No. 511-2, belonging to Uttama Samalaul, bounded on the north by No. 512; east by No. 513; south by No. 510 A, west by No. 511-1	0·04
Manavari, No. 510 A-2 A, belonging to Balarama Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 511, east by No. 510 A-3; south and west by No. 510 A-2	0·02
Manavari, No. 510 A-3, belonging to Krishna Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 511; east by No. 513; south by No. 508 A, west by No. 510 A-2	0·03
Manavari, No. 515, belonging to Balarama Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 515, east by No. 513; south by No. 514; west by No. 517-1	0·08
Manavari, No. 513, belonging to Uttama Samalaul, bounded on the north and east by No. 513, south by No. 513, west by No. 514	0·03
Wet, No. 523-2, belonging to Payida Panda, bounded on the north by No. 524, east by No. 523; south by No. 521, west by Nos. 514 and 513	0·09
Manavari, No. 521, belonging to Balarama Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 523, east by No. 522; south by No. 520, west by No. 513	0·01
Wet, No. 522-2, belonging to Kala Sahu and Patita Sahu, bounded on the north by Nos. 513 and 524, east by No. 522; south by No. 425; west by No. 513	0·08
Manavari, No. 429-2, belonging to Champa Patnaik, bounded on the north by Nos. 431 and 522; east by No. 428, south by No. 430; west by No. 513	0·12
Wet, No. 430, belonging to Sali Jenna, bounded on the south by No. 429; east by Nos. 432 and 131; south by No. 437-A; west by No. 513	0·13
No. 431-2, wet, belonging to Panda Panda, bounded on the north by No. 437, east by No. 432; south and west by No. 430	0·04
Wet, No. 437 A-2, belonging to Bidara Jina, bounded on the north by No. 430; east by No. 437 A; south by Nos. 435 and 437, west by No. 513	0·05
Wet, No. 438-2, belonging to Ganapati Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 437 A; east by No. 435; south by No. 441, west, by No. 139	0·09
Manavari, No. 441-2, belonging to Ganapati Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 438, east by No. 441; south by No. 443, west by No. 513	0·09
Wet, No. 442 2, belonging to Krishna Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 441; east by No. 442; south by No. 442; west by No. 513	0·09
Manavari, No. 482-2, Sreenati Patnaik, bounded on the north by No. 442; east by No. 442; south by No. 482-2; west by No. 513	0·13
Wet, No. 485 2 A, belonging to Payida Mangala, bounded on the north by No. 442, east by No. 485-2; south by No. 485-2; west by No. 513	0·04
Manavari, No. 438-2, belonging to Ramjaka Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 437 A, east by Nos. 438 and 441; south by No. 441; west by No. 515	0·04
Manavari, No. 510 A 3, belonging to Krishna Sahu, bounded on the north by No. 511; east by No. 513, south by No. 508 A, west by No. 510 A 2 & 1	0·03
Manavari, No. 508-A, belonging to Chakra Patra, bounded on the north by No. 510 A-3; east by No. 513; south by No. 210; west by No. 510 A 2	0·03
Total ..	1·93

Fort St. George, November 22, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of a channel in Thekkuthura village, Melur taluk, Madura district, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Melur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Melur and may be inspected at any time during office hours

Madura district, Melur taluk, Thekkuthura village.

	Acre.
Wet, S. No. 1199 G-3, belonging to Punari Veerappa Ambalam, bounded on the north by Nos. 1193 I-2 and G-3; east by Nos. 1199 I-1 and M; south by No. 1183; west by Nos. 1199 G-1 and F	0·05

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·03 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating Kandara drain, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Bezwada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to

take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Bezwada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. It is also hereby notified that as this land is urgently needed for the abovementioned purpose it will be taken possession of under section 17 of the Act.

Kistna district, Bezwada taluk, Kondaru village.

	ACRE.
Government, wet, No. 133-1 A-1, belonging to Akula Kotamharayudu, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97; east by poramboke No. 133-2 A-1; south by Government wet No. 133-1 A-1; west by ponds No. 79	0·11
Government, dry, No. 133-1 A-1, belonging to Ide Bullegadu, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97, east by No. 133-2 E-1, south by Government dry No. 133-1 A-1; west by Government wet No. 133-1 A-1	0·02
Government, dry, No. 133-2 E-1, belonging to Ide Venkataratnam being minor, mother and guardian Mahalakshmi, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97, east by poramboke No. 133-1 E-1, south by Government dry No. 133-2 E-2; west by poramboke No. 133-2 A-1	0·04
Government, dry, No. 133-1 F-1, belonging to Mareda Ramaswami, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97; east by poramboke No. 132-1 A-1; south by Government dry No. 132-1 [illegible]; west by poramboke No. 133-2 E-1	0·03
Government, dry, No. 132-1 A-1, belonging to Mareda Kotayya, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97; east by poramboke No. 131 A-1; south by Government dry No. 132-1 A-2; west by poramboke No. 132-1 F-1	0·02
Government, dry, No. 131 H-1, belonging to Sankara Pannayya, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97; east by poramboke No. 131 I-1; south by Government dry No. 131 A-2, west by poramboke No. 132-1 A-1	0·07
Government, dry, No. 131 I-1, belonging to Kommareddi Nagireddi, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97; east by poramboke No. 131 K-1; south by Government dry No. 131 I-2 west by poramboke No. 131 H-1	0·05
Government, dry, No. 131 K-1, belonging to Gedela Somayya and partners, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97; east by poramboke No. 127 N-1; south by Government dry No. 131 K-2, west by poramboke No. 131 I-1	0·01
Government, dry, No. 131 M-1, belonging to Tondra Somayya, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97; east by poramboke No. 131 O-1; south by Government dry No. 131 M-2, west by poramboke No. 131 K-1	0·05
Government, dry, No. 131 O-1, belonging to Kommareddi Nagireddi, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97; east by poramboke No. 128 B-1, south by Government dry No. 131 O-2; west by poramboke No. 131 M-1	0·07
Government, wet, No. 128 B-1, belonging to Tondra Venkayya, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97, east by poramboke No. 129 A-1, south by Government wet No. 128 B-2, west by poramboke No. 131 O-1	0·09
Government, wet, No. 128 B-1, belonging to Tondra Subbayya, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97; east by poramboke No. 98 A; south by Government wet No. 128 A-2, west by poramboke No. 128 B-1	0·03
Government, dry, No. 98 A, belonging to Idupuganti Sattayya Kotayya, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97; east by poramboke No. 99 A, south by Government dry No. 98 B, west by poramboke No. 128 A-1	0·09
Government, dry, No. 98 A, belonging to Idupuganti Srinadh, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97, east by poramboke No. 99 A, south by Government dry No. 98 B, west by poramboke No. 98 A	0·11
Government, dry, No. 98, belonging to Idupuganti Subbayya, bounded on the north by poramboke channel No. 97; east by Government dry No. 102 A, south by Government dry No. 98 B, west by poramboke, No. 98 A	0·07
Total ..	0·61

Fort St. George, November 26, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·25 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for protecting the Vinnagudi set on the left bank of the Vennar at 45/4 B, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, extra inam Vinnagudi Thottam attached to No. 117, Kothangudi village.

	ACRE.
Inam, vettupallam poramboke, paimash No. 6 B belonging to Arokia Nadan, Ponnuswami Nadar and Rajagopala Ayyar bounded on the north by vettupallam poramboke paimash No. 6; east by thrashing floor poramboke paimash No 4; south by Vennar left bank paimash Nos. 7 and 8, west by vettupallam poramboke paimash No. 6	0·18
Inam, threshing floor poramboke paimash No. 4 D, belonging to Arokia Nadan, Ponnuswami Nadar and Rajagopala Ayyar, bounded on the north by thrashing floor poramboke paimash No 4; east by threshing floor poramboke (temple) paimash No. 4; south by Vennar left bank paimash No 3; west by vettupallam poramboke paimash No 6	0·02
Inam, wet, paimash No. 61-B, belonging to Arokia Nadan, bounded on the north and east by wet land paimash No. 64; south by Vennar left bank paimash No. 61; west by pallam poramboke paimash No. 82.	0·30
Total ..	0·50

Fort St. George, November 29, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·7330 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to the bank of the Konakadengal; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time, during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 54, Kulmattoor village.

	Acre
Wet, No. 2 E, belonging to (2) Ponnusami Nadan, bounded on the north by S. No. 3 A; east by S. No. 2 F, south by S. No. 261, Vellamperumbur; west by S. No. 3 H	0·3163
Wet, No. 12 E, belonging to (42) Srinivasa Ayyar (enjoyer, Sadhikam Somabaram), bounded on the north by S. No. 12 A; east by S. No. 14; south by S. Nos. 14 and 15; west by S. No. 272 A-1 of Vellamperumbur	0·0212
Dry, No. 16, belonging to (32) Ponnusami Nadan and others, bounded on the north by S. No. 16 A; east by S. No. 12; south by S. No. 261 of Vellamperumbur; west by S. No. 12 E	0·3906
Wet, No. 20 A, belonging to (43) M. Abraham Pandithar, bounded on the north by S. No. 23; east by S. No. 273 A-1 of Vellamperumbur; south by S. No. 24 E; west by S. No. 274 A of Vellamperumbur	0·0252
Wet, No. 106 B, belonging to (1) Krishnasami Vathiar, bounded on the north by S. No. 106 A; east by K. No. 108; south by S. No. 275 of Vellamperumbur; west by S. No. 105 B	0·3171
Wet, No. 108 E, belonging to (1) Krishnasami Naicker, bounded on the north by S. No. 108 A; east by S. No. 104 B; south by S. No. 218 of Vellamperumbur; west by S. No. 107	0·0152.

No. 54-1, Nadu Cauvery (Mohini Irath village).

Dry, No. 296 D-A, B, C and E (portion), belonging to (96) Srinivasa Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 303; south by S. No. 295 of Vellamperumbur; west by S. No. 296	0·0170

No. 55, Ambadumalagaram village.

Dry, No. 58 A-2, belonging to (231) Sangilimuthu Malvarasa and another, bounded on the north by S. No. 59 A-1; east by S. No. 213 of Kulmattur, south by S. No. 57; west by S. No. 58 B-2	0·0104
Dry, No. 58 B-2, belonging to (231) R. Marudeya Nadan, guardian, Kanna Ammal, bounded on the north by S. No. 58 B-1; east by S. No. 58 A-2, south by S. No. 57; west by S. No. 58 C-2	0·0121
Dry, No. 58 C-2, belonging to (231) Sangilimuthu Malvarasa and another, bounded on the north by S. No. 58 C-1; east by S. No. 58 B-2, south and west by S. No. 57	0·0058

No. 56, Vellamperumbur village.

Wet, No. 258 A-1, belonging to (166) Periya Vittayan, bounded on the north by S. No. 260; east by S. No. 259 A-1, south by S. No. 259 A-2, west by S. No. 259	0·0091
Wet, No. 272 A-2, belonging to (121) Saminatha Sholagan (enjoyer, Ponnusami Nadan), bounded on the north by S. No. 273 A-1; east by S. No. 12 A of Kulmattur, south by S. No. 271, west by S. No. 272 C-2	0·0011
Wet, No. 272 C-2, belonging to (51) Muthusami Odayan, bounded on the north by S. No. 272 C-1; east by S. No. 272 A-2, south by S. No. 271, west by S. No. 272 D-2	0·0087
Wet, No. 272 D-2, belonging to (178) Maruda Mutha Karunadan, bounded on the north by S. No. 272 D-1; east by S. No. 272 C-2, south by S. No. 271, west by S. No. 272 C-2	0·0044
Wet, No. 273 A-1, belonging to (43) Manikka Nadan, bounded on the north by S. No. 271; east by S. No. 273 F-1, south by S. No. 273 A-2; west by S. No. 20 A of Kulmattur	0·0460
Wet, No. 274 A, belonging to No. 43 Manikka Nadan and Saminatha Kulmaran, bounded on the north by No. 276, east by No. 24 A of Kulmattur south by No. 274 B, west by No. 273	0·0053
Wet, No. 274 B, belonging to No. 43 Manikka Nadan (enjoyer Manikka Nadan and Abraham Pandithar), bounded on the north by No. 274 A; east by No. 21 B of Kulmattoor, south by No. 275; west by No. 20A of Kulmattur	0·0084
Total ..	0·7830

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 26TH NOVEMBER AND 3RD DECEMBER 1918.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Bellary District Board for 1917-18.
G.O. No. 1216, Local, October 9, 1918. [2 sr.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the — of the Chittoor District Board for 1917-18
G.O. No. 1367, Local, October 12, 1918. [2 sr.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—Recording, with remarks, the —of the Coimbatore District Board for the year 1917-18.
G.O. No. 1384, Local, October 17, 1918. [3 sr.]

UNION.—Approving the proposal of the Malabar District Board to constitute Anjengo into a — with effect from 1st April 1919.
G.O. No. 1397, Local, October 17, 1918. [2 sr.]

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—Passing orders in regard to the —.
G.O. No. 1134, Home (Education), November 14. [1 s.]

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.—Directing that rule 41 of the rules of the — regarding admission to the school of the children of soldiers of the rank of corporal or private be amended in accordance with the recommendation of the School Committee.
G.O. No. 1421, Home (Education), November 13, 1918. [1 s.]

QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, MADRAS.—Informing the Director of Public Instruction that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal to place the — on a permanent footing.
G.O. No. 1466, Home (Education), November 19, 1918. [1 s.]

UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.—Sanctioning certain additions to, and alterations in the revised regulations for examinations for titles in oriental learning.
G.O. No. 1473, Home (Education), November 19, 1918. [1 s.]

[N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്

I-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെൻറ്.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

DECEMBER 3, 1918.

നമ്പ 48] കരിയാരി, തെക്കൻ തെലുങ്കാന, 1918 ഡിസംബർ 3-ാം [വില, 4 അണ

ഗവൺമെണ്ട് പരസ്യങ്ങളുടെ മലയാള തർജ്ജമ.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

ഹോം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്.

(മിശ്രമനിയമം).

പരസ്യം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1918 നവമ്പർ 19-ാം തീയതി.

നമ്പർ 108.—താഴെ പറഞ്ഞ ആളുകളെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടിച്ചട്ടത്തോടുകൂടിയ 1898 ലെ 1-ാം നമ്പർ മതിയായി തോന്നുന്നതുപോലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടിച്ചട്ടത്തിലെ 4-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരുമേജർ സർദയിൽ ഗവർണർ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

(1) കന്നൂർ താലൂക്ക് കൊട്ടക്കാമ്പയിൽ സബ്ബർ എസ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ മിസ്റ്റർ നോർമൻ ഡേവിഡ് സ്റ്റെയിൻസ്.

(2) കന്നൂർ താലൂക്ക് മട്ടന്നൂരിൽ എസ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ മിസ്റ്റർ ചാൾസ്സ് ഫൊർബസ്.

എൻ. രാമണ്ണ റാവ്,
ഗവർണ്ണർ തെളളുടെ.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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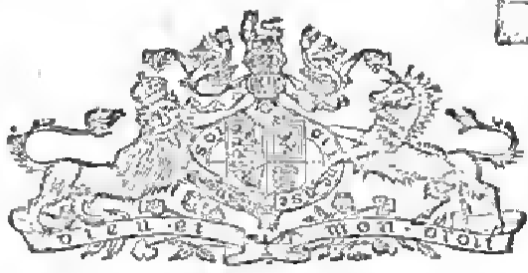

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1918. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Fort St. George, December 3, 1918

No. 1339.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 11 and 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William Henry Hart Chatterton to be member and vice-president of the Nilgiris District Board.

No. 1339A.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Vorugoon Somasundara Rao Pantulu Garu to be President of the Vizianagram Taluk Board in the Vizagapatam district.

No. 1340.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry Vemuri Narayana Rao Pantulu Garu as Vice-President of the Bandar Taluk Board.

No. 1341.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Sangisetti Venkatanarayana Nayudu Garu and to appoint M.R.Ry Kshatri Sambhu Singh Garu to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Chicacole.

No. 1342.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Arthur Gilbert Wright deRozario to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Salem.

No. 1349.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Kandula Viraraghavaswami Garu as Chairman of the municipality of Rajahmundry.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1344.—Whereas it appears that the village of Potunuru included in the Gandegalanu union in the Kistna district is situated at an inconvenient distance from the union centre and derives no adequate benefit from its inclusion in the union and whereas the village of Stampet alias Kottagudem included in the same union is also far from the union centre and contains population belonging mostly to the poor Kapu class, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, is pleased to declare that the two villages shall be excluded from the union with effect from 1st April 1919 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the panchayet of the union shall for the time being be seven.

No 1345.—In modification of so much of notification No 1045 published on page 592 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th December 1901, as relates to the mode of appointment of the Chairman of the Ellore Municipal Council the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under section 13 (iii) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, that the Chairman of the Municipal Council shall be appointed by election.

No. 1346.—Under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1884 and in modification of notification No. 5 published on pages 2-4 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd January 1917, the Governor in Council hereby declares his intention to revise the limits of the Chittoor Municipality and to adopt the following revised boundaries. Any objections or suggestions in respect of these alterations should be submitted in writing to Government within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the district gazette :—

Revised boundaries of the Chittoor Municipality.

North.—Starting from the south-west corner of Survey No. 416 of Timmasamudram village which is also the bi-junction of Mangasamudram and Timmasamudram villages the boundary line goes eastwards along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 393 and 464 of Mangasamudram village up to the survey stone at the south-west corner of Survey No. 402 of the same village; thence northwards along the western boundary of the last-named field up to the survey stone at the north-west corner of the same field; thence eastwards along the northern boundaries of the same field and of Survey Nos. 410, 409 and 408 up to the north-east corner of Survey No. 408; thence in a southerly direction along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 408 up to the south-west corner of Survey No. 407; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey No. 452 of Mangasamudram village up to the south-east corner of Survey No. 407 of Timmasamudram village; thence northwards along the western boundary of Survey No. 408 of Timmasamudram village up to the south-west corner of Survey No. 403 of the same village; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey No. 406 up to the north-western corner of Survey No. 395; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 406 up to the south-east corner of the same; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey No. 452; thence northwards along the western boundary of Survey No. 394 up to the north-west corner of the same; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey No. 394 up to the north-east corner of the same; thence southwards along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 394, 457, 325 and 458 up to the south-east corner of Survey No. 458; thence westwards along the southern boundaries of Survey Nos. 458 and 452 up to the north-east corner of Survey No. 441 of Mangasamudram; thence southwards along the eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 441 up to the south-west corner of the same; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of the Chittoor-Arigonda road till it meets the river at the tri-junction of Survey Nos. 6, 7 and 136 of Chittoor village; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the Chittoor river up to the tri-junction of Chittoor, Kattamanchi and Timmasamudram villages; thence southwards along a line taken through the river to meet the north-east corner of Survey No. 570 of Chittoor and along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 569, 574 and 576 of Chittoor till it joins the Kurnool Trunk road at the tri-junction of Survey Nos. 579, 578 and 580 of Chittoor; thence in a north-easterly direction along the northern boundary of Survey No. 1 Peddacheruvu of Gandlapalli village up to the bi-junction boundary stone of Gandlapalli and Kattamanchi villages; thence along the northern boundary of the Kurnool Trunk road comprising the Survey Nos. 144, 102, 520, 524, 69, 82 and 79 up to the easternmost corner of Survey No. 79 of Kattamanchi village; thence along the line taken to the south-west corner of Survey No. 62; thence eastwards along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 61, 59 and 56 up to the tri-junction point of Survey Nos. 56, 55 and 54; thence southwards along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 56, 521, 221 and 228/1 up to the south-east corner of Survey No. 228/1; thence westwards along the southern boundary of Survey No. 238/1 up to its south-west corner; thence northwards along the western boundary of the same number up to the north-east corner of Survey No. 230; thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 230 up to its south-west corner; thence along the southern boundaries of Survey Nos. 215 and 221 up to the tri-junction point of Survey Nos. 210, 221 and 204; thence along the southern and western boundaries of Survey No. 204 enclosing the same and the western boundaries of Survey Nos. 221 and 202 and southern boundaries of Survey Nos. 201/1 and 200 up to the tri-junction point of Survey Nos. 198, 199 and 200; thence along the southern boundary of the Kurnool Trunk road comprising the Survey Nos. 199 and 144 to the northernmost point of Survey No. 1 of Gandlapalli village south of the Kurnool Trunk road; thence along the northern boundary of Survey No. 1 up to the tri-junction stone at the south-west corner of Survey No. 404 of Gandlapalli village; thence along the northern and eastern boundaries of Survey No. 405 up to the north-west corner of Survey No. 401; thence along the northern and eastern boundaries of Survey No. 399 up to the north-eastern corner of Survey No. 398; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 398 up to the north-western corner of Survey No. 397; thence eastwards along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 397, 385, 384 and 381 up to the north-western corner of Survey No. 380 of Gandlapalli; thence northwards along the northern boundary of the same field up to the south-west corner of Survey No. 379; thence along the western and northern boundaries of Survey No. 379 up to the north-west corner of Survey No. 378; thence eastwards along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 378 and 377 up to the north-east corner of Survey No. 377; thence southwards along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 377 and 380 up to the north-west corner of Survey No. 346; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of Survey No. 346 up to its north-eastern corner meeting the road to Tirutturu at the tri-junction of Survey Nos. 346, 347 and 349; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the said road up to the south-east corner of Survey No. 350.

East.—From the above point westwards along the southern boundary of the road to the north-east corner of Survey No. 231; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 231 to its south-east corner, thence along the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 332 to its south-west corner meeting the road to the Chase Hills at the tri-junction of

Survey Nos 332, 333 and 337; thence southwards along the northern boundary of Survey No. 323 up to its north east corner; thence along the eastern boundary of the same field up to the north-east corner of Survey No. 298; thence along the eastern, southern and western boundaries of Survey No. 298 up to its north-west corner; thence northwards along the western boundary of Survey No 299 up to the south-east corner of Survey No 329; thence along the southern and western boundaries of Survey No. 320 up to the south-east corner of Survey No. 437; thence westwards along the southern boundary of Survey No. 437 up to the north-east corner of Survey No. 311-A; thence along the eastern and southern boundaries of Survey No. 311-A to its south-west corner; thence northwards along the western boundary of the same to the south-east corner of Survey No. 31; thence in a south-westerly direction along the southern boundaries of Survey Nos. 31 and 30 up to the road to the English Club at the tri-junction of Survey Nos. 34, 30 and 441; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of the road up to the point where it meets the road to Bandapalli; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of the road up to the south-west corner of Survey No 55, thence westwards along the northern boundary of Survey No. 52-B up to its north-west corner; thence northwards along the western boundary of the road up to the south-east corner of Survey No 408 of Gandlapalli; thence across the Railway line and along the southern and western boundaries of Survey No. 408 up to the north-east corner of Survey No 691 meeting the boundary line between Gandlapalli and Chittoor; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of the road comprising Survey Nos 691, 680, 689, 711, 709, 701, 706 and 708 of Chittoor, 85 of Graemspet and 712 of Chittoor up to the north-east corner of Survey No. 714 of Chittoor.

South.—From the above point in a south-westerly direction along the eastern boundary of the road comprising Survey Nos. 714 of Chittoor and 35, 558, 560, 561, 562 and 36 of Graemspet meeting the Chittoor-Vellore road at the khandum stone at the north-east corner of Survey No. 569; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of the said road comprising Survey Nos. 222 and 263 up to the south-east corner of Survey No. 263 of Graemspet; thence in a north-westerly direction crossing the Chittoor-Vellore road along the southern boundary of the Madras-Bombay Trunk road from its diversion point from the Karnool Trunk road comprising the Survey Nos. 258 and 259 of Graemspet and 205, 204, 203, 202, 211, 184, 183, 181, 180 and 178 up to the north-west corner of Survey No. 179 of Iruvaram village; thence along the western and northern boundaries of the Palmaner-Chittoor road comprising the Survey Nos. 172, 524, 168 and 104 up to the boundary stone between the Chittoor and Iruvaram villages at the north-east corner of Survey No. 164 of Iruvaram.

West.—Thence in a north-easterly direction along the western boundary of the Palmaner-Chittoor road comprising Survey Nos. 229, 228, 272 and 413 up to the south-western corner of Survey No. 411; thence northwards along the western boundary of Survey No. 411 up to the north-western corner of the same; thence westwards along the southern boundary of Survey No. 400 up to the south-west corner of the same field; thence northwards along the western boundary of the same Survey number up to its north-west corner; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the same field up to its north-east corner; thence northwards along the western boundaries of Survey Nos. 479 (Chittoor village-site), 747, 511, 515, 720, 515, 514, 522, 523 and 524 of Chittoor meeting the river; thence straight across the river to the southern boundary of Survey No. 118, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of the river (left bank) up to the Chittoor-Amgonda road; thence northwards along the western boundary of the said road comprising Survey Nos. 8 and 11 of Chittoor and 440 of Mangasamudram up to the south-east corner of Survey No. 451; thence westwards along the southern boundary of Survey No. 454 up to its south-west corner; thence northwards along the western and northern boundaries of Survey No 454 up to the south-west corner of Survey No. 452; thence north-westwards along the south-western boundary of the same field up to the south-east corner of Survey No. 412 of Timmasamudram; thence westwards along the southern boundaries of Survey Nos. 412 and 403 of Mangasamudram up to the north-east corner of Survey No. 410; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 410 up to its south-east corner; thence westwards along its southern boundary up to its south-west corner; thence northwards along the western boundary of the same field up to the south-west corner of Survey No. 403 of Mangasamudram; thence northwards along the western boundary of the same field up to the south-east corner of Survey No. 397; thence westwards along the southern boundary of Survey No. 397 up to its south-west corner; thence northwards along the western boundary of the same field up to its north-west corner; thence westwards along the southern boundary of Survey No. 398 up to its south-western corner; thence northwards along the western boundary of the same field up to the south-west corner of Survey No. 416 which is the starting point.

No 1947.—Whereas it is found desirable to revise the limits of the Chendragiri union in the Chittoor district so as to exclude from it the village of Tondavada and include therein the village of Venkatampet Malavadu, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 811, published at page 315 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st February 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said union shall consist of the villages comprising survey numbers shown in the schedule below with effect from the date of this notification.—

SCHEDULE.

Chendragiri Kottapet, S. Nos. 61 to 67, 69 to 82, 85, 88, 76, 77 to 79, 82, 85 to 93, 95 to 99 and 100.
Chendragiri Fatagh, S. Nos. 164, 165, 172 to 176, 180, 183, 186, 273, 445, 447, 450, 456, 466, 471, 480, 487 to 490, 511, 493 to 495 and 498 to 500.
Chendragiri Fort, S. Nos. 198 to 202, 204, 205, 207, 209, 208 to 209, 208, 208, 209, 211 to 226, 235, 242, 246 to 270, 1466, 1471 and 1474 to 1478.
Venkatampet Malavadu, S. Nos. 428 to 430, 433 and 434.

No. 1348.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 30th November 1915, the Governor in Council directs that the Cuddalore Municipality shall be divided into seven wards and that the elective seats shall be redistributed among them as shown in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
FIRST WARD—*North*.—A line drawn from the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 158 of Bandipalaiyam village running towards the east along the northern bank of the Uppanar up to the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 6 and thence across the Uppanar, through T.S. No. 5 to meet the Bay of Bengal at T.S. No. 2308.	2
East.—A line drawn from the above point running southwards along the eastern boundary of the municipality up to the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2670.	
South.—A line drawn from the last-mentioned point, along the southern boundary of the municipality up to the point where Pallivasal street meets the southern boundary of the municipality in T.S. No. 1942.	
West.—A line drawn from the last-mentioned point, northwards along the western boundaries of houses on the western row of Pallivasal street and Irusappa Chetti street up to the south-western corner of T.S. No. 415; thence running westwards along the southern limit of the backyards of the southern row of houses in Sanjiviroyan Koil street, thence crossing the Five Wells Amman Koil street to meet the eastern boundary of T.S. No. 2715; thence running northwards along the eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 2715, 2714 and 2713 up to its north-eastern corner; thence crossing the railway line passing along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 2712, 664, 2707, 2706, 814, 810 and 804 to meet the starting point in T.S. No. 158.	
SECOND WARD—*North*.—A line drawn southwards from the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 664, along the western boundary of the first ward above described up to T.S. No. 2715, thence turning east across the western boundary of the first ward up to the south-western corner of T.S. No. 415.	3
East.—A line drawn from the south-western corner of T.S. No. 415, southwards up to the point where Pallivasal street meets the southern boundary of the municipality in T.S. No. 1942.	
South.—A line drawn westwards from the above point along the southern boundary of the municipality up to south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2764.	
West.—A line drawn from the above point northwards along the western boundary of the railway line and premises to meet the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 664, the starting point.	
THIRD WARD—*North*.—A line drawn eastwards from the south-western corner of T.S. No. 2061 up to the south-western corner of T.S. No. 1928; thence northwards along the western boundary of T.S. No. 1928 up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1927; thence running eastwards, along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 1927, 1926 and 1925 up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1925; thence northwards along the western boundary of T.S. No. 1924 up to its north-western corner; thence turning east and passing to the north of T.S. Nos. 1922, 1912, 1897, 1881 and 1855 and to the south of T.S. No. 825 up to the south-eastern corner of 825; thence crossing the Capper Hills road, turning northwards at the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1735, passing along the western boundary of T.S. Nos. 1201, 1200, 1199 and 1191 up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1191; thence turning eastwards passing to the north of T.S. Nos. 1191, 1183, 1158, 1155 and 1162, up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1162; thence turning southwards passing along the eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 1162 and 1161 up to the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1161; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 1152 and 1148 up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1148; thence crossing the South Indian Railway line turning northwards at the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 840 passing along the western boundary of T.S. Nos. 642, 637, 633 and 627; thence along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 627 and 624 turning northwards at the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 624, passing along the western boundary of T.S. Nos. 607, 608 and 608-A turning eastwards at the north-western corner of No. 608-A running along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 605-A, 606, 604, 600, 353 and 9; thence crossing the Uppanar along S. No. 6 up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1.	3
East.—A line drawn southwards from the above point along the eastern boundary of the municipality up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 2308; thence along the northern boundary of ward No. 1 above described up to the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 664; thence along the western boundary of second ward above described up to the south-eastern corner of No. 2764.	

Name of ward and boundaries.	Number of elected councillors.
South.—A line drawn westwards from the above point along the southern municipal boundary up to the south-western corner of T.S. No. 42e1.	
West.—A line drawn northwards from the above point along the western boundary of the municipality up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 2001.	
FOURTH WARD—*North.*—A line drawn north-eastwards from the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1 (of Tirupapuliyur ward) up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 33.	2
East.—A line drawn from the north-western corner of T.S. No. 33 southwards up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 328 including houses in T.S Nos. 334, 335 and 338; then running eastwards up to the north-eastern corner of T.S No. 315 (including the northern row of houses in the portion of the street through which it passes) and turning south at the said No. 315 running up to the south-western corner of T.S. No. 1016 including the houses in the eastern row of Anikaran street and Mussalman lane and drainage channel further south and then turning east running up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 976 excluding the houses in the southern row of Vellimotan street and finally turning south and running along the Copper Hills road up to the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 825.	
South.—A line drawn from the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 825 towards the west along the northern boundary of the third ward above described to meet the western boundary of the municipality at the north-western corner of T.S. No. 2001.	
West.—A line drawn from the above point northwards along the western boundary of the municipality to meet the starting point at the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1 (Tirupapuliyur ward).	
FIFTH WARD—*North.*—A line drawn from the north-western corner of T.S. No. 33 south-eastwards to the north of T.S. Nos. 34, 35 and 42; thence to the east of T.S. Nos. 44 and 46; thence along the northern boundary of T.S. No. 70 up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1730.	2
East.—A line drawn from the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1730 south-eastwards passing to the east of T.S. Nos. 1736, 1747, 1757, 1781, 1786, 1790 and 1899 and to the north of T.S. Nos. 1900 and 1901; and thence to the west of T.S. Nos 608-A, 608, 607, 624, 627, 633, 637 and 642 up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 810.	
South.—A line drawn from the above point, westwards along the northern boundary of the third ward above described up to the south-eastern corner of T.S. No. 825.	
West.—A line drawn from the above point northwards along the eastern boundary of the fourth ward above described to meet the starting point, viz., north-western corner of T.S. No. 33.	
SIXTH WARD—*North.*—A line drawn from the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1730 running north up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1 (of Padmpalaiyam ward); thence across the Gadilam to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 11; thence eastwards along the northern side of T.S. Nos. 12, 13, 76, 79, 447, 448, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1069, 1074 and 1075 and 1455 up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1455; thence northwards along the western bank of the Uppanar up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1502; thence along the western and northern boundaries of T.S. No. 1517 up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1585 where it meets the eastern boundary of the municipality.	3
East.—A line drawn from the above point along the eastern boundary of the municipality up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1 (of Bandipalaiyam).	
South.—A line drawn from the above point towards the west along the northern boundary of the third ward above described up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 608-A.	
West.—A line drawn from the above point north-westwards along the eastern boundary of the fifth ward above described up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1730, the starting point.	
SEVENTH WARD—*North.*—A line drawn from the north-western corner of T.S. No 2669 along the northern boundary of the municipality up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 148 on the Bay of Bengal.	3
East.—A line drawn southwards from the above point along the eastern boundary of the municipality up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 1535.	
South.—A line drawn from the above point westwards along the northern boundary of the sixth ward above described up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1730; thence along the northern boundary of the fifth ward up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 33; thence westwards along the northern boundary of the fourth ward up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 1 (Tirupapuliyur ward).	
West.—A line drawn from the above point northwards along the western boundary of the municipality up to the north-western corner of T.S. No. 2669, the starting point.	

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1349.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·20 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Kottaimedu elementary school in the Karur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, Lakshmi Narayanasamudram (Karur town) Ward No. I.

	ACRE.
House-site, No. 23 in T.S. No. 1261, belonging to T. Appavu Asari, bounded on the north by municipal road running from east to west in T.S. No. 1261; east by municipal vacant site in T.S. No. 1261; south by municipal lane and site No. 42; west rose house-site extension road running from south to north in T.S. No. 1261	0·16
House-site, No. 42 in T.S. Nos. 1261 and 1263-1, belonging to T. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar bounded on the north by municipal lane and site No. 24; east by municipal vacant site in T.S. Nos. 1261 and 1263-1; south by municipal road running from east to west in T.S. No. 1263-1; west by new house-site extension road running from south to north in T.S. Nos. 1261 and 1263-1	0·10
Total ..	0·26

No. 1350.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 6·44 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village site at Kanupuru; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Rajahmundry taluk, Kanuparu village.

	ACS.
Unenfranchised service inam, dry, S. No. 64, belonging to Regulakunta Veerudu and Dankani Chinni, bounded on the north by S. No. 56; east by S. No. 59, south by S. No. 62, west by S. No. 67 ..	1·19
Unenfranchised service inam, dry, S. No. 58, belonging to Regulakunta Veerudu and Dankani Chinni, bounded on the north by S. No. 57; east by S. No. 59, south by S. No. 62, west by S. No. 57 ..	1·28
Jirayati, S. No. 47, belonging to Regulakunta Veerudu and Dankani Chinni, bounded on the north by S. No. 50; east by S. Nos. 55 and 54; south by S. No. 44, west by S. No. 33	3·99
Total ..	6·44

No. 1351.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·15 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a latrine for Panchamas; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Bhimavaram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Bhimavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Bhimavaram taluk, Daggulur village.

	ACRE.
Personal inam, dry, kapai wet, S. No. 68 B, T.D. 2031, belonging to Sangara Kulli Rangayya of Palacolla, bounded on the north, east and west by S. No. 68 A; south by S. Nos. 66 A and 67	0·15

No. 1362.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for house-sites for potters; and, under sections 3 and 7 the Tahsildar of Razole is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Razole and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Razole taluk, Kammireddipalem village.

	ACRE.
Inam, dry, S. No. 346 B, belonging to Muruguati Venkata Sriramula Pantulu having died, his adopted son M. Venkata Rao being minor, his mother and guardian M. Subbalamma, bounded on the north by S. No. 346 A; east by S. No. 347, south by S. Nos. 405 and 407, west by S. No. 346 A	1

No. 1363.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·54 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial ground in the Cuddapah Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Cuddapah district, Cuddapah taluk, Chinnachowk village.

	ACS.
Dry, unfranchised personal inam, Survey No. 76-1 B, belonging to Abd al Ghafar, Ghulam Mian and Sethipalli Viranthu, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 76-1 A and 74; east by S. Nos. 85, 86 and 76-1 A; south by S. No. 77, west by S. No. 810	2·43

No. 1354.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 10·52 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Peraiyur-Usilampatti road in the Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7 the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. This being a case of urgency the said Officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act

Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Vaguvani village.

	Cents.
Dry, No. 162-F, belonging to V. Vira Tevan, bounded on the north and east by No. 162-E; south by No. 162-C; west by No. 3	1·50
Dry, No. 162-C, belonging to V. Vira Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 162-E; east and south by No. 162-C; west by No. 3	13·50
Dry No. 162-C, belonging to N. Ayaru Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 162-C; west by No. 3	5·25
Dry, No. 161-C, belonging to N. Ajaru Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 162-C; west by No 3	18·25
Dry, No 162-C, belonging to S. V. Virana Tevan, bounded on the north and east by No. 162-C; south by No 161-C; west by No 3	15·25
Dry, No. 164-C, belonging to Sadaiyya Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 162-C; east and south by No. 161-C; west by No. 3	12·50
Dry, No. 161-C, belonging to K. Seya Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 161-C; west by No. 3	5·25
Dry, No. 161 C, belonging to Muthukaluva Tevan, bounded on the north and east by No 161-C; south by No. 161-B; west by No 3	6·50
Dry, No. 161-B, belonging to Santhi Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 161-C; east and south by No 161-3; west by No 3	4·50
Dry, No. 161-B, belonging to Andi Kudumban, bounded on the north and east by No. 161-B; south by No 161-A; west by No 3	9·50
Dry, No 161-A, belonging to C. Viranan, bounded on the north by No. 161-B; east and south by No 161-3, west by No. 3	5·25
Dry, No. 161-A, belonging to C. Viranan, bounded on the north by No. 161-B; east and south by No. 161-3; west by No. 3	1·50
Dry, No. 161-A, belonging to V. Vira Tevan, bounded on the north and east by No. 161-A; south by No. 161; west by No 3	6·50
Dry, No. 148-C, belonging to S. Oaha Tevan, bounded on the north by No 161-A; east by No. 148-C, south by No 148-B, west by No. 3	7·50
Dry, No. 146-B, belonging to C. Oaha Tevan bounded on the north by No. 148-C, east by No. 148-B; south by No. 148 A; west by No 3	6·50
Dry No 148-A, belonging to C. Periyathevappa Tevan, bounded on the north and east by No 148 A; south by No 147-B; west by No 3	6·00
Dry, No. 148-A, belonging to K. Ayaru Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 148-B; east and south by No 146-A, west by No 3	6·75
Dry, No. 147-B, belonging to Sadaiyya Tevan, bounded on the north by No 148-A; east by No. 147-B; south by No. 147-A, west by No 3	5·00
Dry, No. 147-A, belonging to V Chinna Rama Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 147-B; east by No. 147-A; south by No. 144-S; west by No. 3	4·75
Dry, No. 144 S, Nattam poramboke, bounded on the north and east by No. 146-S; south by No. 145-L; west by No 3	8·50
Dry, No. 145-L, belonging to M Mayandi Tevan and T. Chinna Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 144-S; east and south by No. 145 L; west by No. 3	1·75
Dry, No. 146-L, belonging to E. Muyandi Tevan, bounded on the north and east by No 146-L; south by No 146-S; west by No. 3	2·25
Dry, No 146-S, Nattam poramboke, bounded on the north by No. 146 L; east by No. 146-S; south by No. 146-L, west by No. 3	8·50
Dry, No. 146-L, belonging to M Sinna Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 146-S, east by No. 146-L; south by No. 144-C; west by No 3	8·75
Dry, No. 144-C, belonging to M. Viranan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 144-C; west by No. 3	6·50
Dry, No. 144-C, belonging to M. Viranan, bounded on the north and east by No. 144-C; south by No. 144-B; west by No 138	10·50
Dry, No. 144-B, belonging to T. Mayandi, bounded on the north by No. 144-C, east and south by No. 144-B, west by No 138	3·00
Dry, No 144-B belonging to M. C, A. Periya Karuppa Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 144-B; west by No. 138	8·00
Dry, No. 144-B, belonging to M Kathappa Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 144-B, west by No. 138	2·75
Dry, No 144-B, belonging to K Mayandi, bounded on the north and east by No. 144-B; south by No. 137-B, west by No. 138	7·25
Dry, No 137 B, belonging to M Pacumal Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 144-B; east and south by No. 137 B; west by No 138	8·62
Dry, No. 137 B, belonging to M. Viraua Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 137-B; west by No 138	4·12
Dry, No 137-B, belonging to S Palani Tevan, bounded on the north and east by No. 131-B, south by No. 137-A, west by No. 136	4·50
Dry, No. 137-A, belonging to Palaniyandi Tevan, bounded on the north by No 137-B; east and south by No. 137-A; west by No 138	8·75
Dry, No. 137-A, belonging to Palaniyandi Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 137-A; west by No 138	8·62
Dry, No. 131-A, belonging to Palaniyandi Tevan, bounded on the north and east by No 137-A; south by No 135-C, west by No. 136	5·00
Dry, No. 135-C, belonging to Sangili Sambun, bounded on the north by No 137-A; east and south by No. 135 C, west by No 136	8·40
Dry, No 132-C, belonging to Sangili Sambun, bounded on the north and east by No. 135-C, south by No. 136; west by No 138	10·00
Total	210·75

Allikundam village.

Dry, No. 16-D, belonging to Kattakuri Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 16-D, east by No. 6; south by No. 16-F, west by No. 16-D	8·74
Dry No. 16-F, belonging to P. Malayalaga Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 16-D, east by No. 6; south and west by No. 16-F	4·88

Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Allikundam village—*cont.*

	Cents.
Dry, No. 16-F, belonging to K. M. Suppayya Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 16-F; east by No. 9; south by No. 13; west by No. 15-F	9·50
Dry, No. 13 C-2, belonging to Ayothirama Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 16-F; east by No. 9; south by No. 13 C-1; west by No. 13 C-2	5 95
Dry, No. 399, belonging to Rama Moopan, bounded on the north by No. 397; east and south by No. 399; west by No. 397	25·25
Dry, No. 398, belonging to Chamukarappa Moopan, bounded on the north and east by No. 396; south by No. 400; west by No. 399	30·25
Dry, No. 401 A, belonging to Thevai Moopan, bounded on the north by No. 400; east by No. 401-A; south by No. 401-B; west by No. 402	21·00
Dry, No. 401-B, belonging to Kalyani Moopan, bounded on the north by No. 401-A; east and south by No. 402 B; west by No. 402	0·25
Dry, No. 383-D, belonging to T. P. Poovanathal, bounded on the north by No. 396-D; east by No. 400; south by No. 383 C; west by No. 383 D	7 00
Dry, No. 383 C, belonging to C. Viraman Nath, bounded on the north by No. 383 D; east by No. 400; south by No. 383 B; west by No. 383 C	13·50
Dry, No. 383 B, belonging to Sonnama Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 383 C; east by Nos. 400 and 411; south by No. 383 A; west by No. 383 B	18 50
Dry, No. 383-A, belonging to Periya Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 383 B; east by No. 411; south by No. 381; west by No. 383 A	19 00
Dry, No. 381 A, belonging to Periya Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 383 A; east and south by No. 111; west by No. 381 A	17·25
Dry, No. 380 A, belonging to V. Vellai Moopan, bounded on the north and east by No. 411; south by No. 379 A; west by No. 380 A	7 25
Dry, No. 379 A, belonging to Velaiya Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 380 A; east by No. 411; south by No. 379 B; west by No. 379 A	21·25
Dry, No. 378 B, belonging to Sonnama Kavundan, bounded on the north by No. 379 A; east by No. 411; south by No. 378; west by No. 379 B	11 25
Dry, No. 376, belonging to Karuppan Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 411; east by No. 376; south by No. 375; west by No. 376	23 00
Dry, No. 127, belonging to C. V. Alagumalai Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 376; east by No. 418; south by No. 127; west by No. 378	41·75
Dry, No. 427, belonging to Sami Vira Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 418; east and south by No. 427; west by No. 376	20·50
Dry, No. 427, belonging to Kuttalga Kudumban, bounded on the north and east by No. 427; south by No. 428 A; west by No. 376	21 75
Dry, No. 428 A, belonging to M. Ramanuel Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 427; east and south by No. 423 A; west by No. 435	19·50
Dry, No. 428 A, belonging to Gurunatha Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 428 A; west by No. 436	13·50
Dry, No. 425 A, belonging to P. P. Vettai Kudumban, bounded on the north and east by No. 428 A; south by No. 428 B; west by No. 430	20·50
Dry, No. 428 B, belonging to B. Vinna Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 428 A; east by No. 428 B; south by No. 428 C; west by No. 436	9·50
Dry, No. 428 C, belonging to Kuriyanal Tevan bounded on the north by No. 428 B; east by No. 428 C; south by No. 428 D; west by No. 436	9·00
Dry, No. 428 D, belonging to Alagu Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 428 C; east by No. 428 D; south by No. 428 A; west by No. 436	9 00
Dry, No. 429 A, belonging to Muthu Vetai Moopan bounded on the north by No. 428 D; east by No. 429 A; south by No. 429 B-1; west by No. 436	23 25
Dry, No. 429 B-1, belonging to Karuppa Moopan, bounded on the north by No. 429; east and south by No. 429 B-2; west by No. 432	7·00
Dry, No. 429 B-1, belonging to T. Periyakarappa Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 429 B-1, west by No. 436	7 25
Dry, No. 429 B-1, belonging to P. Vettai Tevan, bounded on the north and east by No. 429 B-1; south by No. 429 B-2; west by No. 435	7 50
Dry, No. 429 B-2, belonging to Thanuvai Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 429 B-1; east by No. 429 B-2, B-3 and B-4; south by No. 430; west by No. 436	7·75
Dry, No. 429 B-3, belonging to Thavarai Kudumban	7·25
Dry, No. 429 B-4, belonging to Thiruvasi Kudumban	7·75
Dry, No. 435, belonging to Thirumalai Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 429 B-4; east by No. 434; south by No. 434; west by No. 436	22 25
Dry, No. 434, belonging to V. Kattari Kudumban, bounded on the north by No. 435; east and south by No. 434; west by No. 433	23·25
Dry, No. 434, belonging to S. P. Alagumalai Kudumban, bounded on the north and east by No. 434, south by No. 434; west by No. 433	23 00
Dry, No. 194, belonging to Annamuthu Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 434; east and south by No. 434, west by No. 493	14·75
Dry, No. 491, belonging to Sivasooty Tevan, bounded on the north and east by 494, south by No. 497, west by No. 493	11 75
Dry, No. 497 A, belonging to K. Sadamuya Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 497 B, east by No. 497 A; south by No. 498, west by No. 193	17 25
Dry, No. 497 B, belonging to Sivasuria Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 494; east by No. 497 B, south by No. 497 A; west by No. 193	17·00
Dry, No. 498, belonging to T. Periyakarappa Tevan, bounded on the south by No. 497 A; east by No. 498; south by No. 499, west by No. 493	18 00
Dry, No. 498 B, belonging to Veerabadra Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 498; east by No. 498 B, south by No. 502, west by No. 500	12·75
Dry, No. 502, belonging to P. Muthandi Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 498; east and south by No. 502, west by No. 500	8 50
Dry, No. 502, belonging to Muthukkal Chettandi Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 502; west by No. 503	7·00
Dry, No. 199, belonging to P. Muthandy Tevan, bounded on the north east and south by No. 502; west by No. 503	4·00
Dry, No. 502, belonging to Kuttakalai Chettandi Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 502; west by No. 500	3·75
Dry, No. 502 belonging to M. Muthukaruppa Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 502; west by No. 500	7 50
Dry, No. 502, belonging to P. Muthandy Tevan bounded on the north, east and south by No. 502; west by No. 503	7 00
Dry, No. 482, belonging to K. Vinadhra Tevan, bounded on the north and east by No. 502; south by No. 507 A; west by No. 503	11·50

Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Alikkundam village—*cont.*

	Cents.
Dry, No. 507 A, belonging to K. Kumara Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 509; east by No. 507 A; south by No 507 B; west by No. 508	12·00
Dry, No. 507 B, belonging to R. Thavasi Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 507 A; east and south by No. 507 B, west by No. 508	7·00
Dry, No. 507 B, belonging to K. Virabhadra Tevan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 507 B, west by No. 508	2·00
Dry, No. 507 B belonging to K. Chandra Tevan bounded on the north and east by No. 507 B; south by No. 507 C; west by No 508	7·00
Dry, No. 507 C, belonging to T. Kumara Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 507 B; east by No. 507 C; south by Kinna Kattai village boundary; west by No 508	12·00
Total ..	740 15

Sedapatti village.

Dry, No. 42, belonging to Nunnamal, bounded on the north by No. 47, east by No. 41; south by No. 43, west by No. 40	5·00
Dry, No. 44, belonging to Minor Zemindar of Sayter, bounded on the north by No. 45; east by No. 46; south by No. 131; west by No. 43	20·00
Dry, No. 132, belonging to Pandara Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 43; east and south by No. 134, west by No. 133	4·00
Dry, No. 240, belonging to C. Alagumalai Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 241; east by No. 242, south by No 239, west by No. 240	7·50
Dry, No. 239, belonging to Seeniya Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 238, east and south by No 243; west by No. 239	9·75
Dry, No. 230, belonging to Pethana Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 240; east by No. 248, south and west by No. 229	6·00
Dry, No. 336, belonging to Minor Zamindar of Sayter, bounded on the north by No. 334; east and south by No. 338, west by No. 335	4·00
Dry, No. 339, belonging to Minor Zamindar of Sayter, bounded on the north and east by No. 336, south and west by No. 338	9·00
Dry No 338, belonging to Muthukaruppa Pandaram, bounded on the north by No. 334, east by No. 339, south by No 346, west by No 336	9·25
Dry, No. 340, belonging to Mayandi Tevan, bounded on the north by No. 339; east by No. 340; south by No. 341, west by No 347	3·50
Dry, No. 341 belonging to Minor Zamindar of Sayter, bounded on the north by No 340; east by No. 341; south by No. 343; west by No 347	16·00
Dry, No. 342, belonging to Minor Zamindar of Sayter, bounded on the north by No. 341; east by No. 342; south by No. 343, west by No. 347	11·50
Dry, No. 343, belonging to Minor Zamindar of Sayter, bounded on the north by No. 342, east by No 343; south by No. 344; west by No 347	4·00
Total ..	99·01
Grand total in acres ..	26·52

No. 1335.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·21 of an acre, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school-house; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Nilakkottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nilakkottai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Nilakkottai taluk, No. 17, Mullippallam village.

	Acre.
Dry, S. No. 24 N, belonging to No. 24-1, Muttu Pillai and Balabandran Pillai, bounded on the north by S. No. 24 O dry, No 30, Swaminathan and five others and S No. 23 A nattam poramboke; east by S. No. 23 A, nattam poramboke; south by S. No. 24 I dry, No. 183, M. Periyakaruppan, Karuppanan, S No. 24 K dry, No. 112, Kanal Gurunathan and S. No. 24 M, dry, Muttuvan Pillai; west by S. No. 24 R dry, No 7, Ramachandra Nayakar, M. Narayanaswami Nayakar and Thayarmal	0·06
Dry, S. No. 248, belonging to No. 60, K. Swaminatha Pillai, bounded on the north by S. No. 24 Nattam poramboke; east by S. No 23 A, nattam poramboke; south by S. No. 24 N dry, Muttu Pillai; west by S. No. 24 P dry, No 174, V. Gopala Ayyar	0·04
Dry, S. No. 24 O, belonging to No 174, V. Gopala Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. No. 24, nattam poramboke; east by S. No. 24 O dry, No 24, K Swaminatha Pillai and five others; south by S. No. 24 Q dry, No 7, Ramachandra Nayakar and two others, west by S. No 24 R dry, No. 22, S. Sundaram Ayyar	0·03
Dry S. No. 24 Q, belonging to No 7, Ramachandra Nayakar, M. Narayanaswami Nayakar and Thayarmal 3, bounded on the north by S. No. 24 P dry, No. 174, V. Gopala Ayyar; east by S. No 24 N dry, No. 21, Muttu Pillai; south by S. No 24 Q dry, No. 7, Ramachandra Nayakar and two others; west by S. No. 124 R dry, No 22, S. Sundaram Ayyar	0·07
Dry, S. No. 24 R, belonging to No. 22, S Sundaram Ayyar, bounded on the north by S. No. 24 P dry, No 174, V. Gopala Ayyar; east by S. No. 24 Q dry, No 7, Ramachandra Nayakar and two others, south by S. No. 24 R dry, No 22, S. Sundaram Ayyar, west by S. No 24 N dry, No. 20, S Sundaram Ayyar ..	0·01
Dry, S. No. 23 A, belonging to No. 3, Subrahmanya Ayyar, bounded on the north by S No 25 dry, No. 8, Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar; east by S No. 28 A, nattam poramboke; south and west by S. No. 23, kalam poramboke	0·02
Total ..	0·21

No. 1336.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 600 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Ukkoh and Porikara lanes in the Karur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, Inam Karur village.

Nattam, paramboke, T.S. No. 1421, belonging to Vengli Kavandan, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1418; east by T.S. No. 1420; south by T.S. No. 1408, west by T.S. No. 1422	.. .. ..	261
Nattam paramboke, T.S. No. 1422, belonging to Vandakamal, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1422; east by T.S. No. 1421; south by T.S. No. 1408, west by T.S. No. 1426	.. ..	128
Nattam, parambke, T.S. No. 1401, belonging to Palaniammal, guardian of minor Marudu Pillai, owner, and Ramasamy Kavandan, mortgagee, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1421; east by T.S. No. 1430; south by T.S. No. 1428; west by T.S. No. 1436		117
Nattam, T.S. No. 1432, belonging to Sivaramma, bounded on the north by T.S. No. 1432; east by T.S. No. 1431; south by T.S. No. 1424, west by T.S. No. 1389		96
	Total ..	602

No. 1857.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 4·217 acres, be the same a little more or or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road from Malliyam to Asikkadu, Tanjore district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, 127, Asikkadu village.

Ryotwari, wet, No. 163-E, belonging to Marimuthu Konan, guardian to the minor; bounded on the north by S. No. 163 of Anaimalagaram; east by No. 163-H; south by No. 163-J; west by No. 134	0·045
Ryotwari, dry, No. 163 J, belonging to Muthayya, bounded on the north by No. 163 M; east by No. 163 J & I; south by No. 166; west by Nos. 163 and 164	0·278
Ryotwari, dry, No. 163 I, belonging to Muthayya, bounded on the north by No. 163-J & H; east by No. 163 H; south by No. 163; west by No. 163-J	0·076
Ryotwari, wet, No. 163-G, belonging to Muthayya, bounded on the north by No. 163-G; east by No. 164 G; south by No. 163-F; west by No. 163-H	0·009
Ryotwari, dry No. 163-F, belonging to L. Ramachandra Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 163-G & D; east by No. 163-E, south by No. 166, west by Nos. 165 & 163-H	0·019
Ryotwari, dry, No. 163-E, belonging to Jagadesa Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 163-K; east by No. 163 I; south by No. 166, west by Nos. 163-F and 166	0·018
Ryotwari, dry, No. 163 F-I, belonging to Rama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 163 I; east by No. 163 G, south by No. 165, west by No. 163-E	0·018
Ryotwari, dry, No. 163 H, belonging to Rama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 162-G; east by No. 162-D, south and west by No. 165..	0·078
Ryotwari dry, No. 162-L, belonging to Krishna Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 162-K, east by No. 162-D, south by No. 163; west by No. 162-M	0·026
Ryotwari, dry, No. 162 D, belonging to Krishna Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 162-K; east by No. 162-C; south by No. 166, west by No. 162-D	0·030
Ryotwari, dry, No. 162-C, belonging to Sambasiva Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 162-C; east by No. 162-B, south by No. 165, west by No. 162-D	0·045
Ryotwari, dry, No. 161-D, belonging to Muthusami Konan, bounded on the north and east by No. 161-D; south by No. 155; west by No. 162-C	0·035
Ryotwari, dry, No. 161-D, belonging to Muthukrishna Konar, bounded on the north by No. 161-D, east by No. 160-G, south by No. 156, west by No. 161-D	0·018
Ryotwari, dry, No. 154-G, belonging to Jagadesa Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 149-G and 160, east by No. 159-G; south by No. 156; west by No. 161-D	0·055
Ryotwari, dry, No. 159-G, belonging to Jagadesa Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 159-G, south by No. 156, west by No. 159-G	0·074
Ryotwari, dry, No. 159-F, belonging to Rama Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 159 G; east by No. 159 E; south by No. 156; west by No. 159-G	0·055
Ryotwari, dry, No. 159-K, belonging to Vaidyanathaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 159-E, east by No. 159-D; south by No. 156, west by No. 159-F	0·063
Ryotwari, dry, No. 159-H, belonging to Ramaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 159-D, south by No. 156, west by No. 159-E	0·047
Ryotwari, wet, No. 149-B, belonging to village common, Viswanatha Ayyar and others, bounded on the north by No. 155; east by No. 154; south by No. 150; west by No. 149-E	0·182
Ryotwari, dry, No. 150, belonging to Rama Ayyar and 20 others (village common), bounded on the north by No. 149-A and B; east by No. 147 C; south and west by No. 150	0·097
Ryotwari, wet, No. 147-C, belonging to Viswanatha Ayyar and others, bounded on the north by No. 149-A; east by No. 147-D, south by No. 147-C, west by No. 150	0·034
Ryotwari, wet, No. 147-D, belonging to Nicamakhi Ammal, guardian to minor Ananthanarayana Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 149-A; east by No. 147-J; south by No. 147-D; west by No. 147-C ..	0·125
Ryotwari, wet, No. 147-I, belonging to (village common) Sivasantha Ayyar and others, bounded on the north by No. 148-A; east by No. 14d; south by Nos. 147 I and 147-H; west by No. 147-J	0·048
Ryotwari, dry, No. 147 H, belonging to (village common) Viswanatha Ayyar and others	0·048
Total ..	1·149

No. 58, Anaimalagaram, village.

Inam, dry, No. 131-A, belonging to M. K. Srinivasa Acharlyar and others, bounded on the north by No. 166, east by No. 131 A; south by No. 131-E, west by No. 132	0·067
Inam, wet, No. 131-B, belonging to Sadagopa Acharlyar, bounded on the north by No. 131-A; east by No. 131 H, south by No. 131-E, west by No. 132	0·083
Inam, wet, No. 131-C, belonging to Sambamurti Sastri, bounded on the north by No. 131-B; east by No. 131-C south by No. 137, west by No. 131	0·071
Inam, wet, No. 138-A, belonging to Sambamurti Sastri, bounded on the north by No. 131; east by No. 138-A, south by No. 138-B, west by No. 134..	0·056
Inam, wet, no. 138-H, belonging to M. K Srinivasa Acharlyar, bounded on the north by No. 138-A; east by No. 138 A, south by No. 138-G; west by No. 134	0·126
Inam, wet, No. 138-C, belonging to Sambamurti Sastrigal, bounded on the north by No. 138-C; east by No. 138 D, south by No. 134, west by No. 138	0·151
Inam, wet, No. 134 A, belonging to Nagaswamdra Acharlyar, bounded on the north by No. 131; east by No. 134 A; south by No. 138-C, west by No. 134	0·082
Inam, wet, No. 139-C, belonging to Sundraja Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 139-A; east by No. 139 F, south by No. 134 D, west by No. 138	0·061
Inam wet, No. 153-D, belonging to Samanna Rao, bounded on the north by No. 153-C, east by No. 153 D, south by No. 154; west by No. 156	0·045
Ryotwari, wet, No. 154-D, belonging to Subba Lakshmi Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 154; east by No. 154-D; south by No. 154-E; west by No. 156	0·084

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, No. 58, Animelagaram village—*contd.*

	Acs.
Ryotwari, wet, No 156 E, belonging to R. Rajagopala Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 159 D; east by No. 156 E, south by No. 156 F, west by No. 156	0·025
Ryotwari, wet, No. 156 F, belonging to Rajarathi Ammal, bounded on the north by 156 E; east by No. 156 F, south by No. 155 Y, west by No. 156	0·030
Ryotwari, wet, No. 156 G, belonging to Vaithyanatha Chetti, bounded on the north by No. 159 F; east by No. 156 G; south by No. 156 T, west by No. 156	0·028
Ryotwari, wet, No. 156 H, belonging to Pushpapa Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 156 G, east by No. 156 I, south by No. 156 B, west by No. 123	0·014
Ryotwari, wet, No. 156-S, belonging to Vaidyanatha Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 156-T; east by No. 156-S; south by No. 156-A, west by No. 126	0·258
Ryotwari, wet, No 179-A, belonging to Seshappa Ayyar and others, bounded on the north by No. 183-B, east and south by No. 179-A, west by No. 136	0·034
Ryotwari, wet, No. 168 A, belonging to Seshappa Ayyar and others, bounded on the north and east by No. 158-A; south by No. 169, west by No. 136	0·025
Ryotwari, wet, No. 169-A, belonging to Sadagopa Acharlyar, bounded on the north by No. 169; east and south by No. 169-A, west by No. 168	0·050
Ryotwari, wet, No. 285-B belonging to Selliah, bounded on the north by No. 169-A; east by No. 169-B; south by No. 167-A; west by No. 184	0·111
Ryotwari, wet, No. 187-A, belonging to Venkataramma Sastrigal, bounded on the north by No. 189-D; east by No. 187-A; south by No. 187 B; west by No. 188	0·203
Ryotwari, wet, No. 187-B, belonging to Venkataramma Sastrigal, bounded on the north by No. 187-A; east by No. 117-B, south by No. 187-C, west by No. 188	
Ryotwari, wet, No. 187-C, belonging to Seshappa Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 187-B, east and south by No. 187 C, west by No. 188	
Ryotwari, wet, No. 187-G, belonging to Seshappa Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 187-G; south by No. 181; west by No. 188	1·216
Ryotwari, wet, No. 179 A, belonging to Vaidyanatha Sastrigal, bounded on the north by No. 184; east by No. 179-A and B, south by No. 180-C; west by No. 188	0·028
Ryotwari, wet, No. 179-B, belonging to Rajarathi Ammal	0·018
Ryotwari wet, No 180-C, belonging to Vaidyanatha Sastrigal and others, bounded on the north by No. 179-B; east by No 180-B and C, south by No. 212, west by No 188	0·017
Ryotwari wet, No. 180 E, belonging to Ramachandra Sastrigal	0·062
Ryotwari, dry, No. 393-N, belonging to Ayyayyaya and others, bounded on the north by No. 393, east by No 390-D and C, south and west by No. 393	0·210
Ryotwari, dry, No. 393-M, belonging to Ayya Ayyar and others, bounded on the north by Nos. 390-M and 390, east by No 389, south by No 393, west by No. 393-M	0·145
Ryotwari, dry, No. 393-L, belonging to Ayya Ayyar and others, bounded on the north by No. 393, east by No. 356, south by No. 373; west by Nos. 393-L and 393	0·036
Ryotwari, dry, No 393-K, belonging to Ayya Ayyar and others, bounded on the north by No 373, east by No 356; south by No 393, west by Nos 393-K and 390	0·074
Ryotwari, wet, No. 390-E, belonging to Krishnan Ambaiyar, bounded on the north by No 390-H, east and south by 390-A, west by No. 393	0·065
Ryotwari, wet, No. 390-A, belonging to Pallikumara Ammal and Ayyabhi Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 390-A; east by No. 389 A south by No 393; west by No 393	0·015
Ryotwari, wet, No. 388-A, belonging to Ratna Pillai, bounded on the north and east by No. 389-A, south by No 387-C, west by No. 393	0·048
Ryotwari, dry, No 387-C, belonging to Ayya Ayyar and others, bounded on the north by Nos 388 and 387-C; east and south by No 387-C, west by No 393	0·069
Ryotwari, dry, No. 387-C, belongi gto Ayya Ayyar and others, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 387-C, west by No 393	0·035
Ryotwari, dry, No. 387-C, belonging to Ayya Ayyar and others, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 387-C, west by No 393	0·021
Ryotwari, wet, No 387-D, belonging to Pumpathiya Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 387-C; east by No 387-B; south by No 387-A, west by No 393	0·049
Ryotwari, wet, No. 387-A, belonging to Jagannatha Pillai, bounded on the north by No 387-B, east and south by No 387-A; west by No. 393	0·018
Ryotwari, wet, No. 387-A, belonging to Jagannatha Pillai, bounded on the north and east by No. 387-A; south by No. 393, west by No. 393	0·241
Ryotwari, dry, No. 356, belonging to Muthuvra Havaldar, Abdul Karim and Venkatasubbamanya Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos 387 and 388, east and south by No. 366, west by No. 393	0·060
Ryotwari dry, No. 358, belonging to Muthuvra Havaldar, Abdul Karim and Venkatasubbamanya Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 387 and 393; east and south by No. 356; west by No. 393	0·014
Ryotwari, dry, No. 362, belonging to Muthuvra Havaldar, Abdul Karim and Venkatasubbamanya Ayyar, bounded on the north by Nos 387 and 393; east and south by No 360, west by No. 393	0·060
Ryotwari, wet, No 385, belonging to Sokkalingam Pillai, bounded on the north by No 388, east by No. 385, south by No 384; west by No. 393	0·058
Total ..	6·078
Grand total ..	6 217

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1918

No 80.—Major James Kirkwood, I.M.S., to be Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras, *vice pro tem.*, with effect from date of taking charge, in partial modification of notification No. 76, published on page 616 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th September 1918.

SERVICES PLACED.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1918.

No 81.—The services of Major A. Chalmers, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department, with effect from the date of relief.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1918.

No. 148-P.—In modification of notification No. 147-P., published on pages 625-626 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th November 1918, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published :—

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town
Anantapur—		Kullegal.	Bettipuram.	Guntur..	Guntur Municipality.
Dharmavaram.	Dharmavaram.		Ilanur.		
			Hondarbelu.		
Kadiri.	Kadiri.		Kullegal.	Kanara, South—	
Atrok,		Pollachi.	Rangavalli.	Mangalore	Mangalore.
North—			Kundur.		
Tirupattur.	Tirupattur.		Kappalankurai,	Cuncoor—	
Hellary—			Kottampatti,	Nandyal.	Kaouls.
Hadagalli.	Hogalburs		Makkinayakkanpatti.		
	Hyarada.		Poriya Negamam	Malabar—	
	Mallar		Pakkodipalaiyam.	Palghat.	Palghat.
	Tambighalli.		(Kottampatti		
	Utlangi		Palayapatti).	Nilgiris, The—	
			Pollachi.	Coonoor.	Ketti
Harpana halli.	Bennihalli		Perumpalaiyam.		
	Chunnakalli		Rangasamudram	Ootacamund.	Ootacamund.
	Halavegalu.		(Do.)		
	Harpanahalli.		Settipalaiyam.		
	Kanavihalli.		Settiyakkapalaiyam		
			Sukravarampatti.		
Sirugappa.	Hachalli.	Udumalpet—	Sulappanpalaiyam	Salem—	
Combatore—		Guntur—		Hosur ..	Hosur.
Combatore.	Coimbatore.	Bapatla	Anumallipeta.		Kallakary.
	Kanchabi.		Chirala.		Konarampalli.
	Singanallur.		Jandrapeta.		Punapalli
	Vellalur.		Pandillapalli.		
			Vatapalem.	Salem	Panamarattuppatti.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—

(a) Districts—Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat and Thana.

(b) Towns and ports—Broach and Bombay.

2. *Central Division*—

(a) Districts—Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and West Khandesh.

(b) Town—Poona.

3. *Southern Division*—

(a) Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar.

(b) Town and port—Hubli.

4. *Sind*—

Towns and ports—Karachi and Kotmari.

5. *Feudal Charges*—

States and Agencies—Farrdi State, Cambay State, Cutch State, Kathiawar Agency, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, Manghrol Port, Mundra Port, Rewakantha Agency, Satara Agency and Sawantwar State.

III. BIHAR AND ORISSA

Districts—Champaran, Monghyr, Patna and Saran.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

Districts—Montgomery and Rawalpindi

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Henzada, Insein, Maubin, Meiktila, Prome, Sagaing, Shwebo, Thayetmyo, Thaton, Toungoo and Yamethin.

(b) Towns and ports—Bassein, Maymyo, Moulmein and Rangoon.

(c) States—Northern and Southern Shan States.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Benares, Partabgarh, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur and Muzaffarnagar.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

(a) Districts—Akola, Betul, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Seoni.

(b) Town—Jubbulpore.

VIII. HYDERABAD

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

States—Bhopal and Gwalior.

X. RAJPUTANA.

Ajmir district.

N. E. MAJOR BANKS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. M. Rajamanickam Chettiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Chingleput Municipality in the district of Chingleput.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
21st November 1918.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. P. Thirunavukarasu Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Sholapet Taluk Board in the district of Chingleput.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
23rd November 1918.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kaveripuram Muthuswami Ayyangar Rangaswami Ayyangar is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Gobichettipalayam Taluk Board.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Collector.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
24th November 1918.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act, 1884, Shaik Dawood Sahib Bahadur is elected as a councillor of Parla ward in the Parlakimedi Municipality in Ganjam district.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Collector.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
26th November 1918

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Elisetti Kondiah Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a councillor of the municipality of Nandyal in the district of Karnool.

H. G. STOKES,
Collector.

Karnool Collector's Office,
23rd November 1918.

M.R.Ry. Bangalore Sadasiva Tayumantaka Mudaliyar Avargal has been elected as a municipal councillor of the Calicut Municipality.

Malabar Collector's Office,
25th November 1918.

Puthia Sranglingath Mamoo Koya Haji Sahib Bahadur and M.R.Ry. Lawrence Reginald Chandran Avargal have been elected as Municipal councillors of the Calicut Municipality.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office,
25th November 1918.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Subadar Shaik Baday Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a councillor of the Vellore Municipality in the district of North Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
19th November 1918.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Thopra Venkatesa Chetti Kandaswami Chetti Venkatesa Chetti has been duly elected as a councillor of the Vaniambadi Municipality in the district of North Arcot.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
27th November 1918.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M. K. Mustapha Marakkayar Sayyid Sahib Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the Negapatam Municipality.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th November 1918.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Anantakrishnaparam Sinna Srinivasa Ayyangar Varadaraja Ayyangar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Chavadi Kottaiamar Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Tinnevelly Taluk Board in the Tinnevelly district to represent the Melapattam and Mannar circles, respectively.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
14th November 1918.

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kuriyikulam Nandaswami Nayudu Kondalrayaswami Nayudu Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Kovilpatti, Taluk Board to represent the Nilgiri-cum-Malabar seats.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
28th November 1918.

A. E. COX,
Acting Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Vurakkara Subba Chetti Garu, B.A., Tahsildar of Alur, has been appointed by election as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Adoni Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
28th November 1918.

J. M. TURING,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Kurnool, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Lingum Venkatakrishnayya Chetti Garu of Oravakal to be a member of the Kurnool Taluk Board.

Kurnool District Board's Office,
22nd November 1918.

H. G. STOKES,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Durvur Subba Reddi Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Nellore District Board by the Nellore Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
13th November 1918.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, North Arcot, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Calamur Vaidyanatha Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L., to be a member of the Vellore Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
29th November 1918.

MD. HABIB-UL-LAH,
President.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. K. Rangaswami Mudaliyar Avargal to be a member of the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
29th November 1918.

A. SUBBARAYALU,
President.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 378 L., dated the 30th March 1909, the President of the Tanjore District Board re-appoints M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Sundarappier Arumbur Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.C.E., Retired Executive Engineer, Mayavaram, to be a member of the Mayavaram Taluk Board.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
30th November 1918.

J. R. HUGGINS,
President.

ERRATUM.

The notification, dated 14th November 1918, which appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th November 1918, at page 628, Part I-A regarding the election of a councillor in Chingleput Municipality—

Read "M.R.Ry. N. B. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar Avargal" *for* "M.R.Ry. N. B. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal."

Chingleput Collector's Office,
3rd December 1918.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

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No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1918. [Price, 1 anna.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1918.

No. 174.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Miss Agnes de Rozario, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Ganjam-Vizagapatam Girls' range, privilege leave for two months and thirteen days with effect from the 14th October 1918.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 175.—Under articles 226 and 338 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, the furlough granted to Mr. S. A. Steele in Notification No. 162, published at page 625 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th November 1918, is further extended by two months and seventeen days.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1918.

No. 176.—In the parenthesis in the first sentence of article 98 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, *for* "60" *substitute* "50".

Fort St. George, November 26, 1918.

No. 177.—Under section 21, sub-section (4), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the further affiliation to the University of Madras of the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, in Group (vi)—Tamil with Early South Indian History—of the B.A. Degree (pass) course

No. 178.—Under section 21, sub-section (4), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the further affiliation to the University of Madras of the Pittapur Raja's College, Cocanada, in Telugu and Sanskrit under Part II, Group (iii) of the Intermediate courses.

Fort St. George, November 28, 1913.

No. 179.—Under section 24, sub-section (6), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council resolves to *withdraw in whole* the rights conferred by affiliation to the University of Madras of the undermentioned colleges for the reasons noted against them :—

Name of College.	Reason.
(1) The Theosophical College, Madanapalle.	The classes in this college preparing candidates for examinations of the Madras University have been permanently closed.
(2) The Central College, Bangalore.	The State of Mysore has now been provided with a University of its own and the Principal has stated that it is not the intention of the management of the College to impart instruction for the examinations of the University of Madras.
(3) The Maharaja's College, Mysore.	The State of Mysore has now been provided with a University of its own and the Principal has stated that it is not proposed to offer instruction to candidates preparing for the examinations of the Madras University.
(4) The Maharani's College, Mysore.	The State of Mysore has now been provided with a University of its own and the Principal has stated that the classes in the College preparing candidates for examinations of the Madras University have been discontinued and that there is no intention of renewing such classes at any future time.

No. 180.—Under section 24, sub-section (3), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council resolves to withdraw the rights conferred by affiliation to the University of Madras on the undermentioned colleges in respect of Group (ii) only of the Intermediate courses for the reasons noted against them :—

Name of College.	Reason.
(1) The Zamorin's College, Calicut.	No candidates have for some years past been presented for examination in Group (ii) and the Principal has stated that it is not the intention of the management to offer instruction in that group.
(2) The Coimbatore College.	No candidates have been instructed or presented for examination in Group (ii) for some years and no suitable provision exists for offering instruction in this group and it is apparently not the intention of the management to open classes in this group in the near future.
(3) The Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.	No candidates have, within recent years, been presented for examination in Group (ii) and the Travancore Government have no objection to the withdrawal of the privileges of affiliation in this group.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, October 29, 1913.

No. 181.—(i) The following shall be substituted for rule 37, Chapter IV of the Grant-in-Aid Code :—

"The management of every aided secondary school shall submit to the Director through the Inspector, not later than 1st May of each year, a financial statement in the prescribed form (Appendix F) which should, in the case of high schools, bear the countersignature of a competent auditor not in any way connected with the institution. The auditor should certify to the receipts and expenditure being correctly stated and supported by proper vouchers. The decision of the Inspector of Schools as to whether any person is a competent auditor will be final."

(ii) The following shall be added to the financial statement prescribed in Appendix F after certificate No. 1 :—

"2. *Certificate.*—I hereby certify that I have audited the accounts of the . . . . . College/School for the year . . . and that the receipts and expenditure shown in the above statement are correctly stated and supported by proper vouchers."

Station

Date

Auditor."

(iii) The following shall be substituted for rule 43, Chapter V of the Grant-in-Aid Code :—

"The management shall submit to the Director, not later than 1st May, a financial statement in the prescribed form (Appendix F) which should bear the countersignature of a competent auditor not in any way connected with the institution. The auditor should certify to the receipts and expenditure being correctly stated and supported by proper vouchers. The decision of the Director as to whether any person is a competent auditor will be final."

(iv) (c). The following shall be added to the first sentence of rule 43, Chapter VI of the Grant-in Aid Code :—

"a financial statement in the prescribed form (Appendix F) bearing the countersignature of a competent auditor not in any way connected with the institution being submitted to the Director through the Inspector not later than 1st May in the case of training schools."

(b) *Insert* the following between the first and second sentence of the rule —

"The decision of the Inspector of Schools as to whether any person is a competent auditor will be final."

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION

Fort St. George, November 21, 1918.

No. 182.—The following changes are directed in the Public Service Notification published on pages 313 to 328 of Part I-E of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th May 1918, as subsequently modified :—

In article 3 in the table appended to it, the entry 'Account Test' appearing in column 2 against items (1), (2), (3) and (4) in column 1 under the heading 'B. Government Secretariat', against items (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) (9) and (10) in column 1 under the heading 'C. Revenue Department', and against item (1) in column 1 under the heading 'D. Educational Department', shall be deleted In the same table under the heading 'B Government Secretariat' items (6) and (7) with the entries against them and all the entries in column 2 except 'Account test' against item (8) shall be deleted

SPECIAL TEST NOTIFICATION.

No. 183.—The following changes are directed in the Special Test Notification published on pages 435 to 444 of Part I-E of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th July 1918, as subsequently modified :—

In article 15, in column 2 of the schedule attached to it, against 'Account Test' in column 1, the entry relating to item 1 which commences with the words 'All persons' shall be replaced by the entry "Taluk Sarishtedars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras)' and item 9, item 10 so far as it relates to the Superintendent of the Budget section in the Chief Secretariat, and item 16 shall be deleted, the other items being renumbered.

In column 2 of the same schedule, item 7, appearing against Translation Test, lower grade, and Criminal Judicial Test, and item 4 against Revenue Test shall be deleted, the items against the first and last-mentioned tests being suitably renumbered.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Extraordinary leave without allowances for eight days from the 4th October 1918 is granted to M.R Ry. N. Barbara Ayyar, acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kottapatti range.

Madras, 26th November 1918.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT

Privilege leave for fifteen days from 7th November 1919 is granted to M R Ry. V. Muttuswami Ayyar, Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Erumpattur range, acting as temporary Personal Assistant to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, and M R Ry. V. S. Barbara Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Kottapatti sub range, is appointed to act as temporary Personal Assistant to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, in the probationary class of the cadre of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools on a salary at Rs. 45 per mensem during the absence of M.R.Ry. V. Muttuswami Ayyar on leave or until further orders.

Madras, 27th November 1918.

APPOINTMENT.

M.R Ry. P. Parthasarathi Nayakar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly range, and acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura district, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ramnad district (temporary), in his own class in the *cadre of* Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools' during the employment of M.R.Ry. K. V. Subbayya Ayyar Avargal on other duty or until further orders. To join expeditiously after handing over charge to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura range

Madras, 28th November 1918.

VERNACULAR TEXT-BOOKS AND COURSES OF STUDY FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1919.

HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

Latin.

1. Livy IX 1–19
   or
   Cæsar de Bello Gallico—III.
2. Horace—Odes I
   or
   Virgil Aeneid—II.

French.

Sandeau—"Sahs et Parchemins", Chapters 1 to 8 (inclusive).

Tamil.

Children of Distant Lands—Japan and China—by C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliyar (C. Coomaraswami Naidu & Sons).

Telugu.

The King's Tale (Longman's Indian Stories for School Reading).

Malayalam

Seventh Standard Reader by Malaeden (omitting the poetry) (Macmillan & Co.).

Urdu.

Seventh Urdu Reader, pages 1 to 111, Lahore Series (Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore).

History.

Special periods in History.
English History—1714 to the present time.
or
European History—Outlines of Modern European History (the book "Outlines of European History, 1814-1914" by S. Burrell Smith and published by Edward Arnold is recommended).
Indian History—1748 to the present time.

MIDDLE SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

Latin.

Cæsar—de Bello Gallico V. (Macmillan's Elementary Classics).

French.

Daudet—La Tour des Maures (Macmillan & Co.).

Tamil.

Folk Tales—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 14 and 15—by C. Somasundaram Pillai (Macmillan & Co.)

Telugu.

Little Lady of the Sun (Longman's Indian Stories for School Reading).

Malayalam.

Fourth Standard Reader by Maraden (omitting the poetry) (Macmillan & Co.).

Urdu

Fourth Urdu Reader, pages 1 to 86, 134 to 179 and 189 to 192—Lahore Series (Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore)

PRIMARY SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

Infant Primer No. 2 by S. G. Daniel (Christian Literature Society)—same as 1918—see Circular letter R. C. No. 487-E/17, dated 13th March 1918, prescribing this as text-book for Primary School and Scholarship Examinations of 1918.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 27th November 1918.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—DECEMBER 1918.

Candidates for the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade) to be held in December next are informed that they will have to sit for the *Written* examination at the *Senate House, Chepauk*, Madras. The *Written* examination will be conducted as shown in the following table:—

Day.	Hours.	Subject.
Monday, 16th December 1918 ..	11 a.m. to 2 p.m.	.. Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade).

2. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Practical and *viva voce* examinations:—

For all Candidates—At Madras.

[Place of examination, Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chepauk.]

Approximate number of candidates to be examined (71).

[Hour of commencement of examination, 7-30 a.m.]

Days with dates.	Subject.
Wednesday, 18th December, and Thursday, 19th December 1918.	.. Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade).

3. Candidates should bring with them to the examination room the set squares, drawing instruments and scales used by them in the class room.

4. Candidates are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be pasted at the entrance to the examination hall on Saturday, 14th December 1918, and that they will be expected to learn their general numbers from this list.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) *Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractices of any kind is liable to have his examination cancelled and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not so satisfied as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take in to the room* not on room ink, *slates, books, printed sheets, manuscripts, or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. Candidates will, however, be allowed the use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines.

(7) Candidates whose names are not on the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent, giving full particulars in regard to themselves *including their caste* and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will remain where he is, but will, on no account, leave his place.

(9) Any answer paper sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer papers and drawings should be stitched or pinned together at the upper lefthand corner, and the whole folded *once* lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top righthand side of the first page of the answer paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All spoiled copies etc., should be left at the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to note down the answer to any question on the question paper itself; they will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 20th November 1918.

D. A. HORDAY,
Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

Examination for Certificates of proficiency in modern methods of study as applied to Oriental learning.

(1) The following new Regulation sanctioned by the Government in G.O. No. 1471, Home (Education), dated 13th November 1918, is published for general information :—

'Applications for admission to the examination for certificates in the form prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than 20th December preceding the examination.'

(2) The following Tradatory Regulation sanctioned in G.O. No. 463, Home (Education), dated 10th April 1918, is also published for information :—

'Holders of Titles in Oriental Learning under the existing Regulations shall, at any time after the award of the Diploma, be permitted to appear at the examinations held under the revised Regulations as candidates for certificates of proficiency in modern methods of study as applied to Oriental Learning. Such candidates shall not be required to produce the certificates of attendance at an approved institution prescribed by Regulation 29.'

(By order)

Senate House, 23rd November 1918.

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

SPECIAL GYMNASTIC CLASS, GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, KUMBAKONAM, FOR 1919.

Admission to the Special Gymnastic class attached to the Government College, Kumbakonam, is open to the students of the college and the art class attached to it and others recommended by the managers of recognised institutions. The payment of fees by students of the college and the art class will be left to the option of the Principal. All others will be required to pay a fee of Re. 1 per mensem. The number of students for admission will be limited to 30. Students with higher educational qualifications will have a preference for admission.

2. The course is for one year from January to December.

3. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and education certificates. The originals will have to be produced on selection.

4. All applications for admission from students other than those of the college and art class must be countersigned by managers or headmasters of schools in which they are employed or are to be employed.

5. The institution will work from 6–30 to 8 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m. on all days other than Sundays and other authorized college holidays.

6. The students admitted will bind themselves to the rulings and regulations for the conduct of the work which will be separately framed and notified.

7. All applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 8th January 1919; applications received afterwards will be rejected. The application should furnish the following particulars:—

(1) Name; (2) Age; (3) Caste; (4) Highest educational qualifications; (5) Profession, if any, and (6) Countersignature of manager or headmaster.

8. No printed forms of applications are available.

Government College, Kumbakonam,
13th November 1918.

P. RAJAGOPALA AYYAR,
Lecturer in charge.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS TESTS, JANUARY 1919.

NOTES TO CANDIDATES FOR TEST E IN HINDUSTANI.

Candidates appearing for Test E in Hindustani are directed to communicate with their Assistant Commissioners and to ascertain whether arrangements can be made for their examination in Hindustani at their respective centres. If Assistant Commissioners cannot make the necessary arrangements, the candidates should with the permission of their Assistant Commissioners report themselves to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Madras, on the day due for their first examination.

2. The viva voce examination in Test E in Hindustani will be held at 2 p.m. on the 7th January 1919 at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras, where all the tests are held.

3. The time table for the Salt tests to be held in January 1919, will appear early in December next.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1919.

The following is the time-table for the examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department to be held on the 6th January 1919 and the following days:—

Date. 1919.	Hour.	Subject.	Test
Monday, 6th January.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Criminal Law	Test A—Criminal.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Salt Manual, Volume I	Test B 1—Salt.
Tuesday, 7th January.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Salt Manual, Volume II	Test B 2—Salt.
	2 to 4 p.m.	The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre	Test B iii—Salt.
Wednesday, 8th January.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code.	Test C—Accounts.
	12 noon to 1-30 p.m.	Mensuration	Test D ii—Engineering.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Surveying and Levelling	Test D ii—Engineering.
Thursday, 9th January.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Plan Drawing	Test D iii—Engineering.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Estimating	Do.
Friday, 10th January.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Excise Manual	Test E—Excise.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Customs Law	Test G i—Customs.
Saturday, 11th January.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Rules under the Customs Act	Test G ii—Customs.
	1 to 2 p.m.	Translation into vernacular	Test E—Linguistic.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk,
Madras, 22nd November 1918.

EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 1918.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board to have passed the Colloquial test in the Khond language at the examination held in November 1918:—

M.E.Ry. Manda Narayanamurti Pantulu, Acting Police Inspector, G. Udayagiri Range.
" Simao Anantha Chandra Patnaik, Sub-Inspector of Police, G. Udayagiri Range.

(By order)

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk,
Madras, 25th November 1918.

R. M. THURLEY,
Secretary.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

List of candidates who are declared to have passed the Head Surveyor and Sub-Assistant's test held in July 1918:—

No. I Survey Party.

Vengapalam Centre.

1. Narayana Nayar, Puliyakodam.

No. II Survey Party

Nellore Centre.

2. Rangaraja Ayyar, Subrahmanya Ayyar.

No. III Survey Party.

Kallakurichi Centre.

3. Asirvadam, Joseph.
4. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Kamal Ramaswami.
5. Viswanatha Ayyar, Tondikulam Krishna Ayyar.

No. IV Survey Party.

Tiruvannamalai Centre.

6. Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, Sattanatha Ayyar.

No. VI Survey Party.

Kondacheri Centre.

7. Venkataramna Ayyar, Kumbakonam Swaminatha Ayyar.

Cocanada Centre

8. Narayana Ayyar, Pudugramam Suppa Pattar.

Survey Office, Madras,
29th November 1918.

W. A. HASTED,
Acting Director of Survey.

TRAINING COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Applications are invited from teachers residing in the Telugu area who seek admission into the Training College for training in 1919–20 in the Collegiate department (L.T. section).

2. Rates of stipends—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipends is Rs 16 per mensem.

3. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

4. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognized institution.

5. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.

6. Brahmans will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Training College hostel.

7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and B.A. diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

8. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than 31st January 1919 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Applications are invited from teachers residing in the Northern Circars and Ceded districts (Cuddapah excepted). No teacher of less than one year's experience need apply.

2. The Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission into the Secondary department. Holders of secondary school leaving certificates should attach to their applications copies of their school and public examination records.

3. Rates of stipends—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipends is Rs. 12 per mensem.

4. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

5. Applications must be countersigned by managers of schools and Inspectors of the Circles to which the applicant belongs.

6. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 20.

7. Brahmans will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Training College hostel.

8. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

9. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

10. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 31st January 1919 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Government Training College, Rajahmundry,
28th November 1918.

R. W. ROSS,
Principal.

GYMNASTIC CLASS, REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHINGLEPUT, FOR 1919

Applications for admission to the gymnastic class should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 10th December 1918. Forms of application can be obtained from the Superintendent of the school.

Each selected candidate will be required to pay a class fee of one rupee a month for the whole course.

Copies of conduct and educational certificates should be forwarded with application which should be countersigned by the manager of a recognized school in which the candidate is employed or is to be employed after training.

Reformatory School, Chingleput,
14th November 1918.

J. W. COOMBES,
Actg Superintendent.

THE MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President: The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (*Ex-officio*)
Vice-President: The Director of Public Instruction, Madras (*Ex-officio*)
Members:

The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad (*ex-officio*).
The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore (*ex-officio*).
Raja Vasudeva Raja, C.I.E., Vala Maharaja of Kollengode.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. Fitzgerald, M.A.
Mr. L. C. Hodgson, Director of Public Instruction, Travancore.
Mr. F. B. Davies, B.A., Director of Education, Cochin.
M.R.Ry. K. Ramanuja Menon Avargal, B.A., Professor of Zoology, Presidency College.
M.R.Ry. Pasi Appaiwami Avargal, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Professor, Law College.
Saiyid Ross Masud, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad.
Rao Bahadur K. Ramanuja Ashariyar, Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
The Rev. W. H. Zumbro, M.A., Principal, American Mission College, Madura.
The Rev. Allen Gardiner, Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Mr. Young Decker, Headmaster, Bishop Corrie's High School, Madras.
The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Mr. Krishnan Pandalai, B.A., Bar-at-Law.
The Principal, College of Engineering
The Principal, Medical College.
The Director of Industries

Secretary: Mr. A. Davies, Principal, Law College, Madras

The main functions of the Committee are—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial and Social information, collected by the Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee at the Law College, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Advisor in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by *direct* correspondence with the latter.

There is a library attached to the Secretary's office at the Law College consisting of the prospectuses, syllabuses and calendars of the various educational institutions and universities in Great Britain and students and other enquirers will be allowed the use of the library on all week days except Saturdays and Holidays between 12 noon and 5 p.m.

A. DAVIES,
Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

Law College, Madras,
2nd April 1918.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates (under 25 years of age) through present employers for the post of gymnastic instructor on Rs. 15 in the Government Secondary Training School, Coimbatore. The appointment is sub. *pro tem* at present.

E. W. GREEN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.

Palghat, 8th November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified persons for the posts of senior assistants in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, on salaries ranging from Rs. 40—70 per mensem. They should contain particulars of age, general and special qualifications and previous service, if any, should be accompanied by copies of testimonials as to character, and reach the undersigned before the 10th December 1918. Graduates will be preferred.

L. T. ANANTANARAYANA SASTRI,
Headmaster.

Government School of Commerce, Calicut,
21st November 1918.

WANTED a Sergeant for the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on Rs. 40—2—50 with free quarters. His chief duty will be to play and teach hockey and foot ball to the boys. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.

J. W. COOMBES,
Acting Superintendent.

Reformatory School, Chingleput,
21st November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified mistresses of the secondary grade under twenty-five years of age for the post of second assistant in the Government Girls' School, Villupuram, on Rs. 25 per mensem. The applications should reach this office before the 15th December 1918.

C. M. DRYSDALE,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Madras, 22nd November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from lady graduates for the post of headmistress, Government Secondary Girls' School, Coimbatore, on Rs. 125—5—150.

Applications stating age, general and professional qualifications, vernacular language and service, if any, as a teacher should be submitted so as to reach this office before the 20th December 1918.

J. PATTERSON,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Coimbatore, 28th November 1918.

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Regd. No. 1—M.

DEC 6 1919

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1918. [Price, 5 as. 6 p.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE &c.

Registration.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub Registrars are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Bonifase Neri Rebello, to Bandar (South Kanara district)
M.R.Ry. Chaganti Subba Rao, to Polavaram (Godavari district). *At request.*
M.R.Ry. Tadimeti Chakrapani Rao, to Tsallapalli (Kistna district).
M.R.Ry. Tiramalai Vanjimar Ranga Acharya, to Tirukkazhukunram (Madras-Chingleput).

Madras, 23rd November 1918.

M.R.Ry. Palamadai Swami Sastriyal Anantanarayana Ayyar, to Kallidaikurichi (Tinnevelly district). *At request.*
M.R.Ry. Tiruvadi Swaminatha Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar, to Palni (Madura district).

Madras, 26th November 1918.

M.R.Ry. Palni Subbaraya Balasubrahmanyan, on return from leave, to Rameswaram (Ramnad district).

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 29th November 1918.

JUDICIAL.

No. 74. *Leave.*—M.R Ry. Anantarama Ramanatha Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif of Ranipet, is granted leave without allowances under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations for one month from the 23rd October 1918.

High Court, Madras,
28th November 1918.

No. 82. *Leave.*—M.R.Ry. Pattakottai Chinnayya Tyagaraja Ayyar Avargal, lately District Munsif of Vizianagaram and now District Munsif of Sholinghur, is granted privilege leave on full salary from the 30th September to the 19th October 1918, both days inclusive, under articles 271 and 274 of the Civil Service Regulations. He is also permitted to prefix to his leave Sunday the 29th September and to affix Sunday the 20th October 1918 subject to the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
23rd November 1918.

No. 83.—*Cancel* High Court Notification No. 49, dated the 8th July 1918, published at page 1049, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th July 1918, and *substitute* the following:—

No. 49. *Transfer.*—M.R.Ry. Tinnevelly Anavaradham Pillai Subbayya Pillai Avargal, acting District Munsif, from Periyakulam to Udumalpet.

No. 84. *Leave.*—M.R Ry. Pillarisetti Narayana Rao Naydu Garu, District Munsif of Cocanada, is granted privilege leave for seven days from the 12th to the 18th November 1918, both days inclusive, the first six days of the leave being on full salary, and the last day on half salary under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations and paragraph 2 under articles 272 and 274 of the Madras Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
27th November 1918.

No. 85. *Leave.*—M.R.Ry. Ravi Varma Avargal, Additional District Munsif of Coimbatore, is granted leave without allowances from the 11th October to the 23rd December 1918, both days inclusive, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
1st December 1918.

No. 86. *Appointment and Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Annamanarayana Ayyar Narayana Sarma Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, practising at Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Vizagapatam. To join forthwith.

High Court, Madras,
25th November 1918.

No. 87. *Leave.*—M.R Ry. Durvasili Chitambara Rao Pantulu Garu, District Munsif of Sompeta, is granted leave without allowances, under article 339 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 23rd November to the 23rd December 1918, both days inclusive. He is permitted to affix the Christmas holidays to his leave subject to the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 88. *Leave.*—M.R Ry. Chellapanyam Veeravalli Sampath Ayyangar Avargal, District Munsif of Masulipatam, is granted privilege leave on half salary from the 2nd to the 23rd December 1918, both days inclusive under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations. He is also permitted to prefix Sunday the 1st December 1918 and to affix the Christmas holidays to his leave subject to the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
29th November 1918.

No. 89. *Appointment and Posting.*—M.R.Ry. Chakram Ayyangar Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil practising at Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade and is posted to Masulipatam. (To join forthwith.) (*Note.*—This cancels High Court Notification No. 80, dated the 19th November, directing the appointment and posting of Mr. P. M. Srinivasa Ayyangar, High Court Vakil, Madras, to Masulipatam.)

No. 91. *Appointment and Posting.*—M.R Ry. Pondappakam Mudimbi Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., M.L., High Court Vakil practising at Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Shiyali. (To join forthwith.)

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court, Madras,
2nd December 1918.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Privilege leave for fourteen days from date of relief is granted to Mr. M. C. Chandy, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, on working plans duty, in the North Malabar division.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 22nd November 1918.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. B. S. Kesava Vittal, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Vellore division, is granted privilege leave for twenty days from 4th December 1918, with permission to affix the Christmas and New Year holidays to the leave.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 28th November 1918.

H. B. PATE,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—In modification of Board's notification dated 11th November 1918, granting combined leave for seven months and eleven days, viz., privilege leave for three months from the 20th November 1918 and furlough for four months and eleven days to Inspector M.R.Ry. V. Sesha Ayyangar Avargal, he is granted combined leave for seven months and nine days, viz., privilege leave for three months from 21st November 1918 and furlough for four months and nine days (preparatory to retirement) under articles 233, 239 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 26th November 1918.

Transfer.—Mr. Henry Albert Pereira, Assistant Inspector, first grade, on return from military duty, to the charge of the Nagapatam circle, *vice* Mr. Alfred Edwin Taylor, Assistant Inspector, first grade, sub. *pro tem.*, reverted from circle charge.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 28th November 1918.

Posting.—Mr. Henry Albert Pereira, Assistant Inspector, first grade, on return from military duty, to the charge of the Krishnapatnam circle. (This cancels his posting to the charge of the Nagapatam circle and the reversion of Mr. Alfred Edwin Taylor, Assistant Inspector, first grade, sub. *pro tem.* from circle charge).

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 2nd December 1918.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. T. S. Narayanaswami Chetti possessing M.R.I. certificate, is appointed acting temporary Ranger, sixth grade, on probation for six months, and is posted to South Cuddapah district to work under the orders of the District Forest Officer.

Madras, 26th November 1918.

Erratum.—*For* the entry "acting temporary Ranger, sixth grade" against M.R.Ry. C. S. Ramanatha Ayyar in paragraph 1 of the Service Order No. 187, dated 20th November 1918 *read* "Ranger, sixth grade."

H. E. BRYANT,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 28th November 1918.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasa Achari, Ranger, fifth grade, Kurnool East, is granted privilege leave for two months under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 3rd January 1919, with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays.

Posting.—V. Parthasarathi Nayuda, Deputy Ranger, second grade, is posted to the charge of the Mormoheruvu range and will act as Ranger, sixth grade, pending further orders.

H. A. LATHAM,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 23rd November 1918.

Extension of leave and appointment.—M.R.Ry. V. D. Ramalingam Pillai, Ranger, fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted extension of leave on medical certificate for two months in continuation of the leave granted to him in this office Service Order No. 134, dated 20th August 1918. M.R.Ry. K. Jayaratnam will continue to hold charge of Arcot range.

H. F. A. WOOD,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 28th November 1918.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 240 and 336 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. C. V. Ramanatha Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, Nellore division, is granted, with effect from 27th September 1918, combined leave for nine weeks, i.e., privilege leave for twenty-three days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

Madras, 29th November 1918.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 240 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. S. Gourisankara Sarma, Supervisor, second grade, is granted, with effect from the 18th November 1918, combined leave for one month and five days, viz., privilege leave for one month and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

Madras, 26th November 1918.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. N. Krishnama Achari, Overseer, first grade, is granted with effect from the 8th October 1918 combined leave for one month and seven days, viz., privilege leave for four days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

Madras, 22nd November 1918.

Posting.—Mr. D. W. Gollan, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the charge of the Koraput division, I Circle.

Madras, 27th November 1918.

Transfer.—M R Ry. G. Sambasiva Mudaliyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, is transferred from the Kuraput division, I Circle, to VI Circle, on the expiry of his leave.

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Madras, 28th November 1918.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for one and a half months from the 17th September 1918, granted to M. R Ry. G S. Ayyaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, provisionally permanent, Vizagapatam division, is extended by fifteen days, i.e., up to the 16th November 1918 inclusive.

Leave.—Under article 260 of Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. P. R. Nanu Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60 at Koraput division, is granted privilege leave for one month from 20th November 1918 or date of relief.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry P. N Rangnathe Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, is transferred from Godavari Northern division to Tank Restoration Scheme division.

M R.Ry. S M. Kamakshisundara Sastri, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, is transferred from Vizagapatam division to Godavari Northern division.

Reposting.—M.R.Ry. Asthagiri, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer (Public Works Department) Memorandum No. 3425-C., dated 9th November 1918, is reposted to Vizagapatam division.

Waltair, 26th November 1918.

Leave.—Under article 260 of Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. T. V. Sapthariahi Sastri Avargal, Supervisor, second grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer, Godavari Headworks division, is granted two months' privilege leave from date of relief.

Waltair, 27th November 1918.

Reposting.—M.R Ry E. S. Srinivasa Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's notification, No. 3755-C, dated 15th November 1918, is reposted to the Ganjam division.

M. E. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Vizagapatam, 29th November 1918.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. N. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, is, on return from combined leave, posted to the Guntur division for the charge of Tanks subdivision.

Bezwada, 22nd November 1918

Leave.—Under articles 242 (a) and 260, Civil Service Regulations, Mr. W. D. LaFenchaur, temporary Engineer in charge of the Divi Pumping station, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from 23rd October 1918.

Bezwada, 25th November 1918.

Transfer.—M.R Ry. N. Venkatadri Nayudu, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank and temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of the Tanks subdivision, is, on relief by M.R.Ry. N. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar, transferred to the Kistna Eastern division.

Bezwada, 27th November 1918.

Reposting.—M R.Ry. P. Venkataramana Raju, Apprentice Engineer, posted to this circle for completing his practical course in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 987-W., dated 10th June 1918, is reposted to the Godavari Western division.

J. E. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 29th November 1918.

Leave.—Under articles 242 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.S Ry. P. K. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate, Madanapalle division, is granted privilege leave on medical certificate for one month and twenty-nine days with effect from the 24th October 1918.

Bellary, 26th November 1918.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. T. C. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, Karnool division, is, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 17th October 1918.

Bellary, 28th November 1918.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. L. S. Sapthariahi Ayyar, temporary Sub-Engineer, in charge of the Sidhout subdivision of the Cuddapah division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 8th November 1918.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. K. Pulniappa Pillai, temporary Sub-Engineer, in charge of the Tank Restoration Scheme Investigation subdivision, Cuddapah division, is placed in charge of the Sidhout subdivision also in addition to his own duties during the absence of M.R.Ry. L. S. Sapthariahi Ayyar, on leave.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 29th November 1918.

Reposting.—M.R.Ry. M. S. Srinivasan, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, posted to this circle in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 6488-C, dated 6th November 1918, is reposted to Coimbatore division for charge of Coonoor section in place of M.R.Ry. M. Ramaswamy Ayyar resigned. (This cancels the Upper Subordinate's transfer to the Udumalpet station ordered in this office No. 1626 M., dated 21st November 1918.)

C. T. MULLINGS,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 26th November 1918.

Leave.—Under articles 260 and 242 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month from 2nd January 1919 with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays is granted to M.R.Ry. C. K. Sivaramakrishna Pillai, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, Chingleput division.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 28th November 1918.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Arkal Raghavendra Rao Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, Madura division, is posted for charge of the Periyar subdivision in relief of M.R.Ry. V. Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, transferred to the IV Circle in Government Memorandum No. 6513-C., dated 7th November 1918.

Trichinopoly, 21st November 1918.

Reposting and Transfer.—M.R.Ry. M. Ramanatha Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Notification No. 509-D, dated 28th August 1918, is reposted to the Trichinopoly division in the first instance in relief of Mr. J. S. Muthayya Avargal, Sub-Engineer, in charge of the Natham subdivision, and then transferred to the Madura division for charge of the Dindigul subdivision. This is in modification of this office Notification No. 6201, dated 11th September 1918, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th September 1918.

Trichinopoly, 26th November 1918.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Overseer, second grade, temporary, is granted under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. C. Sambasiva Mudaliyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, transferred to the VI Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 7057-C, dated 28th November 1918, is posted to the Circle office in the first instance and transferred to the Madura Special division in relief of M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Overseer, granted leave. This transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

P. HAWKINS,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Trichinopoly, 30th November 1918.

AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. S. Narayanayya, Farm Manager, is granted privilege leave for a fortnight from 10th November 1918.

Madras, 24th November 1918.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. M. Viraraghava Rao, Farm Manager, is granted privilege leave for eleven days from 6th to 16th November inclusive.

Extension of Leave.—The leave granted to the Agricultural Demonstrator M.R.Ry. S. Sitarama Patrudu for one month from 15th October 1918, is extended by a fortnight.

Madras, 27th November 1918.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. V. Muthuswami Ayyar, Farm Manager, Anakapalle, is posted as first Teaching Assistant, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, in relief of M.R.Ry. C. Narayana Ayyar. To join by 1st December.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 28th November 1918.

POLICE.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Swaminatha Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of Pennkonda subdivision, Anantapur district, privilege leave for fifteen days from date of relief under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

P. L. MOORE,
Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 28th November 1918.

MEDICAL.

Services placed.—M. R.Ry. S. Rajagopalan, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 100 plus allowance attached to the appointment, is placed at the disposal of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Guntur, to fill a vacancy.

(By order)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 1st November 1918.

Services placed.—Mr. T. C. Joseph, L.M. & S., entertained as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 100 plus allowance attached to the appointment, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bimlipatam, to fill a vacancy.

Appointment.—Dr. A. S. Wilson, M.D. (Chicago), is appointed Medical Officer, Municipal Hospital, Kodaikanal, for a period of six months, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon C. G. Alexander, L.M. & S., proposed to be granted leave. The notification published on page 1616, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette* regarding retired Military Assistant Surgeon Captain G. F. DeSilva, I.S.M.D., is hereby cancelled.

Madras, 23rd November 1918.

Appointments.—Civil Assistant Surgeon C. Rama Kamath, M.B., C.M., on relief at Kistna, is appointed Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, and Assistant Superintendent and Lecturer, Medical School, Calicut, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon M. Lakshmana Kamath, M.D., transferred.

Civil Assistant Surgeon Syed Ghulam Hussain, L.M. & S., from Local Fund Hospital, Villupuram, South Arcot district, is appointed Assistant to Surgeon, Second District, Madras.

Madras, 26th November 1918.

Extension of Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon J. Devasigamoni, L.M. & S., Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chingleput, is granted three weeks' extension of leave in continuation of the six weeks' privilege leave already granted to him.

Services placed. Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon P. S. Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, L.M. & S., from Municipal Hospital, Tinnevelly, is placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for the charge of cholera party *vice* temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon H. Venkata Rao, L.M. & S.

Posting.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Michael, L.M. & S., on relief at Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, is posted to Police hospital, Vellore. (The notification published on page 1605, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th November 1918, regarding Mr. Michael is hereby cancelled

(By order)

A. CHALMERS, Major, I.M.S.,
Acting Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 28th November 1918.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

3830. E. E. Dutt and P. C. Dutt. A new and improved process for the manufacture and production of sodium carbonate and alumina.

3833. E. E. Dutt and P. C. Dutt. A process for the manufacture and production of potassium salts from silicate minerals.

3834. E. E. Dutt and P. C. Dutt. A new and improved process for the manufacture and production of magnesium sulphate.

3835. E. E. Dutt and P. C. Dutt. A new and improved process for the manufacture and production of potassium carbonate and alumina.

3836. A. H. Doran. Improvements in rail chair keys.

3839. C. S. Powell. Railway signal wire midway compensator.

3837. K. A. Peerbhoy. Improvements in trunks, portmanteaus and the like.

3838. F. L. Rapson. Improvements in or relating to lifting jacks and the like for use on motor road and other vehicles.

3782. E. S. Smith. Improvements in carburetters.

3850. A. Woolley and E. F. Gatlin. Improvements in axlebox lubricators for railway vehicles and the like.

3861. W. C. Lewley. A light-fuel boiler furnace.

3864. H. McReynolds and E. F. Slade. A new improved method for propelling boats.

3868. S. T. Dutton. An improved hand lever for working points on railways.

3869. E. P. Ellis. Spring wedge lock.

3872. A. J. Garrard. Improvements in wire stretchers.

3874. H. J. Craymer. Improvements in or relating to unloading or discharging devices.

3876. I. Wynne. Improvements in the manufacture of bricks and artificial stones.

3377. (Mrs.) O. Beaumont. An improved life saving jacket.
3378. British Potash Co., Ld. Improvements in the production of potassium chlorate.
3379. W. Scott. Improvements in let-off mechanism for looms.
3382. H. C. Carter and H. Maconochie. Improvements in and connected with means for vaporizing and atomizing liquid fuel and for the production of combustible mixtures for motive power purposes.
3398. J. C. Mahendra and D. S. Withers. Utilization of exhaust gases from internal combustion engines and the like.
3375. N. M. Bernardi. New screw wrench.
3382. K. Nomi. Utilization of petroleum pitch.
3708. Tokyo Sensai Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. Improvements in respirators.
3783. I. Weiss. Improvements in the manufacture of bricks and artificial stones.
3837. W. C. Ross and F. C. Temple. Antesplash trical seat.
3839. A. Woolley and E. F. Prethin. Improvements in axlebox covers for railway vehicles and the like.
3842. W. A. Raye. Improved envelope machine drying gum.
3843. J. D. Pearson. Combined rail and sleeper.
3844. E. A. E. Peirce. Improvements in means for adjusting and securing window sashes.
3846. S. W. Hayes. Details
3847. E. H. Belden. Improvements in and relating to spring suspension for vehicles.
3848. C. C. Rogers. Improvements in and relating to drain-socks for steam engine cylinders and the like.
3852. E. A. Ashcroft. Improvements in the manufacture and production of chemically reactive alloys.
3853. E. A. Ashcroft. Improvements in the manufacture or production of hydrogen with or without other constituents.
3854. E. A. Ashcroft. Improvements in the manufacture of nitrogen, and compounds of nitrogen and the removal of oxygen from mixtures of gases containing it and the obtainment of useful products of, or resulting from, oxidation and deoxidation.
3856. Lala R. Kanhyalal. Improvements in locking clamps for books, vouchers and the like.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 3rd December 1918.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

TRANSFER OF HEADQUARTERS.

The Government having sanctioned the transfer of the headquarters of the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, from Trichinopoly to Salem, it is hereby notified that the office will commence work at Salem from the 3rd December 1918. All communications to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, which cannot reach Trichinopoly on the 30th November 1918 should be addressed to Salem.

H. F. A. WOOD,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 26th November 1918.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A public examination for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Medical Department will be held on 3rd February 1919, at the stations and places noted below. Only Europeans and Anglo-Indians will be allowed to appear at the examination. Copies of the prospectus and any further information may be obtained from the Officer Commanding, Station Hospital, at these stations and from (1) the Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla, (2) the Personal Assistants to the Surgeon-General with the Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay and (3) all Administrative Medical Officers and the Principals of the Medical College at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Calcutta.	Lahore Cantonment.	Simla.	Maymyo.
Dinapore.	Rawalpindi.	Rangoon	Karachi.
Allahabad.	Secunderabad.	Madras	Bombay.
Agra.	Wellington.	Bangalore.	Mhow.
Lucknow.	Quetta.	Trichinopoly.	Poona.
Meerut.	Shillong.	Jhansi.	Kamptee.
Bareilly.	Peshawar.	Sialkot.	Mandalay.
Jubbulpore.	Kasauli.	Fyzabad.	
Ambala.	Ajmere.	Aden.	

R. A. NEEDHAM, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Simla, 15th November 1918.

NOTIFICATION.

The following rules made by the Inspector-General of Registration under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and approved by the Local Government in supersession of Registration Rules 11 (i), 39, 42 (ii), 42 (v), 45 (i), 45 (ii), 48 (iii), 50, 52 (ii), 58, 59, 94 (ii), 101, 111, 116, 156, 157, 174, 176 (i), 192, 196 and form of Index No. II in Appendix VI, published on pages 985–1012 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 19th May 1914 and pages 95 and 99 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated the 13th January 1915, are published for general information:—

BOOKS AND FORMS.

11. (i) A file book shall be maintained in each registration office corresponding with Book I. In this shall be filed—

(*a*) copies of maps and plans mentioned in section 21;
(*b*) copies and memoranda of registered instruments received under sections 64 to 67;
(*c*) copies of certificates and orders received under section 89;
(*d*) returns of lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act;
(*e*) communications received from officers of other departments intimating the cancellation, modification, or rectification of transactions evidenced by papers previously filed;
(*f*) copies of instruments of collateral security executed under the Land Improvement Loans Act received from Revenue Officers.

ATTENDANCE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

39. A requisition for attendance at a private residence shall be complied with as early as possible. If compliance would interfere with the regular business of the office or involve the closing of the office and if the case does not fall under the proviso to section 31 of the Act, a commission should, if practicable, be issued. Every such attendance by a Sub-Registrar or under his order, shall be reported to the Registrar within 24 hours.

42. (ii) When the commission in for the examination of an executant and has been executed, the Commissioner shall return the document to the office from which it was issued endorsed as follows:—

Having attended at the residence of A.B., son of C.D., at I have this day examined the said A.B, who has been identified to my satisfaction by E.F., son of G.H., etc., residents of and the said A.B. admitted (or denied) the execution of this document (or the voluntary execution of this power-of-attorney).'

Left thumb impression of executant.

Full signature of executant.

Signature of witnesses,

Commissioner.

42. (v) On receiving the Commissioner's report, the registering officer shall, if satisfied as to the execution of the document, make the following endorsement below the report:—

From the foregoing report I am satisfied that this document has been executed / power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the said A.B.

Date Signature of registering officer.

POWERS-OF-ATTORNEY.

45. (i) When a power-of-attorney is executed before a registering officer, he shall, after satisfying himself of the identity of the party and obtaining when necessary his left thumb impression against his signature, authenticate it in the following form:—

No. of 19

Executed in my presence (at*) this day of 19 , by A.B, who is personally known to me [(or whose identity is proved by signature of) C.D. (with addition) and (signature of) E.F. (with addition)].

Seal Signature of the registering officer.

* NOTE.—*To be filled in when the execution takes place at a place other than the registration office, e.g., a private residence.*

48. (ii). When a power-of-attorney which has not been executed before a registering officer is presented to him for authentication under the proviso to section 33 of the Act, the registering officer shall, if he attends himself at the private residence of the principal or if the principal appears in the office behind a purdha and is examined with the help of hammamma, adopt the following form of authentication:—

No. of 19

I certify that I have satisfied myself on examining at this day of 19 (signature of) A.B. [who is a gosha lady with the aid of (signature of C.D.) hammamma (with addition)] that this power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the said A.B who purports to be the principal and who is personally known to me [or whose identity has been proved by E.F. (signature with addition) and G. H. (signature with addition)].

Date Signature of registering officer.

Seal.

46. (iii). When a document is presented for registration by a person entitled to present it and execution is admitted by an agent under a power-of-attorney, the following endorsement shall be made on the power, which shall be retained and filed, or returned, according as it is a special or a general power:—

* No. of 19

Presented in connexion with document No. of 19 of Book Vol.

Date Signature of registering officer.

* NOTE.—*Number required only in the case of a special power.*

56. Except in Madras City, where Sub-Registrars have been authorized to authenticate any power-of-attorney, the only power-of-attorney the authentication of which by a registering officer is authorized is a power executed for registration purposes. A registering officer shall accordingly, except in Madras City, refuse to authenticate a power entirely unconnected with registration.

57. (i) (a) "Each registration office shall maintain a register of all revocations of powers-of-attorney registered in, or communicated to, it."

(b) When notice of a revocation is given to a registering officer, he shall send an intimation of the same to such other officers as may be specified by the person revoking the power.

EXAMINATION OF PARTIES—INQUIRY BEFORE REGISTRATION.

58. When (i) a non-testamentary document is presented for registration after the death of the executant or (ii) the executant dies after presentation of a document by the claimant or his representative, assign or agent and before admission of execution, the registering officer shall ascertain by examining the presentant and the witnesses accompanying him who the representatives or assigns of the executant are and refer, if he considers it necessary, to the village officer for information on this point. If any of the persons ascertained to be representatives or assigns of the deceased executant are present in the office at the time of the presentation of the document in case (i) or on the day fixed for the appearance of the executant in case (ii) and if the registering officer is satisfied of their representative character, he shall examine them on that day in regard to the execution of the document by the deceased. A day shall then be fixed for the appearance of any other persons claiming to be representatives or assigns for examination in connexion with the document and summons shall be issued to such of the ascertained representatives as have not yet been examined. A notice of the fact of the intended enquiry shall be posted in the office premises and on the *chavadies* of the *mamsils* of the village in which the deceased resided and of the village or villages where the property affected by the document is situate and shall be proclaimed by a crier in those villages. The cost of the service of the notice shall be levied from the person who presented the document for registration.

If the persons already examined as representatives have admitted execution and if on the notified day the persons summoned appear and admit execution and if any other person claiming to be a representative or an assign who may appear on that day admits execution the document shall be registered. Should any representative or assign, of whose right to appear as such the registering officer is satisfied, deny execution or wilfully avoid appearance the document shall be refused registration in *toto*.

WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

59. When a will or an authority to adopt is presented for registration after the death of the testator or the donor, the registering officer shall fix a day for the enquiry contemplated by section 41 (2) of the Act and shall cause notice of the enquiry (*a*) to be served on the persons to whom in his opinion special notice should be given, (*b*) to be posted in a conspicuous part of the registration office, and (*c*) to be published (*i*) in the gazette of the district in which the testator or donor lived, (*ii*) in the gazette of the district in which the property of the deceased is situated and (*iii*) in the villages where the testator or donor lived, where interested parties may reside and where the property of the deceased is situated. The cost of the service of the notice and of its publication shall be levied in advance from the person who presents the document for registration.

ENDORSEMENTS AND CERTIFICATES.

94. (*ii*) Similarly a document affecting property wholly situate within the areas to which the Indian Registration Act applies but registered as regards a portion only of such property shall bear two distinct endorsements, one of registration and the other of refusal.

RECEIPTS FOR DOCUMENTS AND FOR FEES AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

101. (i) If a document is ready for transcription on the day of its presentation, the day and hour when it will be ready for return shall be endorsed on the receipt. In the case of a document returned pending an inquiry or a reference, the day and hour of return shall be communicated to the presentant or his nominee by a separate notice issued on the day when the document becomes ready for transcription. If, however, in the latter case the receipt is produced on the day when the document is ready for transcription and the document cannot be returned on that day, the information may be endorsed on the receipt itself.

(ii) When a document is not ready for return on the date entered on the receipt or in the notice, the entry of that day, shall, if the receipt or notice is produced before the registering officer, be cancelled and the probable later date on which the document will be ready shall be entered under the initials of the registering officer.

(iii) Corresponding entries and corrections shall be made in the counterfoil.

REGISTER BOOKS.

111. In view of the eventual destruction of copies of the undermentioned documents registered in Book 4, special volumes of Book 4 shall be provided in which all these instruments shall be copied. Each such special volume shall be assigned the volume number of the last current volume of Book 4 with the distinguishing letter "D" added: for instance, if the ordinary current volume of Book 4 is 20 a special volume opened under this rule will be numbered "20 D":—

Documents.

(1) Promissory notes.

(2) Sales of movable property including shares in a company or association.

(3) Mortgages of movable property including shares in a company or association not being transactions of pawn for an amount exceeding Rs. 1,000.

(4) Bonds.

(5) Agreements to hire, serve, supply, build, sell under houses, work on contract, or divide movables.

(6) Transfers of rights secured by the items mentioned in (1), (3), (4) and (5) and of court decrees and of debts.

(7) Receipts.

e. Releases of rights secured by the items mentioned in (3), (4) and (5) and reconveyances of movable property mortgaged.

Provided that in the case of items (3), (4) and (5) and of items (6) and (8) so far as they relate to (3), (4) and (5) the term is less than 12 years.

116. When a communication is received from a revenue officer or from a court intimating the cancellation of, or a modification in (a) the return of lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act or (b) documents received and filed under section 89 of the Act (vide rule 14 *supra*) or (c) documents already registered a note shall be entered on the return or document already filed or in the entry in the register as the case may be and in the entry in the Index No. II relating thereto thus:—

"NOTE.—This document has been cancelled (modified) vide pages of the Vol.

and on the communication should be entered:—

"Noted on the (1) return filed / (2) document filed / (3) entry copied at page , Vol. of (1) File Book I / (2) File Book / (3) Book."

TRANSMISSION OF MEMORANDA AND COPIES.

156. When a document cancels, or rectifies an error in, a document previously registered in Book 3 or Book 4 in another office, a memorandum shall be sent to that office without levying a memorandum fee. This memorandum shall be filed in the file of appeal orders and judgments (rule 172) in the office to which it is transmitted. This rule applies to a document previously registered in a Registrar's office also. The memorandum need not be indexed in the receiving office.

157-(i) When the language of the copy of a document forwarded under sections 65 to 67 is not the language of the receiving office, the transmitting officer shall supply a translation in English prepared on paper prescribed for copies. No fee is leviable for the transmission of such a translation. The translation shall be filed in the receiving office in the file of translations and the requisite cross-reference be made [Rule 11 (xi)].

(ii) A memorandum of a registered document transmitted under sections 64 to 67 shall be prepared in the vernacular of the sub-district which issues the memorandum when that vernacular is recognised in the sub-district to which the memorandum is forwarded. When this is not the case the memorandum shall be prepared in English.

APPEALS AND INQUIRIES.

174. Cancelled.

175 (i) All orders by a Registrar under sections 72, 75 and 78 shall be communicated without delay to the Sub-Registrar concerned.

FEES AND FINES.

182. (i) At stations where there is a treasury and the treasury is open the collections shall be remitted daily to the treasury.

Provided that a remittance need not be made on any day when the total collections to be remitted do not exceed Re. 5.

(ii) At stations where there is no treasury the fees shall be remitted to the nearest treasury at such intervals as may from time to time be prescribed by the Inspector-General.

(iii) A remittance to the treasury shall be accompanied by the chalan book duly filled up in duplicate in view to one copy of each chalan being returned signed by the Treasury officer.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.

186. The following books and files shall be preserved permanently:—

Book 1—Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immovable property.
Book 2—Record of reasons for refusal to register.
Book 3—Register of wills and authorities to adopt.
Book 4—Miscellaneous register.
Book 5—Register of deposits of wills.
Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV and subsidiary indexes.
Register of thumb impressions.
File of translations
File of appeal orders and judgments and orders of courts.
Deposition book.

APPENDIX VI.

* * * * * *

INDEX No. II.

19 .

Village or place in which property is situated.	Name and description of property.	Date of		Nature and value of transaction.	Names of		Office of original registration.	Volume.	First page of entry.	No. of document.
		Execution.	Presentation		Executants.	Claimants.				

Madras, 22nd November 1918.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, it is hereby notified that the treasure mentioned below was found by Kannath Chakkath of Cherunayur amsam, Eranad taluk, while digging the foundation of an old house in Thekkekunnath parumba in Chaliyaprom desam :—

Description.	Number.	Value. Rs. A. P.
1. Brass karandakam	1	0 4 0
2 Gold pathin panam	75	16 8 0
3. Gold ring	1	2 14 0
Total ..		18 11 0

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on Saturday the 8th March 1919 in order that their claims may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Malabar Collector's Office,
29th September 1918.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, it is hereby notified that the treasure mentioned below was found by Mullasseri Vilakkathala Cheeri of Kizhangathala desam, while he was repairing the old walls of Cholakkal Kochu's house in Eruvimangalam amsam, Walluvanad taluk :—

No. and description.	Value. Rs. A. P.
207 Gold pathiya panam	51 12 0
1 metal vessel	0 0 3

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Calicut on Saturday the 12th April 1919 in order that their claims may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Malabar Collector's Office,
28th November 1918.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of August 1918, a treasure consisting of the articles mentioned below and valued at Rs. 13-11-3 was found when removing the silt in the Perialnar belonging to the municipality, in the Periakinathu street, Varadiyatti, Ramnad district. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorized by law on the 3rd March 1919 at his office at Madura at 12 noon in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law :—

Description.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
1. One gold ring set with ten rubies.	10 0 0
2. One gold bead	0 12 0
3. One gold screw	0 8 0
4. One plain gold bead	0 12 2
5. Small gold ring	0 8 0
6. One silver ring worn on the second toe of the leg.	0 2 0
7. Two silver rings worn on the second toe of the leg.	0 4 0
8. One toe ornament in the shape of a fish.	0 2 0
9. Silver button (one)	0 2 0
10. One pearl	0 0 3
11. Brass toe ornaments, seven ..	0 1 0
12. Brass rings, five	
13. Brass ear ornaments, five ..	
14. Broken ankle rings, one ..	
15. Copper coins	0 2 0
Total ..	13 11 3

Ramnad Collector's Office,
12th October 1918.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, notice is hereby given that, in the month of January 1918, a treasure consisting of Rs. 77 * hid in an old piece of cloth was found in a hole under the foot of a tree on the Devipattanam road, Ramnad taluk, Ramnad district. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by any agent duly authorized by law on the 7th April 1919 at his office at Madura at 12 noon in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Description	Value. Rs. A. P.
* Whole rupees	50 0 0
Three (¾ rupee coins)	1 8 0
Four (½ rupee coins)	1 0 0
Two (¼ rupee coins)	0 2 0
One (10 Rs. currency note $\frac{2-6}{m}$ 03110)	10 0 0
Cash	0 4 0
Total ..	77 0 0

Ramnad Collector's Office,
28th November 1918.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Collector.

II-4

It is hereby notified that, under section 6 of Act VI of 1878, the undermentioned treasure was found on 16th January 1919 by Ayyukannu, Pakiri, Pattani Sannasiaru, Kuthau Kutti, Vinayarajapurum and Gopalaswami Pillai of Mongikudi, Negapatam taluk, while removing earth in S.F. No. 312 G (patta dry land) of Okkur village, Negapatam taluk, belonging to M. Hoothman Lebbai Marakkayar, patadar of the village :—

Description.	Weight.	Value.
	Rms.	Rs. A. P.
1. Nutarajar	73½	36 12 0
2. Sivagami Amman	56½	28 2 0
3. Chandikeswarar	9½	4 14 0
4. Pradosha Nayanar	27	13 8 0
5. Chandrasekharar	81½	40 12 0
6. Amman	55½	27 5 0
7. Pedestal	8	0 12 0
8. Broken finger of No. 4	½	0 3 0
Total ..	162	8 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on Saturday, the 7th December 1918, in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
17th April 1918.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found by (1) Veerappan Samban, (2) Palla Kalimuthu and (3) Uthirapathi Chetti of Neelapadi while removing earth on 8th March 1918 in S.F. No. 127 (inam dry) of Neelapadi village attached to Athipbyar vattam, Negapatam taluk, belonging to the Tiruppanandal mutt whose manager for the time being is His Holiness Kasi Vasi Chookalinga Tambiran Avargal.

Description.	Weight.	Value.
	Rms.	Rs. A. P.
1. Amman, big	82½	14 1 0
2. Do. small	33½	14 12 0
3. Perumal	81½	35 12 0
4. Alwar with its base or padam	204½	87 12 0
5. Kalingamardhanam	87½	38 6 0
6. Broken part of gindi and other broken pieces	½	0 2 0
Total ..	170	15 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 23th of December 1918 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
2nd August 1918.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found by (1) a boy Ramanujam and (2) a girl Sellai of Melodichamangalam, Nannilam taluk, on 18th February 1918, while removing earth and grazing sheep in S.F. No. 67-A. (natham poramboke) of the village:—

Serial number and name of the article.	Number of the articles.	Weight in vrahanikkals.	Value.
			Rs. A. P.
1. Earring made of gold wire (large).	2	1¼	3 12 0
2. Earring made of gold wire (small).	1	1	4 0 0
3. Kuppakay (gold) with nail.	2	½	1 4 0
4. Poothikkondu (gold).	6	1½	5 12 0
5. Navadam (gold) ..	1	1	3 4 2
6. Karandi pottu (gold).	2	½	1 2 2
7. Cumpoo (gold) ..	2	1½	5 12 0
8. Screw pin (silver) ..	1	¼	0 0 2
9. Koppu (gold) ..	2	1½	5 4 0
10. Square pottu (gold).	1	½	1 8 0
11. Hair cutter (gold) ..	2	1	3 14 0
12. Hair chain (silver) ..	2	¼	0 2 0
13. Valayu Pottu (gold)	11	1½	5 1 0
14. Rakkhadakkan with pearls (gold).	2	1½	4 12 0
15. Arasuli (gold) ..	1	½	2 12 0
16. Beads resembling wheat (gold).	43	2½	11 12 0
17. Earring made of red stones ..	..	..	4 0 0
18. Kasu kasu (foreign coin) (copper)	15	½	2 1 0
19. Pattam (silver) ..	2	1½	14 0 0
20. Silver bangle ..	2	½	2 2 2
21. Uppithu pooli (silver)	4	½	0 4 0
22. Screw pin (2) Tattimutti (Thathan) 1. (silver)	2	½	0 2 0
23. Rusty dappi (copper) (a little one).	1	½	0 1 0
			77 12 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on Thursday the 10th April 1919 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's office,
11th November 1918.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 8th November 1918.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS							DEATHS.													
		Class.				Total.			Class.				Total.			Cause.						
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Madura	104,130	1	87	2	..	33	37	90	5	128	11	..	65	79	144	..	1	..	72	6	6	1	60
Trichinopoly	123,512	8	40	3	..	23	31	64	26	127	27	3	69	113	182	..	6	..	104	6	6	..	54
Calicut	78,417	4	23	69	0	34	33	37	4	63	57	1	57	61	118	..	9	..	64	7	10	..	30
Kumbakonam	64,647	..	43	..	..	13	25	43	..	71	1	..	29	43	72	..	..	..	34	..	4	..	34
Tanjore	60,341	4	41	3	..	28	21	47	15	102	8	..	53	72	125	..	..	..	68	3	12	..	37
Negapatam	60,165	4	28	9	..	17	24	41	6	45	16	..	34	30	64	..	1	..	32	3	3	..	23
Salem	58,188	..	23	1	..	17	13	30	4	94	9	..	51	55	106	..	..	..	57	3	1	1	34
Cuddalore	56,574	1	38	2	..	16	23	41	1	63	2	..	63	62	66	..	..	..	6	3	14	..	30
Cocanada	54,110	1	20	1	..	11	11	22	..	61	4	..	37	48	60	..	..	..	53	2	4	..	16
Conjeeveram	53,884	..	23	..	..	11	17	28	..	123	9	..	48	80	128	13	2	..	64	6	9	2	32
Vellore	49,744	1	33	4	..	17	20	37	4	73	24	..	42	59	101	1	6	..	34	3	2	..	20
Rajahmundry	43,417	..	25	..	..	10	15	25	..	69	2	..	34	37	71	..	..	..	43	1	..	..	21
Mangalore	46,412	13	18	4	..	19	14	35	27	48	7	..	42	40	82	5	13	..	3	4	4	..	53
Coimbatore	47,097	1	27	..	..	14	14	28	2	50	..	..	24	28	52	..	2	..	13	3	1	..	32
Palamcottah	44,909	4	18	14	..	18	18	34	3	43	9	..	22	33	50	12	1	..	11	17	4	..	10
Tinnevelly	44,805	..	30	6	..	21	17	38	..	93	11	..	40	48	94	35	2	..	20	9	1	..	27
Palghat	44,318	..	13	2	..	9	12	21	2	61	1	..	16	19	34	..	2	..	21	2	..	..	9
Guntur	42,912	1	22	3	1	17	13	30	4	63	16	..	36	48	81	..	..	..	37	1	..	..	23
Vizagapatam	42,413	..	25	..	..	8	17	25	1	118	..	..	90	63	110	1	1	..	79	18	3	1	16
Ellore	42,531	..	32	10	..	25	18	42	3	69	3	2	34	36	70	..	..	..	43	3	..	..	18
Masulipatam	42,123	..	30	0	..	10	18	30	1	41	4	..	18	28	46	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	22
Tuticorin	40,185	4	20	..	..	10	14	24	13	33	6	..	29	45	74	..	1	..	42	4	3	..	19
Vizianagram	37,860	1	30	..	..	13	18	31	0	40	3	..	31	29	54	..	..	..	32	5	4	2	11
Bellary	34,963	4	15	3	..	13	14	27	4	110	57	..	62	109	171	..	..	..	120	1	2	..	8
Nellore	33,248	1	15	4	..	8	11	20	9	68	11	..	28	32	60	9	..	..	34	3	..	1	11
Berwada	32,387	1	27	4	..	16	12	32	.	67	6	..	19	29	45	..	1	..	1	0	2	..	36
Adoni	31,649	..	2	3	..	2	3	0	..	70	28	..	41	35	166	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	2
Berhampur *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tellicherry	29,250	1	9	10	..	13	7	20	2	14	13	..	17	18	35	..	..	..	11	7	2	..	13
Srivilliputtur	28,044	..	25	..	..	14	11	23	1	46	1	..	23	28	46	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	15
Cannanore	28,257	..	9	9	..	10	7	17	4	24	30	..	14	34	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Mayaveram	27,121	..	12	..	..	4	8	12	..	31	..	..	11	20	31	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	29
Kurnool	26,040	..	9	9	..	5	4	18	6	105	64	..	82	111	193	..	2	..	173	3	..	..	12
Dindigal	25,052	7	20	0	..	14	13	30	0	37	..	..	23	24	49	..	..	..	29	1	..	..	18
Ootacamund *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,920,189	82	861	184	2	528	534	1,043	159	2,189	464	6	1210	1585	2,795	67	95	.	1,582	130	98	8	650

* Not received.

Madras, 29th November 1918.

A. R. DIQUE,
for Surgn.-Genl. for the Govt. of Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of August 1843.

Population according to Census of 1841.	Districts	Population for which returns were received	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.								
			Class.						Total.			Class.						Total.		
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	9	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
* 2,321,292	Ganjam ..	1,879,864	...	...	3	376	4	..	198	190	388	...	...	3	318	8	...	166	163	329
* 2,189,821	Vizagapatam.	2,189,870	...	1	6	6,048	21	30	3,052	3,251	6,313	...	1	5	6,990	61	25	3,146	2,887	6,033
* 1,682,852	Godavari ..	1,682,852	...	4	10	3,496	8	..	1,796	1,746	3,544	...	...	10	4,778	14	1	2,445	2,348	4,793
1,897,536	Kistna ..	1,897,536	...	...	140	4,648	154	10	2,472	2,476	4,948	...	1	143	6,240	179	18	3,141	3,039	6,180
1,897,561	Guntur ..	1,897,561	...	...	318	4,621	480	32	2,724	2,674	5,398	...	1	613	4,879	360	27	3,160	2,749	5,909
1,325,152	Nellore ..	1,325,152	...	...	61	1,792	84	37	991	998	1,989	...	...	61	1,837	77	28	967	796	1,763
818,880	Madras ..	818,880	10	22	37	1,461	201	..	939	836	1,815	4	10	70	1,598	240	..	942	886	1,828
1,405,008	Chingleput ..	1,405,008	2	2	58	2,885	89	24	2,063	2,017	4,080	...	3	69	3,180	113	10	2,348	2,236	4,584
2,842,666	South Arcot.	2,302,666	...	...	120	4,995	64	37	2,727	2,679	5,406	...	1	61	3,178	83	60	1,742	1,656	3,317
2,510,917	Tranquebar ..	2,107,028	...	...	246	4,151	143	31	2,308	2227	4,583	...	...	139	2,101	97	8	1,178	1,054	2,232
2,302,689	Tanjore ..	2,302,689	5	2	102	4,788	321	14	2,227	2,360	4,587	...	6	184	4,037	330	10	2,181	2,252	4,433
1,832,832	Madura ..	1,832,832	...	...	205	4,766	218	44	2,718	2,472	5,190	...	...	91	5,087	182	60	2,711	2,712	5,423
1,156,156	Ramnad ..	1,156,156	...	...	134	2,815	170	18	1,562	1,536	3,098	...	...	118	2,864	326	16	1,567	1,853	3,420
1,790,616	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,616	...	...	412	4,003	272	30	2,341	2,376	4,717	...	...	253	6,094	203	6	1,868	1,790	3,658
976,040	Karnool ..	485,120	...	...	101	1,103	288	16	680	818	1,498	...	1	60	1,940	805	63	1,238	1,172	2,410
811,998	Cuddapah ..	363,998	...	...	20	2,621	305	61	893	1,034	2,027	...	...	78	1,089	187	41	802	702	1,504
582,192	Bellary ..	582,192	...	...	6	1,462	196	23	733	918	1,651	...	1	8	2,333	291	28	1,749	1,482	3,231
843,228	Anantapur ..	883,228	...	...	..	2,629	187	8	1,013	983	1,996	...	...	8	1,840	116	12	1,013	1,021	2,034
1,990,990	North Arcot.	1,990,990	...	1	42	6,690	276	39	3,991	3,573	6,564	...	...	28	4,183	281	63	2,241	2,237	4,478
1,228,742	Chittoor ..	1,228,742	...	...	6	3,560	224	28	1,870	1,848	3,718	...	...	7	2,826	84	30	1,3 8	1,823	3,841
1,760,880	Salem ..	1,760,880	...	1	29	6,702	116	15	2,992	3,861	6,853	...	...	23	4,178	106	11	2,238	2,078	4,316
2,115,681	Coimbatore ..	2,115,681	...	1	38	6,008	60	18	3,042	3,080	6,122	...	...	21	3,859	73	16	2,004	1,969	4,073
118,418	The Nilgiris.	118,418	7	5	24	247	14	44	170	172	341	1	...	12	237	30	22	128	167	295
2,1 6,227	South Canara	1,362,227	1	..	28	3,840	428	17	1,938	1,846	3,781	...	...	148	7,891	269	6	1,150	1,154	2,304
2,420,841	Malabar ..	2,010,091	..	8	170	9,440	6,447	8	6,136	6,929	10,079	...	6	130	4,682	2,325	8	3,548	3,605	6,562
41,970,156	Total ..	40,048,881	23	53	2,731	95,051	7,710	826	53,582	49,318	101,170	6	26	2,367	77,211	6,131	430	44,266	41,978	86,156

* Including the hill tracts.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS AND DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of August 1916—*cont.*

Population according to Census of 1911—*cont.*	Districts—*cont.*	Population for which returns were received—*cont.*	DEATHS—*cont.*																										Still-birth or born dead.	
			Causes of Death—*cont.*																											
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other Causes			
															Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		Rabies.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
6,321,292	Ganjam ..	1,879,564	17	17	..	1	..	..	52	63	51	31	11	6	..	..	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	50	41	5	2
5,188,821	Vizagapatam.	2,169,570	219	212	60	76	4	2	3,960	3,145	136	120	63	69	18	15	7	5	8	8	1	3	..	..	148	169	5	11
1,962,859	Godavari ..	1,081,850	393	377	20	12	..	..	980	837	122	134	144	146	6	2	5	7	5	5	3	3	..	..	246	215	5	12
3,997,548	Kistna ..	1,997,635	884	814	93	100	..	..	941	810	96	66	206	257	3	6	5	7	4	7	6	3	..	..	264	252	20	26
3,497,861	Guntur ..	1,797,981	683	439	281	232	..	..	1,268	958	128	48	203	116	2	3	11	17	7	6	6	3	..	..	277	208	11	6
1,886,282	Nellore ..	1,938,162	187	104	84	78	..	..	416	338	84	58	27	28	1	3	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	123	106	..	..
818,560	Madras ..	818,560	83	38	5	13	..	..	92	80	197	104	207	258	..	1	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	200	213	36	41
1,406,908	Chingleput ..	1,406,908	448	456	67	44	..	..	296	247	228	192	107	94	1	..	5	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	1,108	1,203	38	41
2,862,566	South Arcot ..	2,862,566	86	84	71	76	..	..	426	391	83	68	85	67	4	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	990	914	8	13
2,518,915	Trichinopoly ..	2,167,929	116	90	87	63	..	..	468	521	90	78	50	38	6	1	1	18	1	4	..	1	..	..	823	843	16	18
2,852,789	Tanjore ..	2,277,488	72	48	278	283	..	..	903	865	74	105	44	61	6	2	6	11	3	7	..	..	..	..	1,071	1,160	21	28
1,932,832	Madura ..	1,932,832	98	96	80	78	..	..	448	420	64	94	56	73	1	3	7	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	980	811	20	18
1,638,418	Ramnad ..	1,638,418	618	303	152	161	..	..	476	435	33	41	52	42	..	..	7	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	518	553	10	21
1,740,619	Tinnevelly ..	1,740 dlv	133	144	108	92	..	..	462	385	67	78	68	57	4	1	6	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	1,043	1,046	32	30
978,548	Kurnool ..	995,199	117	98	8	6	..	..	273	277	34	37	56	58	1	..	7	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	328	348	5	4
868,978	Cuddapah ..	868,978	108	89	20	31	..	..	348	319	77	41	41	31	..	1	12	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	223	231	5	7
982,762	Bellary ..	982,947	258	103	23	25	188	168	376	287	126	104	108	98	..	..	8	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	804	723	3	7
968,128	Anantapur ..	953,703	40	26	31	43	12	8	406	332	62	76	96	84	..	..	6	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	699	681	4	4
1,960,960	North Arcot ..	1,960,960	617	601	96	103	1	1	560	541	643	605	238	252	..	..	6	6	4	3	..	..	..	..	767	798	18	19
1,268,742	Chittoor ..	1,268,742	161	142	93	74	..	..	364	348	76	67	66	66	1	2	7	8	4	3	..	..	..	..	589	510	4	7
1,756,890	Salem ..	1,756,890	27	20	109	78	14	14	772	770	117	125	110	88	1	..	10	14	6	4	3	4	..	..	1,052	988	27	28
2,114,564	Coimbatore ..	1,114,564	39	23	69	69	71	68	682	641	237	256	162	142	..	2	10	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	1,110	1,037	7	7
148,818	The Nilgiris.	148,818	..	1	1	6	18	4	41	42	28	18	28	22	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	85	2	1
1,195,329	South Kanara.	1,195,329	..	..	35	43	1	1	297	430	166	283	48	29	5	1	10	7	3	2	1	..	..	..	542	519	67	86
3,018,091	Malabar ..	3,018,091	32	57	75	99	1	..	1,349	2,167	276	420	108	172	10	9	10	10	11	10	..	..	..	..	1,483	2,486	164	84
43,678,160	Total ..	43,048,091	4,086	3,181	1,828	1,824	366	261	18,078	15,948	3,660	3,360	3,050	2,812	87	81	174	182	87	78	31	17	1	1	17,940	17,596	548	612

* Including the hill tracts

Madras, 26th October 1916.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in certain Districts of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of August 1918.

Population according to Census of 1911	Districts	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other Classes	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other Classes	Total Deaths. M	F	Total.	Causes of Death: Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M	F	Plague. M	F	Fevers. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,472,878	Madura ..	1,472,878	..	..	105	3,735	170	85	2,193	1,904	4,106	..	..	68	2,443	38	22	1,636	1,281	2,919	20	22	76	71	..	..	341	301
713,749	Ramnad ..	713,749	..	..	24	853	11	3	476	651	1,007	..	..	13	748	12	8	396	378	774	1	..	25	25	..	..	139	124
2,187,627	Total ..	2,187,627	..	..	129	4,738	187	88	2,669	2,495	5,163	..	..	80	3,191	50	30	1,730	1,654	3,384	21	22	101	96	..	..	480	425

Population according to Census of 1911—cont.	Districts—cont.	Population for which returns were received—cont.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	F.	Hospitalery diseases. M.	F.	Injuries: Suicides. M	F.	Wounds or Accidents M	F.	Snake-bite. M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	F.	Rabies. M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still-birth or born dead. M.	F.
			30	31	22	23	34	26	36	37	28	29	46	45	42	48	44	45	46	47
1,472,878	Madura ..	1,472,878	79	76	60	60	1	1	3	4	3	.	...	..	..	1	713	705	18	17
713,749	Ramnad ..	713,749	18	19	13	13	..	..	0	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	323	318	4	3
2,187,627	Total ..	2,187,627	93	94	73	73	1	1	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	975	930	22	20

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

Madras, 26th October 1918.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of August 1918.

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	Births.									Deaths.								
			Class.						Total.			Class.						Total.		
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	6	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjam ..	Chatrapur ..	17,881	..	..	1	25	1	..	17	16	33	..	..	..	43	..	..	18	15	43
	Berhampur ..	31,468	..	..	3	28	3	..	32	30	62	..	..	..	59	3	..	48	46	94
	Parlakimedi ..	18,278	..	..	..	32	..	..	20	14	34	..	..	..	30	2	..	18	12	30
	Vizagapatam ..	43,415	..	..	2	36	7	..	26	29	55	..	..	..	110	12	..	78	55	133
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	9,514	..	..	..	28	1	..	17	12	29	..	..	..	18	2	..	8	14	24
	Vizianagram ..	27,510	..	..	..	35	5	..	21	19	40	..	..	..	104	5	..	88	67	155
	Anakapalle ..	29,520	..	..	..	34	2	..	23	13	36	..	..	..	87	..	..	88	69	87
Godavari ..	Cocanada ..	54,110	..	..	2	153	10	..	75	78	150	..	..	..	174	8	..	81	101	183
	Rajahmundry ..	66,417	..	..	..	84	5	..	51	49	100	..	..	..	193	7	..	95	78	180
	Peddapuram ..	16,436	..	..	1	25	..	..	9	17	26	..	..	..	44	1	..	22	23	45
Kistna ..	Ellore ..	42,581	..	..	1	150	29	..	83	81	170	..	..	..	240	18	..	67	88	178
	Masulipatam ..	62,123	..	..	8	111	22	..	62	69	131	..	..	..	238	14	..	68	89	157
	Bezwada ..	32,807	..	..	6	84	21	..	56	55	111	..	..	..	218	26	..	85	57	142
Guntur ..	Guntur ..	43,413	..	..	4	116	20	..	78	78	140	..	..	18	247	43	..	161	105	266
	Ongole ..	19,288	..	..	2	40	2	..	24	22	46	..	..	..	32	4	..	20	18	38
	Tenali ..	18,195	..	..	1	54	7	..	28	19	48	..	..	..	34	3	..	27	8	35
Nellore ..	Narasaraopet ..	8,743	..	..	..	15	3	..	13	5	18	..	..	..	17	2	..	13	4	18
Madras ..	Nellore ..	23,240	..	..	..	53	5	..	33	25	58	..	..	..	60	8	..	43	31	74
	Madras ..	518,660	30	29	87	1,441	201	..	982	806	1,818	4	18	72	1,198	840	..	548	936	1,936
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram ..	53,864	..	..	..	180	7	..	95	102	197	..	..	..	247	8	..	120	127	247
	Chingleput ..	11,028	..	..	1	66	3	..	38	26	64	..	..	..	28	..	..	18	15	31
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	28,676	..	..	..	376	8	..	193	193	386	..	..	..	131	4	..	78	82	160
	Chidambaram ..	21,337	..	..	..	83	8	..	34	49	83	..	..	..	54	..	..	39	39	78
Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	123,012	..	..	41	232	27	6	156	149	305	..	..	24	240	24	9	148	170	318
	Srirangam ..	26,799	..	..	..	44	..	..	24	20	44	..	..	..	67	..	..	26	41	67
	Karur ..	17,674	..	..	1	88	8	..	25	19	48	..	..	..	58	1	..	30	30	60
Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	60,361	1	..	10	134	10	..	83	73	161	..	..	2	147	4	..	74	88	162
	Kumbakonam ..	53,847	..	..	2	148	8	..	78	69	148	..	..	..	142	4	..	73	73	146
	Mayavaram ..	27,121	..	..	1	73	2	..	41	34	75	..	..	..	78	1	..	42	37	79
	Negapatam ..	69,126	1	..	38	88	17	..	74	55	129	..	..	..	81	33	..	58	56	114
	Mannargudi ..	21,226	..	..	..	62	8	..	43	23	64	..	..	..	134	4	..	83	55	138
	Tiruvalur ..	21,000	..	..	..	24	10	8	23	18	40	..	..	..	68	9	..	31	33	64
Madura ..	Madura ..	134,138	61	..	27	827	18	..	863	208	476	..	..	..	465	10	..	260	233	493
	Periyakulam ..	23,718	7	..	..	84	4	..	52	43	95	..	..	..	85	..	..	51	38	89
	Dindigul ..	25,052	..	..	5	60	12	..	32	33	115	..	..	..	28	15	..	48	45	93
	Palni ..	13,211	..	..	..	24	5	..	18	18	36	..	..	..	24	3	..	18	13	31
	Sedhapatti ..	3,905	..	..	..	8	..	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	2	7
	Bodinayakanur ..	20,182	..	..	3	88	..	..	81	83	94	..	..	..	77	6	..	18	18	36

[Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of August 1858—*cont.*

Districts.	Principal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1851	DEATHS—*cont.*																								Stillbirth or born dead.	
			Causes of Death																									
			Cholera.		Small-pox		Plague.		Fevers		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Temperatory diseases.		Injuries.										All other causes.			
															Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			26	28	31	36	36	37	38	39	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Ganjam ..	Chicacole	17,942	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	10	6	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..
	Berhampur	31,464	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13	..	..
	Parlakimedi	19,370	16	17	..	..	..	..	12	7	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	..	..
	Vizagapatam	43,413	12	10	1	..	..	..	2	3	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15	..	..
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam	9,814	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
	Vizianagram	27,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	21	27	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	..	..
	Annapalle	20,622	12	7	..	..	..	..	5	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	..	..
Godavari ..	Cocanada	51,714	3	4	..	..	..	..	16	10	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	42	..	..
	Rajahmundry ..	46,617	4	6	..	..	..	..	20	18	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	47	..	..
	Peddapooram ..	15,484	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..
Kistna ..	Elloro	47,091	3	3	..	..	..	..	20	18	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	41	..	..
	Masulipatam	42,123	2	3	1	..	..	..	13	16	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	45	..	..
	Bezwada	32,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	28	..	..
	Guntur	43,813	3	12	2	1	..	..	32	26	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	..	..
Guntur	Ongole	13,286	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	..
	Tenali	19,196	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Narasaraopet ..	3,713	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	Nellore	33,249	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	21	..	..
Madras ..	Madras	620,660	33	45	2	12	..	..	93	80	197	191	207	226	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	412	16	15
	Conjeveram	53,256	12	2	1	1	..	..	10	9	12	16	22	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
Chingleput ..	Chingleput	11,928	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
	Cuddalore	60,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	12	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..
South Arcot	Chidambaram ..	21,327	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	20	..	..
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly ..	123,412	..	..	2	3	..	..	21	32	13	12	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	112	8	6
	Srirangam	24,709	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..
	Karur	17,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	..	..
	Tanjore	60,831	..	..	2	4	..	..	26	13	6	12	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	43	..	..
	Kumbakonam ..	34,547	..	..	2	3	..	..	21	14	3	4	23	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	64	..	..
Tanjore ..	Mayaveram	23,321	..	..	3	3	..	..	21	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	17	..	..
	Negapatam	66,102	..	..	4	4	..	..	10	6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	37	..	..
	Manargudi	21,808	31	14	7	12	..	..	11	3	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	30	..	..
	Tuvalur	21,020	..	..	1	4	..	..	12	9	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	..	..
	Madura	124,130	..	3	11	4	..	..	38	14	12	17	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	65	..	..
	Periyakulam ..	18,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	3	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	1	1
Madura ..	Dindigul	26,052	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	16	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	21	..	..
	Palni	18,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	2	2
	Sooklanad	2,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
	Bodinayakanur ..	20,133	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	1	..

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of August 1918—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class.						BIRTHS. Total.			DEATHS. Class.						DEATHS. Total.		
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bezwada	Srivilliputtur	29,068			7	112			53	66	119			6	46			27	26	53
	Virudupatti	17,356				98	4		46	75	66				87		6	45	67	100
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,868			1	101	19		61	66	136				57	2		57	62	119
	Palamcottah	44,962			7	83	45		51	48	98				57			57	56	98
	Tuticorin	48,185			24	56	7		36	45	78			1	44			24	39	63
Kurnool	Kurnool	34,648				49	69		30	30	60				44	1	1	46	30	76
	Nandyal	16,230				9	11		14	7	21				27	11	1	26	30	40
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,807			6	23	25		25	30	55				30	8		30	38	68
	Proddatur	16,721			1	13	8		18	21	39				26	8		18	17	35
Bellary	Bellary	36,956			7	80	69		84	54	138				60	29		64	32	96
	Adoni	31,645				20	6		14	14	28				23	11		21	12	33
	Hospet	17,011			1	27	10		22	16	38				23	10		15	17	32
Anantapur	Anantapur	3,137				11	3		7	7	14				12	2		9	5	14
	Vellore	49,745		1	6	142	68		97	83	180				86	25		54	57	111
	Gudiyattam	23,340			1	45	8		33	28	61				36	7		20	20	40
North Arcot	Walajapet	8,982				44	7		23	28	51				39	5		18	26	44
	Tiruvannamalai	31,248			2	75	62		40	37	77				41	6		31	32	63
	Tiruppattur	12,470				33	38		37	35	72				43	25		26	32	58
	Vaniyambadi	20,465				38	68		40	32	72				36	63		42	36	78
Chittoor	Tirupati	16,701				40	2		30	16	47				34	1		21	22	43
	Chittoor	16,709			1	36	5		25	17	42			1	27	4		10	19	29
Salem	Salem	59,159				145	8		80	93	173				174	10		100	96	196
	Coimbatore	47,907		3	6	140	7		80	66	157				140	8		83	59	174
Coimbatore	Dharapuram	17,926				26	4		14	15	32				26	6		26	15	41
	Erode	16,705			1	23	6		16	14	30				19	6		31	14	45
	Ootacamund	10,165				16			6	8	14				23			17	16	33
	Tiruppur	8,544				17	10		14	10	24				13	7		11	18	29
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	10,330	3	2	15	16	6		60	30	90	1			37	17	20	44	31	75
South Kanara	Cannanore	9,803	3	1	10	22	2		18	20	38				21	3		17	13	30
	Mangalore	48,172	2		54	87	13		60	56	116				78	16		47	71	118
Malabar	Tellicherry	29,269	6		3	58	51		48	64	107				48	30		37	37	74
	Calicut	78,817			15	153	153	6	143	149	305			6	145	121	6	148	140	288
	Palghat	44,919			8	59	33		64	60	124			4	119	26		69	70	139
	Ponani	20,920	6		40	8	6		15	26	41			31	29	23		44	38	82
	Cannanore	28,927			10	52	26		50	48	98			18	82	27		35	34	69
	Total	2,740,373	30	60	402	6,736	1,276	32	4,410	4,972	9,381	6	22	348	6,870	1,368	60	4,282	4,172	8,454

[*Continued on next page.*

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of August 1918—*cont.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*cont.*																								Still-births or born dead.	
			Cause of Death—*cont.*																									
			Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other causes.			
															Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Taken.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			23	24	24	26	25	27	22	26	29	31	22	23	24	24	26	27	23	23	40	41	42	43	44	45	24	27
Ramnad	Paramakudi	20,698	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	26	3	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	1
	Virudupatti	21,388	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	..	..
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,801	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	14	7	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	24	1	..
	Palamcottah	44,900	4	1	6	3	..	..	11	3	11	21	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	32	1	2
	Tuticorin	40,186	..	..	1	2	..	..	11	29	3	2	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	21	2	2
Kurnool	Kurnool	28,643	..	..	2	2	..	..	18	27	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	20	..	..
	Nandyal	16,230	1	4	..	..	..	..	12	21	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,817	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	1	2
	Proddatur	14,784	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	10	..	..
Bellary	Bellary	34,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	6	2	8	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	33	..	..
	Adoni	31,643	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	2	2
Anantapur	Hospet	17,471	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	..	..
	Anantapur	8,467	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..
North Arcot	Vellore	42,706	1	..	6	..	..	..	2	3	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	34	..	..
	Gudiyattam	23,390	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	..	..
	Walajapet	9,943	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	2	..
	Tiruvannamalai	21,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	13	..	..
	Tirupattur	16,479	6	5	4	..	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	..	..
	Vaniyambadi	20,406	24	18	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	1	1
Chittoor	Tirupati	18,761	4	..	..	1	..	..	13	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	3	2
	Chittoor	15,768	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	1	2
Salem	Salem	59,183	4	6	..	1	..	..	13	13	13	17	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	32	48	6	7
	Coimbatore	47,057	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	9	10	13	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	34	..	..
Coimbatore	Dharapuram	17,824	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	3	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
	Erode	18,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	1	1
	Udumalpet	10,445	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	1	..
	Tiruppur	9,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	21	1	1
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,329	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	3	3	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	1	1
South Kanara	Coondapur	9,933	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	24	..	..
	Mangalore	48,412	4	4	..	..	1	..	16	14	15	6	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	63	10	12
	Tellicherry	28,258	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	18	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	25	3	3
Malabar	Calicut	78,417	..	..	23	21	..	..	22	14	14	22	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	..
	Palghat	44,319	1	5	8	8	1	..	13	18	13	13	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	2	2
	Cochin	20,028	18	16	..	..	..	..	6	1	4	3	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
	Cannanore	28,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	7	6	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
	Total ..	1,703,373	231	183	173	146	13	8	752	767	603	616	447	429	2	5	24	27	7	5	..	..	..	..	3,080	3,093	146	173

Madras, 20th October 1918.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 30th November 1916.

[D = Deaths; S = Seizures.]

	Anantapur.		Bellary.		Chingleput.		Chittoor.		Coimbatore.		Cuddapah.		Cuddalore.		Godavari.		Guntur.		Kistna.		Kurnool.		Madras City.		Madura.		Malabar.		Nellore.		Nilgiris, Tal.		North Arcot.		Ramnad.		Salem.		South Arcot.		Tanjore.		Tinnevelly.		Trichinopoly.		Vizagapatam.		Cochin State.		Mandras State.		Travancore State.		Pudukkottai State.		Total.	
First period (August 1896 to June 1899).	D	738	D	578																																																
	S	305	S	601																																																
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	D	—	D	121																																																
	S	—	S	85																																																
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	D	—	D	—																																																
	S	—	S	—																																																
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	D	53	D	1,693																																															
	S	69	S	2,238																																															
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	D	146	D	2,382																																															
	S	143	S	2,048																																															
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	D	1,662	D	3,988																																															
	S	1,966	S	7,284																																															
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	D	1,233	D	10,271																																															
	S	1,384	S	9,098																																															
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	D	—	D	2,190																																															
	S	—	S	2,130																																																
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	D	13	D	308																																															
	S	13	S	357																																																
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	D	248	D	2,796																																															
	S	172	S	3,041																																															
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	D	24	D	948																																															
	S	30	S	1,021																																															
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	D	—	D	7																																															
	S	—	S	4																																															
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	D	16	D	1,170																																															
	S	19	S	913																																															
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	D	604	D	13,097																																															
	S	606	S	14,140																																															
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	D	307	D	476																																															
	S	305	S	360																																															
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	D	60	D	697																																															
	S	56	S	801																																															
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	D	464	D	1,520																																															
	S	502	S	1,518																																															
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	D	204	D	1,364																																															
	S	254	S	1,018																																															
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	D	485	D	2,997																																															
	S	552	S	2,716																																															
Two months period (July 1917 to June 1918).	D	6,858	D	18,478																																															
	S	6,950	S	14,552																																															
Seven months period (1st July 1918 to 30th November 1916).	D	311	D	2,126																																															
	S	78	S	1,408																																															
Grand Total	D	13,784	D	90,844	170	170	647	647	67,712	67,712	3,196	3,196	168	168	3,999	3,999	856	856	1,899	1,899	1,971	1,971	10	10	8,847	10,116	111	111	1,307	1,307	1,307

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 20th November 1918 as compared with two previous weeks.

Districts, towns and ports.	Reported during the week ending 14th November 1918.						Reported during the week ending 21st November 1918.						Reported during the week ending 28th November 1918.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district													3	1	11	4	14	5
Bellary district					97	83			4		4				11	8	11	8
Chingleput district													1		20	13	21	13
Cuddapah district																		
Coimbatore district													1	1	20	13	21	14
Cuddalore district																		
Ganjam district																		
Godavari district																		
Guntur district															7	4	7	4
Kistna district																		
Kurnool district															65	59	65	59
Malabar district																		
Nellore district																		
Salem district																		
South Arcot district																		
Tanjore district																		
Trichinopoly district																		
Vizagapatam district																		
Vizagapatam town																		
Vizagapatam port																		
Salem town																		
Negapatam town																		
Tinnevelly district																		
Tuticorin port																		
Chingleput port																		
Cuddalore port																		
Kistna district																		
Total																		

Madras, 30th November 1918.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act (Act IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R Ry. Kadambi Gopala Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif of Gooty.

M R Ry. Kavathi Subbarayu Ayyar Lakshminarasu Ayyar Avargal, Temporary Subordinate Judge of Bezwada

High Court, Madras,
27th November 1918.

Chovvakaran Charia Orkateri Alipi Sahib Bahadur, Acting District Munsif, Chowghat.

High Court, Madras,
28th November 1918

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Cecil Fabian Brackenbury, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Chingleput.

High Court, Madras,
29th November 1918.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, as amended by the Decentralization Act, IV of 1914, and with reference to the High Court notification, dated the 7th February 1917, published at pages 331 and 332, Part II, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th February 1917, the High Court hereby directs and notifies that the Court of the Third Temporary Subordinate Judge for the district of Guntur sanctioned in G.O. No. 2589, Home (Judicial), dated the 22nd November 1918, shall neither have nor exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887.

High Court, Madras,
27th November 1918.

Under the powers conferred by section 3 of Act V of 1917 and with the previous approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council the High Court hereby makes the following amendment to the Rules for the Destruction of Useless Records published at page 530, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th March 1916:—

Add the following as Note 4 to Table C I Civil:—

All security bonds taken in proceedings under the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890, the Probate and Letters of Administration Act V of 1881, the Succession Certificate Act of 1889 and the Indian Succession Act X of 1865 shall be returned for thirty years where, however, Letters of Administration are granted with will annexed or the court requires security from an executor the bonds shall be retained permanently.

(Signed) J. E. P. WALLIS, *Chief Justice*
" ABDUR RAHIM, }
" W. B ATLING, }
" P. D. P. OLDFIELD, }
" T. SADASIVA AYYAR, }
" C. G. SPENCER, }
" V. H. COUTTS-TROTTER, } *Judges.*
" T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR, }
" W. W. PHILLIPS, }
" C. NAPIER, }
" C. V KUMARASWAMI SASTRI, }
" C. KRISHNAN, }

High Court, Madras,
30th November 1918.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 13 of 1918 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Muthuswami Ayyar, Krishna Ayyar and Ramaswami Ayyar.

P. R. Nilakanta Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
Muthuswami Ayyar and two others .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that P. R. Nilakanta Ayyar, son of RamaSwami Ayyar, residing at Palamadai, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this Court to declare that Muthuswami Ayyar (1) and Krishna Ayyar (2), sons of Rama Ayyar and Ramaswami Ayyar, (3) son of Sankara Ayyar, all residing at Pelanjeri, Tinnevelly taluk, insolvents and that his application is posted for hearing to the 13th day of December 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date

I.A. No. 684 of 1918 (No. 2 of 1912) in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of the insolvency of Avathani Muthukrishna Ayyar

Avathani Muthukrishna Ayyar .. .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent Debtor).*
Lingammal and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed insolvent Avathani Muthukrishna Ayyar, son of Avathani Muthuswami Ayyar, residing at Avalnatham, Koilpatti taluk, has, under section 41 of the Act III of 1907, applied to this Court for discharge and this Court has fixed the 13th day of December 1918 for hearing the application. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

E. P. WALSH,
Tinnevelly, 22nd November 1918. *Acting District Judge.*

No. 14 of 1918 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

S. T. M. V. R. Chidambaram Chetti, S. T. M. V. R. Virappa Chetti and minor Subrahmanya Chetti represented by next friend first petitioner, all residing at Tennur, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioners (creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, clause (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this court for adjudging one Srinivasa Ayyar, son of Krishna Ayyar, residing at Mahadanapuram, Kulitalai taluk, an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing in court on the 3rd day of January 1919.

No. 18 of 1918 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

A. P. R. S. A. Ysgappa Chettiyar, banker, Little Market street, Trichinopoly, represented by his agent Balakrishna Ayyar, son of Nagaswami Ayyar, at said place .. .. *Petitioner (creditor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, clause (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for adjudging one Nagammal, widow of Muthuraya Nayakar, residing at Big Kammala street, Trichinopoly, an insolvent and that the said application is posted for hearing in court on the 3rd day of January 1919.

J. G. BURN,
Trichinopoly, 28th November 1918. *District Judge.*

No. 1 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chicacole.

Potnooru Narasimhulu, son of Achanna, Vysya, trader, residing at Jalantr .. .. *Petitioner.*
Konda Audeppa and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 12th December 1918. All creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by pleader.

B. AUDINARAYANA NAYUDU,
Chicacole, 26th November 1918. *District Munsif.*

No. 49 of 1918 in the Court of the District Judge, Kistna.

Addepalli Venkata Gurunadha Ramacharya and Kantheti Lakshmayya Sastrulu of Berwada .. .. *Petitioners (creditors).*
Gudivada Ramayya and Perla Narasimham of Nutakki .. .. *Respondents (debtors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (3) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied for declaring the debtors as insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 16th January 1919. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

J. J. COTTON,
District Judge.

Masulipatam, 30th November 1918.

No. 13 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kurnool.

Pah Reddi Papi Reddi of Pachakayalamadu, Pattikonda taluk, Kurnool district .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged an insolvent on the 28th day of November 1918 and that his creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 15 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kurnool.

Mutapotula Venkataswami of Kurnool town .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged an insolvent on the 26th day of November 1918 and that his creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

C. VIRASWAMI REDDI,
District Munsif.

Kurnool, 29th November 1918.

In the Court of the District Munsif, Nandyal.

No. 14 of 1918.

Ramaswami Kavundan, son of Kylappa Kavundan, residing at Oduvankurichi, Kasipuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthukrishna Nayuda and three others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

No. 15 of 1918.

Kylappa Kavundan, son of Vellappa Kavundan, residing at Oduvankurichi, Kasipuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthukrishna Nayuda and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this court for being declared insolvents and that their petitions stand posted to 20th December 1918. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

S. SUBRAHMANYAM,
District Munsif.

Nandyal, 22nd November 1918.

No. 5 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

Gonda Sahib, son of Midde Hussain Sahib, Muhammadan caste, residing at Nagalur, Penukonda taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Bella Anjanappa and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 8th January 1919.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

Penukonda, 28th November 1918.

No. 8 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sompeta.

Gabaka Nityananda Tripadhi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thamazala Ramaswami and six others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Gabaka Nityananda Tripadhi, son of Kamanna Tripadhi, Oriya Brahman, residing at Kasibugga of Tarla taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and his application stands posted for hearing to 14th December 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 9 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sompeta.

Vadavalla Venkanna .. .. *Petitioner.*
Savara alias Thamishoramo Padhi and six others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Vadavalla Venkanna, son of Ramadasu, residing at Kasinpeta of Tecrpu Matah, Parlakimedi taluk, has applied to this

Court for hence declared an insolvent and his application stands posted for hearing to 20th December 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

G. MAHAPATRO,
Acting District Munsif.

Sempet, 26th November 1918.

No. 4 of 1918 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Srivilliputtur.

Angappa Pillai, son of Muthusamiya Pillai, residing at Kilakarthigaimadathathera North Srivilliputtur village, Srivilliputtur taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Pandyan Pillai and twenty three others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors.)*

Notice is hereby given under clause (7), section 10, of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged by this Court an insolvent on the 25th day of October 1918 and that further proceedings in the matter will be heard by the Official Receiver of Ramnad at Madura

T. K. GOVINDA AYYAR,
Principal District Munsif.

Srivilliputtur, 25th November 1918.

No. 11 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tirupati

Pulikanti Kuppa Manthadi, son of Vilasa Manthadi, shepherd, ocelis, age 35 years, residing at Reddivaripalli, hamlet of Chittathuru Kalanpalli of Rayalcheruvu payakat, Narayanavanam taluk .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 20th December 1918 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

S. SUBBAYYA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

Tirupati, 21st November 1918.

No. 21 of 1918 in the Court of the District Munsif, Villupuram.

Venkatasubba Ayyar, son of Varada Ayyar, of Ayyankoilpattu in Villupuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Alamelu Ammal and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by this court on the 21st day of November 1918 and that his creditors are called upon to tender proof of their claims in accordance with the provisions of section 28 of the Act before the Official Receiver, South Arcot, on 18th December 1918.

G. J. QURAISHI,
District Munsif.

Villupuram, 21th November 1918

No. 43 of 1918 (No. 9 of 1918 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Chingleput) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

K. M. Ayyaswami Chetti, son of Mabbu Chetti, Kaikkilapattai, Madurantakam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

S. M. Kishtappa Chetti, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent on 21st November 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules

No. 49 of 1918 (No. 8 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Gorrapati Akkama Nayudu, son of Manoswami Nayudu, residing in Nathkanthoppai, Tiruvallur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Javamull Sowcar, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 11th January 1919 for hearing.

No. 54 of 1918 (No. 13 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Conjeevaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Kishtappa Mudaliyar, son of Kuppathai Mudaliyar, Kesikathupur village, Conjeevaram taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Narayanaswami Mudali, etc. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 11th January 1919 for hearing.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

Chingleput, 25th November 1918.

No. 80 of 1918 (No. 14 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Proddatur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

Byni Gurappa, Pullanna and Narayana, sons of Asathu, residing at Nallapalli, Jammalamadugu taluk .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*

Pallapureddy Pedda Rama Subbiah and others .. .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12, clause (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners (debtors) were applied to the Proddatur Munsif's Court to be adjudicated insolvents and that their petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal it is posted to the 20th day of December 1918 for hearing

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

Cuddapah, 28th November 1918.

No. 79 of 1918 (No. 28 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Munukutla Kamayya and Munukutla Ramabrahmam .. *Petitioners (Debtors).*
Boddu Ramayya and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this Court, dated 28th November 1918, the abovenamed petitioners were adjudicated as insolvents. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvents should prove their debts on or before 28th January 1919 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 48 of 1918 (No. 15 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Kappala Ayyasna alias Venkateswami .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Jonnapareddi Tirupati Rao, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this Court dated 18th November 1918, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 7th January 1919 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 74 of 1918 (No. 4 of 1918 on the file of the Sub-Court, Cocanada) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Naddimanetty Venkataratnam .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Immidi Dhanamma, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 22nd November 1918, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 20th January 1919 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 97 of 1918 (No. 9 of 1918 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Rajahmundry) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Vaccamhanti Venkatappa Rao .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Gotam Ademma, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this Court dated 6th November 1918, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 12th December 1918 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

No. 100 of 1918 (No. 35 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Mahidhara Venkayya .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Mallangi Ramayya, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 11th November 1918, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 14th December 1918 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 102 of 1918 (No. 7 of 1918 on the file of the Sub-Court, Cocanada) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Kamali Sarayya .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Charugundla Venkataraogayya, etc. .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court, dated 21st November 1918, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 11th January 1919 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency rules, 1908.

No. 103 of 1918 (No. 11 of 1918 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Rajahmundry) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Chella Narasimham .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Gulla Atilingam, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that, by an order of this Court dated 12th November 1918, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent. Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 19th December 1918 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 109 of 1918 (No. 40 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Chagauti Subbarayudu .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Maria Seshamma, etc. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court, dated 27th November 1918, the abovenamed petitioner was adjudicated an insolvent, Creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their debts on or before 22nd January 1919 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency rules, 1908.

No. 115 of 1918 (No 12 of 1918 on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Rajahmundry) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Vakacherla Ramakrishnayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vempati Gorinda Sastry Garu and thirteen others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted to 10th December 1918 for hearing.

No. 116 of 1918 (No 43 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Mallidi Appalaraju .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pinthimala Bangaramma and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 24th December 1918 for hearing.

No. 117 of 1918 (No. 44 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Subbalia Ammi Reddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Tada Bolla Tamma Reddi and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the application is posted to 10th December 1918 for hearing.

No. 121 of 1918 (No. 46 of 1918 on the file of the District Court, Godavari) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Mariva Ramanadam .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Alapati Bhaskara Ramayya being minor by guardian Bangam Seshachalam and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 6th January 1919 for hearing.

No. 122 of 1918 (No 9 of 1919 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Pendaeu) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Godavari.

Jatapolu Chiua Subbarayudu .. .. *Petitioner*
Malleshara Yaseenu and four others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him an insolvent and the application is posted to 6th day of January 1919 for hearing.

A. KANAKA RAJU,
Official Receiver.

Rajahmundry, 26th November 1918.

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

In the insolvency of Shanmuga Mudaliyar.

Notice, under section 39 (4) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before the 14th January 1919, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 110 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

In the insolvency of Sokkalingam Pillai.

Notice, under section 39 (4, of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before the 31st January 1919, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 2 of 1917 (in the Court of the District Munsif, Periyakulam) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

In the insolvency of Muthu Karuppan.

Notice, under section 39 (4) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before the 10th December 1918, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 61 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

In the insolvency of Srinivasa Acharyar.

Notice, under section 39 (4) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before the 14th January 1919, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 64 of 1917 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

In the insolvency of Gurunathan Asari.

Notice, under section 39 (4) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before the 22nd December 1918, their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 16 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Muhammad Usen Sahib	*Petitioner.*
Masthan Sahib and others	*Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Mohammad Usen Sahib, son of Moideen Bacha Sahib, residing at Mela Perumal Mestri Veedhi, Madura, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent on the 6th November 1918 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 34 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Muthirulandi Pillai	*Petitioner.*
Narasimal and others	*Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Muthirulandi Pillai, son of Gurunatha Pillai, residing at Narayana Thevar Patti, Periyakulam taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 22nd November 1918 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 41 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Anthoni Servai	*Petitioner.*
Sowrimuthu Servai and others	*Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Anthoni Servai, son of Arulappan Servai, residing at Sivanichanpatti, Vellodu village, Ammayanaickenur zamin, Dindigul taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 9th November 1918, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 45 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

S. Duraiswami Nayudu	*Petitioner.*
Elumalai Pillai and others	*Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that S. Duraiswami Nayudu, son of Subba Nayudu, residing at Ottrakara street, Madura, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 31st October 1918, and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 50 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Appia N. Nanuswami Ayyar	*Petitioner.*
K. M. Subbarayalayyar and others	*Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Appia N. Nanuswamayyar, son of Nagaswami Ayyar, residing at Mahl Vadambokki street, Madura, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 31st October 1918, and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 28 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Asan Miya Sahib	*Petitioner.*
Ramaswami Chettiyar and others	*Creditors.*

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Asan Miya Sahib, son of Sheik Goose Sahib, residing at West Masi street, Madura, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 11th November 1918, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 63 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Kasi Ayyar	*Petitioner.*
Sivanandi Chetti and others	*Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kasi Ayyar, son of Chellam Ayyar, residing at South Avani Moolai Street, Madura, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 22nd November 1918 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 86 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura

V. Subbayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kalimuthu Servai and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that V. Subbayyar, son of Venkatarama Ayyar, residing at Kuttunaickanpatti, Alangaullur post, Nilakottai taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 22nd November 1918 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

No. 92 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura

M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramanatha Ayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that M. S Subrahmanya Ayyar, son of Subbarama Ayyar, residing at Thappakulam street, Madura, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 31st October 1918, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 103 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Kadeap Muhammad Sarvar Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Abdulrahman Sahib and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Kadeap Muhammad Sarvar Sahib, son of Muhammad Umar Sahib, residing at West Marret street, Madura, has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 13th December 1918. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

Madura, 25th November 1918.

No. 96 of 1918 (No. 5 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Arni)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

Abdul Ajeem Sahib, son of Hakim Abdul Ghapor Sahib, Sunnapanpet, Arni .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 20th day of December 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 97 of 1918 (No. 7 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Arni)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

Pala Sahib alias Abdul Qadir Sahib, son of Muhammad Ghouse Sahib, Palayapet, Palur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 20th day of December 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 101 of 1918 (No. 1 of 1918 on the file of the Sub-Court, North Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

A. Subrahmanya Nayudu, son of Chinna Venkatrama Nayudu, Nindra, Narayanavanam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 20th day of December 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 103 of 1918 (No. 27 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Vellore)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

Abdul Suban Sahib, son of Muhammad Unsain Sahib, Palur .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 20th day of December 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date

No. 104 of 1918 (No. 9 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirupati)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot,

Draksha Venkatramayya Chetti, son of Draksha Subraya Chetti, Tirachanur, Chendragiri taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 20th day of December 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date,

No. 105 of 1918 (No. 15 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chittoor)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH ARCOT.

Thellam Krishnayya Chetti, son of Narasimhulu Chetti, Santhapet, Chittoor taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 20th day of December 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 106 of 1918 (No. 8 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirupati)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH ARCOT.

Mulapalli Ramayya Chetti, son of Ramayya Chetti, Bahadurpet, Kalahasti .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 20th day of December 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

No. 107 of 1918 (No. 14 of 1918 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chittoor)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH ARCOT.

Thukkulapati Chengama Nayadu, Punnmal Nayadu and Subba Nayadu, residing at Kothur near Mutukumpalli, Chittoor taluk .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that their petition stands posted to 20th day of December 1918. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vakil on the said date.

G. SRINIVASA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

Chittoor, 25th November 1918.

No. 40 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Krishna Ayyar, son of Poorna Ayyar, Andanooli, Karur .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subbarayan and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 18th November 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 60 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Syed Mahideen Sahib, son of Syed Ismail Sahib, Singaritope, Trichinopoly Fort .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rahiman Bibi Sahib and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 19th November 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 75 of 1918 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Subrahmanya Asari, son of Vyapuri Asari, Chinnakammala street, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chokkalinga Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 21st November 1918. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Official Receiver.

Trichinopoly, 22nd November 1918.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

[Order 8, rules 1 and 5.]

Suit No. 279 of 1918 in the Court of the Munsif at Agra District.

L. Damodar Das, son of L. Ganeshi Lal and L. Har Narain, son of L. Sahg Ram, caste Khatri, residents of Maithan Agra, proprietor of the Firm named Lalchmee Brother, Cantonment Agra ... *Plaintiffs.*

(1) Mrs. T. Smith, wife of defendant No (2), Mr. C. Smith, husband of defendant No. (1) both residing at the house of Mr. Maxwell, Superviser, K. G. F. dwelling at Kolar Gold Field Oramgan, (Madras) *Defendant.*

Whereas the plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for Rs. 550-4-3, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all

material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 20th day of December 1915, at 10-30 a.m. to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 16th day of November 1915

SHAN LAL,
for Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,03,79,722	15	2
Reserve Fund	10,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	3,10,868	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 59,39,848 7 7	1,61,61,646	5	5	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,36,81,272	15	4
Public Deposits at Branches Rs. 46,21,797 14 10				Accounts of credit on Government and authorised Overdrafts	8,99,46,729	6	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,77,97,876	5	4	Bills discounted and purchased	76,91,917	7	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	42,976	12	10	Balances with other Banks	87,64,618	11	8
Sundries	23,66,748	9	8	Bullion	10,219	5	11
				Head Stock	18,42,788	12	9
				Stamps	35,610	11	11
				Sundries	6,80,811	13	2
					8,47,36,553	4	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	2,13,24,801	6	11
Total	13,27,11,364	11	4	Total	13,27,11,364	11	4

* Includes 16,481½ Sovereigns = Rs. 2,17,417-8-6.

(By order of the Directors)

W. B. MACBAIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—50 56

Bank of Madras, Madras, 2nd December 1915.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 59 of 1915.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
21st November 1915.

F. G. SMITH,
for Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS No. 569.

CHINA SEA—YANGTZE RIVER—CHINKIANG DISTRICT. KIUSHAN POINT (ROUND) CHANNEL—KIUSHAN POINT. SURVEYING BEACON MOVED.

Notice is hereby given that the Surveying-beacon situated on Kiushan Point, Kiushan Point (round) Channel, Yangtze River, has been moved 0·59 cable, S. 77° E., magnetic, from its former position.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 15th October 1915.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Acting Coast Inspector.

No. 48 of 1915.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
21st November 1915.

F. G. SMITH,
for Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS No. 1150.

PROHIBITED AREA.

As the laying of a submarine pipeline for Liquid Fuel at this Port is in progress no vessel of any description is allowed to anchor within the area enclosed by an imaginary line drawn through the Red Lighted Buoy off Flint Island and the West end of Flint Island continued to the mainland, and an imaginary line drawn through No. 8 Buoy and the East end of Flint Island continued to the mainland, and an imaginary line drawn through No. 8 Buoy and the Red Lighted Buoy.

Port Office, Aden,
18th October 1915.

T. H. H. HAND, Captain, R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Aden.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company.	John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer, Carnatic Ordnance Department	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter) Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia alias Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, L., Corporal, 6rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company.	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkins (Foster-son). George Hawkins (son)
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Kelaher, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Kelaher (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, S., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Ruth McManus (daughter) Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, J., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, E., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son) Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son)

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

9th (Secunderabad) Division, Bolarum,
11th November 1913.

G. R. O'DOWD,
for Controller of Military Accounts.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of an absentee without leave from the 2-4th Battalion, D. C. L. Infantry, dated at Delhi, the 20th day of November 1913.

Number, rank and name, 200870, Corporal Roswell, L.; age, about 35 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, black; trade, ironmonger; date of enlistment, 2nd September 1914; place of enlistment, Truro; parish and county in which born, Penzance, Cornwall [?]; date of absence, 6 a.m., 16th November 1913; place of absence, New Cantonments, Delhi; marks, black curled moustache, smashed forefinger top and nail on one hand. Took a Singer bicycle with him, black frame, one brake, old Dunlop tyres; under five years' service.

[Illegible],
Commanding 2-4th Battalion, D. C. L. Infantry.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from 1st Garrison Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 19th day of November 1918.

Number, rank and name, 35217, Private A. Roylan; age, 48 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, farmer; date of enlistment, 29th August 1914; place of enlistment, Bolton; parish and county in which born, Belmont; date of desertion or absence, 19th November 1918; place of desertion or absence, Calcutta; under five years' service.

C. H. SHEPHERD, Colonel,
Commanding 1st Garrison Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 74th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Agra, this 24th day of November 1918.

Number, rank and name, 173825, Gunner, J. Fergusson; age, height, colour of complexion, etc., not known; trade, shipyard labourer; date of enlistment, 14th August 1918; place of enlistment, parish and county in which born, not known; date of desertion or absence, 8th November 1918; place of desertion or absence, en route from Deolali to Agra; marks, not known; under three years' service.

E. TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut., for Major,
Commanding 74th Company, R.G.A.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, dated at Ghorial, this 23rd day of November 1918.

Number, rank and name, 8014, Private Blackstone Wm.; age, 27 years; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 16th June 1910; place of enlistment, no record; parish and county in which born, no record; date of desertion or absence, 22nd November 1918; place of desertion or absence, from Calcutta; marks, nil; on furlough with boxing team; under nine years' service.

F. C. L. DAVIS, Capt. & Adjut. for Lieut.-Col.
1st Bn. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums outstanding in the accounts of this division will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this notice:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Y. Anantharam Singh, engine-driver, water-works, Nazarapet, pay for 1st to 6th of March 1918	7	4	2

Notice is hereby given that the following sums outstanding in the accounts of this division will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this notice:—

For work—Hospital Buildings Guntur.

Nalapati Ankadu, As. 2; Bayarapu Gavarudu, As. 4; K. Chennaji, As. 4; Kopuri Audi, As. 6; M. Nagudu, As. 8; Sidala Kotadu, As. 8; S. Kotadu, As. 12; Ch. Viraswamy, 1 a. 2 p.; total Rs. 2-0-6.

O. V. STEPHENS,
Executive Engineer, Guntur Division.

Guntur, 18th November 1918.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

The firm named below has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules:—

Name and address	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the firm proposes to prospect or mine.
Messrs. Best & Co. (Ltd.), Madras.	21st November 1918.	Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (I and Revenue),
Madras, 21st November 1918.

H. B. PATE,
Secretary.

In exercise of the power delegated under clause (3) of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, the Board of Revenue appoints Mr. G. H. Jackson, Special Settlement Officer, No. 1 Party, and Mr. K. Calico and M.R.Ry. B. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Special Assistant Settlement Officers of the same Party to be "Survey Officers" under the Act within the limits of the Tanjore district.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sar., L. Rds. & Agri.),
Madras, 26th November 1918.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Acting Secretary.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st January 1919 to 31st December 1919 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 13th December 1918:—

Description of articles.	Probable quantity required more or less.		Description of articles.	Probable quantity required more or less.	
Schedule I.					
Brass sheet for bags	Lb.	1,500	Vermilion, superior	Lb.	600
Rattan, 1st sort	"	500	Teakwood of sizes	nft.	300
Ash Rattan for chinks	"	3,000	Jute fibre	Candies.	10
Straw	Tons.	25	Long cloth, bleached	Yds.	18,000
Linseed oil, double boiled gurnets (Sir W. A. Ross & Co.)	Gallons.	50	Long cloth, unbleached	"	1,000
Mid Green No. 2, ballasts paint (Sir W. A. Ross & Co.)	Cwt.	10	Charcoal	Lb.	1,000
Zinc powder	Lb.	50	Iron of sorts, Swedish	"	1,500
Chocolate powder	"	50	Jaggery	"	2,500
Dungry blue, double thread	Yds.	2,500	Zinc sheet	"	100
Shell lac well elev. oil, orange	Lb.	4,000	Galvanized iron sheet	"	250
Rosin, best quality, not black	"	6,000	Coir fibre	"	2,000
			Canary putah	Yds.	1,500
			Paraffin wax	Lbs.	1,000
Schedule II.					
Brushes, painting, No. 5, Tyzo mail	No.	50	Muriatic acid	Lb.	10
Ball thread, Alexandria, No. 120	Lb.	5	Rosl, acetex, J.P. No. 40	Dos.	10
Lead wax	"	100	Card paper	Sheets.	4,000
Brass sheet	"	50	Salamandine	Lb	2
Coal	"	3,000	Solder	"	30
Cement oil	"	50	Zinc sheet, 1 lb.	No.	200
Essence of ant, Rapinella	No.	25	Do. 1½ lb.	"	100
French polish	Bottles.	60	Turpentine, superior	Bottles.	12
Firewood	Tons.	10	Wire nails of sorts 1½", 2" and 3½".	Lb.	112
Glue	Lb.	100	Raw rice	"	461
Grease	"	25	Sunlight soap, ½ lb. cakes	Cakes.	30
Japan, superior	Bottles.	20	Indigo Chalk	Lb.	2
Lamp oil	Lb.	100	Stitching needles 'O'	Gross.	1
			River sand	Carts.	10
Schedule III					
Purchase from jail of— Oil-cake (daily outturn)				About lb	700

NOTE.—The articles to be delivered as required.

General Conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of raw materials for the Penitentiary, Madras."

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained, free of cost, on application.

3 Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

4. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent on the total value of articles tendered for. This deposit should be remitted into the Government banks, and the bank receipt should be attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

5. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

6. Tenders may be for one or more articles in schedules I and III and must be for all in schedule II.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing

8. The successful tenderer will be required to pay security of 10 per cent on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are passed.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. A fine not exceeding Rs. 25 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently, repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

13. The contract is subject to confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons

14. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for.

15. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

16. Samples of articles must be produced with the tenders and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

The Penitentiary, Madras,
12th November 1918.

G. W. DEANE,
Superintendent of Prisons.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the railways charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
One square iron bar	Nil	21st November 1918.	Madras Harbour.
Two fire bricks	" " "	22nd " "	
Two redwood pieces	" " "	22nd " "	
One handle for shield	" " "	22nd " "	
Two flat iron bars	" " "	23rd " "	
Two fire bricks	" " "	23rd " "	
Two bags containing myrabolams	" " "	23rd " "	
One coir rope about	" " "	24th " "	
Two fire bricks	" " "	25th " "	
One galvanized iron wire rope piece	" " "	25th " "	
One flat iron bar	" " "	25th " "	
One round iron bar	" " "	26th " "	
Two junglewood scantlings	" " "	26th " "	
One fire brick	" " "	26th " "	
One iron wire mill sack	" " "	26th " "	
One iron sway	" " "	26th " "	
Eight flat iron bars	" " "	27th " "	
One junglewood scantling	" " "	27th " "	
One redwood piece	" " "	27th " "	
One earthenware pipe	" " "	27th " "	
Two square iron bars	" " "	28th " "	
One flat iron piece	" " "	28th " "	
One galvanized iron wire rope piece	" " "	28th " "	

இதனால் 1880-ம் ஆண்டின் 7-வது சட்டம் 16-வது செக்ஷன்படிக்கு விளம்பரப்படுத்துவதாவது, மதராஸ் போர்ட் எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட கடலிலும் கடற்கரையிலும் கரைதெரியப்பட்ட இதுவரை யிலாத சொத்துகள் மதராஸ் கோவர்மெண்ட் ஆபீஸில் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சொத்துகள் யாவை தங்களுடைய பத்திரங்களை இந்த விளம்பரத்தேதியிலிருந்து ஒருவாரத்திற்குளாகவெல்லாத சமயத்தில் காண்பித்து அந்த மாசம் முடிவதற்குமுன்பாக சொத்துகளை தாமதமில்லாமல் கொண்டுபோய்விட வேண்டியது. அப்படி செய்யாதபக்கத்தில் மறுபடி போர்ட் ஆபீஸில் எஞ்சினியர் உத்தரவின்பேரில் அந்த மாசத்தில் விற்கப்படுகின்றன செய்யப்படும் :—

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	அகப்பட்ட தேதி.	அகப்பட்ட இடம்.
1 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பி	நிஹில்	1918-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 22உ.,	மதராஸ் துறைமுகம்.
2 கட்டை ஸ்லேட்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 23உ.,	
2 செங்கற்கள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 22உ.,	
1 மடித்தட்டு	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 23உ.,	
2 தட்டை இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 23உ.,	
2 கட்டை ஸ்லேட்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 23உ.,	
2 மிளகாய் மூட்டைகள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 25உ.,	
1 தென்னைமர குச்சி	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 25உ.,	
2 கட்டை ஸ்லேட்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 25உ.,	
1 வலையுள்ள இரும்பு கம்பி வை துண்டு.	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 25உ.,	மதராஸ் துறைமுகம்.
1 தட்டை இரும்பு கம்பி	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 25உ.,	
1 உருண்ட இரும்பு கம்பி	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 26உ.,	
2 தட்டை வளர்ச்சிகள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 26உ.,	
1 கட்டை கல்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 26உ.,	
1 இரும்பு கம்பி துண்டு பிடிப்பு ..	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 26உ.,	
1 இரும்பு குழாய்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 26உ.,	
6 தட்டை இரும்பு பட்டைகள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 27உ.,	
1 தட்டை வளர்ச்சி	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 27உ.,	
1 செங்கற் குழாய்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 27உ.,	
1 மண் குழாய்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 27உ.,	
2 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 28உ.,	
1 தட்டை இரும்பு துண்டு	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 28உ.,	
1 வலையுள்ள இரும்பு கயிர் துண்டு.	டிட்டோ	டிட்டோ 28உ.,	

Port Office, Madras,
30th November 1918.

A. S. BALFOUR, Captain, R.I.N.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

Notice is hereby given under section 74 of the Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880, that a log of teakwood, the measurements of which are 12 feet in length and 1½ feet in breadth, has been salvaged within the limits of Rajayyapeta seashore in the Survaidhi taluk in the Vizagapatam district and that claimants thereto should submit their claims before the undersigned within six months from the date of publication of this notice. The said log of wood will be delivered to the claimants after establishing their claims on payment of the prescribed salvage. If the claimants either fail to establish their claims within six months from the date of publication of this notice or fail to pay the salvage, the said log of wood will be sold in public auction.

G. SANKARANARAYANAYYA,
Subdl. Magistrate and Receiver of Wrecks.

Narasapatam, 23rd October 1918.

FOR SALE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1914, which include the rules for the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives issued by the Government of India. Re. 1 per copy.

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[*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

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LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st November 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (4 *p.*).

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VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy. The posts are permanent and selected candidates will be on probation for six months. Applications with copies of certificates and recent testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 13th December 1918 —

(1) Two sample-takers on Rs. 25—3—40. None but certificated Sanitary Inspectors possessing some knowledge of practical sanitation need apply.

(2) Four laboratory supervisors on Rs. 15—1—25. Men under 20 years of age who can read, write and talk English well should alone apply.

(3) One clerk on Rs. 20—1—25. Only duly qualified candidates with type-writing qualification should apply.

(4) One peon on Rs. 7.

F. M. GIBSON,
Director.

King Institute, Guindy, Saidapet,
Madras, 4th November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under examination rules for appointments as clerks in the special staff (temporary), Bellary district. Pay varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. There are ten vacancies in the following grades:—

Three clerks' posts on Rs. 35 each.
Do. Rs. 25 „
Four clerks' posts on Rs. 20 each.

A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

C. R. VENKATARAMANA AYYAR,
Spl. Dy. Collr. for Revision of Adangals, Bellary dist.

Camp Alur, 10th November 1918.

H-11

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Draftsman, District Forest office, South Salem division, on Rs. 30—2—50. The vacancy will last about three months. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 10th December 1918.

E. C. M. MASCARENHAS,
District Forest Officer.

South Salem, 16th November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have undergone survey training to fill up Surveyors' posts vacant in the special staff, Bellary; pay Rs. 30 a month with no batta. Testimonials for good conduct and qualifications should accompany the applications.

C. R. VENKATARAMANA AYYAR,
Special Deputy Collector.

Camp Neranki, Alur taluk, Bellary,
16th November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates able to write shorthand for the post of a typist in the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture II and III Circles, Bellary. The vacancy is sub *judice*, and carries a pay of Rs. 20—1—30 limited to the qualifications of the incumbent. Applicants should state their age, caste, enclose copies of their testimonials and, if already in Government service, whether permanent or acting, should send their applications through their superior officers.

G. R. HILSON,
Deputy Director of Agriculture.

Bellary, 15th November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Engineer Subordinates and Upper Subordinates of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the following posts:—

Assistant Engineer on Rs. 150—10—200, plus a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem and Supervisor on Rs. 100 plus Rs. 40 per mensem.

Applications together with copies of testimonials should reach the President, District Board, North Arcot, Vellore, on or before the 10th December 1918.

MD. HABIB-UL-LAH,
President.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
18th November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of temporary surveyors on Rs 35 per mensem from candidates possessing qualifications prescribed by the Government in article 1 of the Public Service notification.

Application with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the office of the undersigned not later than the 10th December 1918.

Preference will be given to those who have experience in well sinking, boring operations and other works incidental to water-supply and drainage investigations.

J. R. THURAISINGHAM,
Dy. Surv Engineer, Southern and Western Circles.

Chepauk, 19th November 1918

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed lower subordinates of the Madras College of Engineering for—

(*a*) three appointments as sub-overseer, eighth grade, permanent, on Rs 40 each per mensem,
(*b*) two appointments of sub. *pro tem.* draftsmen on Rs. 40 and Rs 35, and
(*c*) ten appointments as temporary channel superintendents on Rs. 35 each per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 20th November 1918.

WANTED a peon for this office on Rs. 7 plus grain compensation allowance plus war allowance as sanctioned by Government. Men with previous experience and who can read and write any language and ride a cycle only need apply. Natives of Combatores will be preferred.

S. JESUDOSS,
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Range

Coimbatore, 20th November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates holding completed Secondary school-leaving certificates for acting clerk's posts on Rs 20 and 25 in the Dhone division, Kurnool district. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

K. VIRASWAMI AYYA,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

Dhone Divisional Office,
20th November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who are qualified under the examination rules for the post of a Minor Irrigation Sub-overseer fallen vacant in the Bellary district. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th December 1918. Only candidates who have passed all the required technical examinations need apply with testimonials, if any.

J. M. TURING,
Collector.

Bellary Collector's Office,
21st November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a clerk on Rs. 30-2-40 in the office of the undersigned. The post is a sub. *pro tem.* one for the present with prospect of confirmation. Graduates will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 14th December 1918.

H. A. LATHAM,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 23rd November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for posts of clerks on Rs. 30, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 in the District Forest and Range offices of the West Vellore Forest division. The vacancies are long standing and the posts are likely to fall permanently vacant.

2. Preference will be given to candidates possessing previous experience of work in District Forest and Range offices. Rupees 30 and Rs. 25 appointments will only be given to candidates who have had experience of accounts and timber accounts in Forest or Revenue offices.

3. Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should be sent so as to reach the District Forest Officer, West Vellore, Tiruppattur, on or before the 20th December 1918.

K. A. CHENGAPPA,
District Forest Officer.

Tiruppattur, 23rd November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the lower subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the posts of draughtsmen in the I Circle on Rs. 30 per measem.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Vizagapatam, 25th November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of range clerk on Rs. 20 which is permanently vacant. Men with previous experience as clerk in Forest range offices will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 22nd December 1918.

E. C. M. MASCARENHAS,
District Forest Officer.

South Salem, 26th November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of fitter mistri in the Government Workshops at Dowlaishweram on a salary of Rs. 35-5-55, the increment being quinquennial. The post is a permanent pensionable one.

Applicants should state their age, educational and technical qualifications and experience in various workshops and should submit copies of testimonials along with their applications. No one but those who have had experience in a large Engineering workshop and who can handle steam, gas and oil-engines need apply.

Applications should reach the undersigned before 1st January 1919.

H. B. DOGRA,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Headworks Division.

Dowlaishweram, 29th November 1918.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Telugu-knowing candidates who have studied up to the School Final class for the post of an Attender in this office on Rs. 10 per measem. Applications should be in the candidate's own handwriting and should contain the following particulars:—

(1) Name in full, (2) caste, (3) age, (4) previous service, if any, in public offices, and (5) copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

F. H. ENGLAND,
Acting Superintendent, School of Engineering.

Vizagapatam, 29th November 1918.

O.S. No. 10 of 1911.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, MAYAVARAM.

Advocate-General .. .. *Plaintiff.*

Manickavacaka Desika Gana Sambanda Pandara Sannidhi and another .. .. *Defendants.*

APPLICANTS are invited for the office of Manager, Velur Devasthanam, in Velur alias Vaidheest waran kovil, Sirkali taluk. Salary up to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Knowledge of Tamil is essential. Preference will be given to retired Deputy Collector or other possessing good revenue experience.

A. NARAYANA PANTULU,
Temporary Subordinate Judge.

Mayavaram, 29th November 1918.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 16th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

O. VISVANADHA RAO.

Nellore, 21th October 1918.

On or after the 8th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

V. S. PADMANABHA MUDALIYAR.

Triplicane, 30th October 1918.

On or after the 6th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mysipore, 4th November 1918. C. S. ANANTANARAYANA AYYAR.

On or about the 7th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 4th November 1918. T. S DESIKACHARIYAR, B.A., B.L.

On or after the 9th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 6th November 1918. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU.

On or after 1st January 1919, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madura, 12th November 1918. M. S. NARAYANASWAMI AYYAR.

On or after the 17th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Coimbatore, 15th November 1918. T. S. ANANTARAMA AYYAR.

On or after the 20th December, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Saidapet, 18th November 1918. V. C. VIRARAGHAVAN.

On or after 2nd January 1919, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Saidapet, 2nd December 1918. S. S. JANAKIRAMAN.

On or after 2th January 1919, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 2nd December 1918. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR.

On or after 5th January 1919,I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 2nd December 1918. S. SRINIVASA RAGHAVAN.

On or after 9th January 1919, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 2nd December 1918. I. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM.

On or after 6th January 1919, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 2nd December 1918. A. K. SRINIVASA AYYAR.

ESTATE OF MISS HELEN STEWART (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 26th November 1918 the estate of Miss Helen Stewart (deceased), late of Oxford Street, Secunderabad, under letters of administration granted to him on the 29th October 1918 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 31st December 1918, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

D. CHAMIER,
Acting Administrator-General.

Madras, 21st November 1918.

No. 118 OF 1918 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH KANARA.

In the matter of the will of Denis Salvadore Mathew Brito, (deceased).

Severino Sobano Coelho alias Brito .. .. *Petitioner.*
Hilda Nathalia Lobo alias Brito .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of District Judge of South Kanara for the grant of probate to the last will, dated 2nd May 1918, of Denis Salvadore-Mathew Brito who died on the 18th July 1918 in Codialbail, Mangalore town, South Kanara district, and that the 20th day of December 1918 has been fixed for the hearing of the said application, on that persons desirous of opposing the same must file caveats by that date in the said court.

The gross and net value of the estate has been sworn at Rs. 29,136-9-1u and Rs. 22,794-4-2 respectively.

A. C. GONSALVES,
Vakil for Petitioner.

Mangalore, 21st November 1918.

NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that a petition (O P. No 84 of 1918) for the winding up of the Lakshmi Vilas Motor Service Company, Namakkal by the High Court, Madras, was, on 27th November 1918, presented to the High Court by S. Viswanatha Ayyar, a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard on 19th December 1918 and that all suits and proceedings of the company or its shareholders are stayed by order of Court, dated 27th November 1918 and any creditor or contributory of the said company, desiring to oppose an order for winding up the said company, should appear at the hearing in person or by pleader. A copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory by the undersigned on payment of the usual charges therefor.

N. CHANDRASEKHARA AYYAR,
M SUBBARAYA AYYAR,
Vakils for Petitioner.

Madras, 29th November 1918.

S. Chinnaswami Chetti, son of Manuswami Chetti of Bhimanayakkanpalem, Trichinopoly taluk, has filed Insolvency Petition No 20 of 1918 (Insolvency Petition No 23 of 1918 before the Official Receiver) on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, to declare him an insolvent. The petition is posted to 6th January 1919 for disposal before the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly. Persons who want to object may appear and oppose the same.

K. V. VENKATASUBBA AYYAR,
Pleader for Petitioner.

Trichinopoly, 21th November 1918.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 18 OF 1918-19, HELD ON THE 14TH NOVEMBER 1918.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS J. E. SPRING, K.C.I.E., *Chairman*.

Mr. F. S. Pannett.
Capt. C. B. Henley, R I M.
Mr. W. Hotten, A.M.I.C.E.
Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E.
Mr. R. Todd.
The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser, *Kt.*
Mr. J. F. Simpson.
Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Mr A. T. Loker.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Ramanujam Chetti Garu.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopala Acharyar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.

265 Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Thursday, the 31st October 1918.

266 Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No 231, dated 31st October 1918, and recorded G.O. Mis. No. 396, Revenue (Special), (Marine) Department, dated 8th November 1918, sanctioning the delegation by the Port Trust Board to their Chairman of the power of levying dues under the addition to clause 8 (*a*) of Part I (A) of the Port Trust's scale of rates appended to G.O. No. 203, Marine, dated 2nd September 1918.

267. Read a note by the Trust's Traffic Manager supported by the Chairman recommending for reasons given, that an extension of free days be granted for the cargo of certain steamers, as follows:—

(i)	"Eoryalus" arrived 24th October 1918	6 extra free days.
(ii)	"Fultala" arrived 27th October 1918	6 extra free days.
(iii)	"Bengala" arrived 10th October 1918	1 extra free day.
(iv)	"Hanyang" arrived 1st November 1918	1 extra free day.
(v)	"Diphdophores" arrived 21st September 1918 ..	4 extra free days.

Resolved that, inasmuch as the cargoes of the following steamers were interfered with, the extra free days recommended be granted.

268. Read a note by the Traffic Manager submitting for orders Messrs. Wilson & Co.'s application for remission of transit dues on two consignments ex S.S. "Craftsman", arrived on 9th June 1918.

Read a note by the Chairman with reference to the proposed remission.

Resolved to refuse the remission asked for.

269. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 222, dated the 3rd October 1918, recording a note dated 12th September 1918, of progress made on the cyclone repair works.

Recorded a further note by the Engineer-Chairman, dated 1st November 1918, on the subject of the same work so far as completed up to the commencement of north-east monsoon weather.

270. Recorded, a note No' 6449, dated the 13th November 1918, by the Deputy Port Conservator on the cyclone of the night of November 10th–11th as affecting the port of Madras.

271. Read a note by the Deputy Port Conservator supported by the Chairman recommending that, for the rowing of the crew of the tug 'Thruster,' contractor G. Govinda Pillai be allowed the same rates as recently sanctioned by the Chief Engineer for the rationing of the dredgers.

Resolved to sanction the higher prices until such time as, in the Board's opinion, lower prices may be reverted to.

272 The Board considered an application from Mr E. L. Payne, Dredging Master of the dredger 'Triton,' supported by the Engineer-Chairman, requesting that his pay and overtime be consolidated during his remaining few months of service with the Trust.

Resolved that Mr. Payne be granted a consolidated salary of Rs. 480 per mensem, in lieu of his present pay of Rs. 350 and an average of Rs 130 per mensem, overtime, heretofore drawn by him.

273 Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (3) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remission of transit dues, in three cases, amounting to Rs 185-10-0.

274 Recorded a *nil* statement of estimates sanctioned since the 31st October 1918.

275 Recorded G.O. No. 378, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 22nd October 1918, sanctioning the revision of clause 6 (*f*) of Part I (A) of the Port Trust's scale of rates, relating to the calculation of transit dues on over-carried cargo, *vide* Resolution No 204, dated 3rd October 1918.

276 Recorded G.O. S. No. 157, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated 8th November 1918, sanctioning the remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 35-14-0, which accrued on goods consigned to Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co., K. A. Assez & Co., and Oakes & Co; *vide* Resolution No. 259, dated 31st October 1918.

277. Recorded, the Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong for the year 1917-18.

278. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 12th November 1918 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balances		
	Rs.	Rs	A.	P.
Revenue Account	Nil.	5,11,676	2	6
Provident Fund Account	3,72,809	5,803	9	9
Deposit Account	18,968	1,210	10	1
Bides Sailors' Home Charity Account	67,500	1,618	8	4
Disabled Boatman's Fund Account	36,500	1,032	2	11
Pilotage Fund Account	36,400	4,635	12	10
Harbour Dues Advance Account	Nil.	46,988	8	4
Railway Freight Advance Account	Nil.	31,667	4	0
Capital Account	Nil.	1,46,966	10	2

Port Trust Office, Madras,
28th November 1918.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1912.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer. Corrected daily means. Dry	Wet.	Observed extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum solar heat in vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
November.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles.	Inches.	Cts.	Hrs.	
25th Mon.	29·887	82·7	76·8	87·1	73·0	154·6	67	E. by S.	83	0·02	63	6·2	Passing showers.
26th Tues. ..	·910	82·2	77·0	86·5	73·0	152·2	80	N. by E.	39	0·60	83	3·9	Do.
27th Wed. ..	·938	79·0	76·7	84·0	73·4	142·6	92	N. by W.	38	0·04	85	1·7	Do.
28th Thurs. ..	·933	79·7	75·0	85·5	73·6	151·8	67	E.N.E.	34	0·39	70	5·3	Distant thunderstorm.
29th Fri. ..	·857	81·3	75·2	84·3	73·1	148·5	79	N.E. by E.	124	..	73	8·1	Cloudy.
30th Sat. ..	·890	74·9	73·6	80·1	71·7	105·9	93	E. by N.	20	0·10	93	0·0	Thunderstorm.
December.													
1st Sun.	·877	77·6	73·4	81·6	72·0	134·6	72	N.E. by E.	38	2·05	68	0·8	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 70·28 inches, the average due for the same period being 44·11 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 2nd December 1912.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

DEC 6 1918

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1918. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER 1918.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient. Rushikonde reservoir 11·9 feet; Sarada 5·5 feet. Sowing of green-gram proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations hampered by deficient rain. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair. Pasture scarce in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in two taluks. Grain-stocks insufficient in two taluks. Prospects fair, south, bad, north.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of ragi commencing or proceeding and of chillies proceeding; transplantation of sweet potatoes and bengalgram proceeding in parts. Standing crops thriving but paddy withering for want of rain. Agricultural operations are backward when compared with those of a normal year. Harvested horsegram, paddy, blackgram and greengram; outturn poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient. Prospects gloomy.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and four divisions. Godavari 1·3 feet above anicut. Ploughing; raising of seed-beds, sowing, transplantation of tobacco and chillies and weeding proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations poor when compared with those of a normal year except in delta. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn normal; ragi, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment generally available, grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects bad except in delta; Rain needed in parts. Situation in Upper Agency serious.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in Uplands. Kistna 3·3 feet above anicut. Raising of seed-beds, sowing of horsegram, ragi, maize and cholam, fodder crops, and transplantation of tobacco and chillies proceeding. Standing crops fair, but dry crops poor to fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair; ragi, maize, gingelly and dry paddy, poor. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder not available in parts of three taluks. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in parts of four taluks. Grain-stocks barely sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Sowing of variga, bengalgram, horsegram, maize, cotton and castors proceeding. Agricultural operations below normal. Standing crops fair. Harvested korra, paddy, cumbu, cholam and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder insufficient in two taluks. Condition of cattle good. Employment inadequate in two taluks. Grain-stocks insufficient in three taluks. Prospects normal.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient except under some tanks. Tungabhadra 0·53 feet above anicut. Discharge 1,893 cusecs. Sowing of paddy and weeding of cholam and tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested korra and cholam; outturn poor to fair; paddy normal to bumper. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder scanty in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair and much improved by recent rains.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture available in parts, fodder scanty. Condition of cattle good. Employment available.

BELLARY.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Sowing of wheat and bengal gram and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair generally; dry crops improved by the recent rains; korra mostly failed. Harvested cumbu, cholam, paddy, cotton, korra, ragi, gingelly and castor; outturn poor to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder scanty. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in parts. Grain-stocks insufficient. Prospects slightly improved by recent rains.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested cholam and cumbu; cutturi fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of paddy, cholam, ragi, korra, wheat, bengalgram, horsegram and coriander and weeding of paddy and dry crops proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy; cutturi fair; ragi, bad to fair; cholam, fair to normal; cumbu, korra, jonna; cutturi bad to poor; chillies, normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects not bad.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of ragi, horsegram, kusumba (safflower), cholam, horsegram, pulses, chillies, onions and wheat, and transplantation and weeding of ragi and paddy proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations below normal. Standing crops fair. Harvested korra, ragi, indigo and paddy; cutturi fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder scanty in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Prospects considerably improved by recent rains but more rain still needed in parts.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Freshes in seven rivers. Flow over the Nellore and Sangam anicuts 0·2 and 0·3 foot, respectively; supply at the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, and cholam and transplantation and weeding proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations below normal in five taluks. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and cumbu; cutturi fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in one village and black-quarter in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Agricultural operations a little backward to a normal year owing to intense of rains. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and indigo; cutturi fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in seven villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment generally available. Grain-stocks insufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in one taluk and in parts of another. Freshes in three rivers. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of paddy, and ragi and transplantation of paddy, and weeding of paddy, ragi and varagu proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations backward as compared with a normal year but considerably improved by recent rains. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested groundnut, varagu, paddy and ragi; cutturi poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of three taluks and anthrax in parts of another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects encouraging. More rain needed in two taluks.

CHITTOOR

Water-supply generally insufficient except in three divisions. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, and horsegram and transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops generally fair except in one taluk. Harvested groundnut, paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; cutturi poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder insufficient in one taluk and scanty in one division. Condition of cattle generally good; but black-quarter prevails in two villages of one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk and two divisions. Prospects not sufficiently improved except in one division. More rain required.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing; sowing of horsegram, ragi, paddy and cholam; transplantation of paddy and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cutturi fair; groundnut, poor. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in parts of one taluk where cattle disease (unspecified) prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects slightly improved. More rain needed.

SALEM.

Water supply insufficient except in parts of four taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholam, cumbu, samai, cotton and horsegram and transplantation of paddy under wells proceeding. Standing crops fair; state of dry crops very much improved. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; cutturi fair; cumbu and groundnut, poor. Pasture much improved; fodder generally available. Foot-and-mouth disease prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects greatly improved. Tanks still require rain.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Five feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode; freshes in three rivers. Sowing of paddy, gingelly, cotton, horsegram and cholam; transplantation of paddy and tobacco proceeding or concluding; weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested ragi, cotton, cumbu, sugarcane, onions, garlic, tenai and paddy; cutturi fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects generally encouraging.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Three feet of water over the Grand anicut. Sowing of paddy, cumbu, ragi, cholam, cotton and horsegram and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations below normal. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cotton, cutturi fair to normal; groundnut, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in two villages of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Prospects encouraging after recent rains.

TANJORE

Water-supply generally sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Lower anicut 8 feet. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and ragi proceeding; transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Transplantation late and slow and agricultural operations retarded owing to excess of water. Standing crops generally fair but paddy damaged in parts of one taluk and likely to be affected owing to submersion in parts of another taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but malignant sorethroat and rinderpest prevail in one taluk and other diseases (unspecified) prevail in one division. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects improved by recent rains.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing and transplantation of paddy and cultivation of horsegram and black-gram proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks and one division. The average discharge over the Periyar main canal 723 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing of vali (samai millet), cotton, horsegram, paddy, ragi, varagu and other dry crops in parts, transplantation of paddy in parts and weeding in parts of three taluks proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient; rice, ragi and cumbu are reported to be insufficient in four taluks and in one division. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Ploughing proceeding in parts; sowing of cotton, ragi, vali (samai millet), cholam and other wet and dry crops proceeding or concluding in parts; and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. The agricultural operations of the present year are much later than in an average year. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available except to silk-weavers. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects greatly improved.

TINNEVELLY.

Water supply generally insufficient except in two taluks. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anicut and discharge through vents inadequate. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of paddy and weeding proceeding. Agricultural operations below normal except in one taluk. Standing crops good. Harvested ragi; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient except in three taluks. Prospects slightly improving. More rain needed.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair to good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks barely sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; transplantation of second rice crop almost complete. Agricultural operations generally favourable compared with those of a normal year. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available except for day labourers. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects improving.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Ploughing commenced. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee, tea, ragi, paddy and samai; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but rinderpest prevails in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 30th November 1918.—Rainfall heavy Nellore, Chingleput, Madras, Coimbatore, Madura, Malabar, Cochin, the Hills; good Guntur, Kurnool, Bangonapalle, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Central except Coimbatore, South except Madura, South Kanara; nil Ganjam; unreported Vizagapatam Agency; light or fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally, but lost or withering in parts owing to excess or deficiency of rainfall. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops limited; outturn sometimes fair, but poor in one and parts of eleven other districts. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding, but restricted in places for want of rain. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient, except in Nellore, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, West Coast, and the Hills. Pasture sufficient except in parts of three districts. Fodder sufficient except in one and parts of seven other districts. Prices stationary or fallen in the majority of cases. Prospects fair except in parts of four districts. Distress feared owing failure crops in two outlying villages in Salem district. Test work just started.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SUR., L. ROS. & AGRI.),
MADRAS, *3rd December 1918.*

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Acting Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER 1918.

Districts.		Rainfall in cents.				Prices in Seers (or lb) per Rupee.											
		In the week		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1918	Average of 25 years ending 1915.	1918	Average of 25 years ending 1915.	Average for November.	Last week.	This week.	Average for November.	Last week.	This week.	Average for November.	Last week.	This week.	Average for November.	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	..	0·2	18·3	42·3	5·3	5·6	5·3	13·3	11·7	11·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam (A)	(b)	0·1	67·7	57·7	3·0	(c) 3·7	3·6	11·6	12·2	12·7	..	6·5	9·2	13·3	13·5	13·3
	Vizagapatam (L)	0·3	0·6	24·4	35·9												
	Godavari	3·1	0·5	80·0	39·9	2·4	2·3	2·4	16·7	(c) 10·1	10·0	15·3	(c) 8·5	8·5	..	11·6	11·7
	Kistna	0·2	0·8	26·4	31·5	2·2	2·7	2·7	12·0	9·5	9·2	13·1	7·3	7·3	..	9·2	9·5
	Guntur	0·3	3·4	26·3	30·3	2·5	2·1	2·1	..	9·3	9·7	14·3	(c) 7·0	7·2	15·3	7·1	7·2
	Nellore	1·7	2·3	20·0	23·5	2·3	4·2	4·3	..	7·6	7·9	18·9	8·5	8·7	15·3	7·1	7·1
Deccan	Karnool	1·2	†0·2	16·9	† 22·9	..	3·5	3·6	..	..	..	..	7·5	8·3	..	8·0	8·0
	Bangalore	2·1	0·1	27·8	22·4	3·0	4·1	4·0	..	6·6	7·0	16·8	8·2	8·3	..	..	..
	Bellary	0·9	†0·5	25·6	† 27·5	..	3·3	3·3	..	..	..	..	10·5	11·3	..	9·3	9·6
	Sandur	1·6	0·3	18·0	21·9	0·1	3·5	3·4	19·1	10·2	10·1	17·3	7·6	7·5	18·0	8·0	8·2
	Anantapur	0·5	0·6	19·6	24·7	3·2	6·6	4·9	16·6	9·2	9·2	16·6	7·8	7·8	17·7	7·5	8·6
	Cuddapah	1·0	1·5	37·0	29·2	10·0	6·6	6·4	15·6	10·2	10·2	14·6	9·5	8·4	18·3	8·6	8·2
Carnatic	Nellore	3·4	2·2	38·4	30·7	3·3	5·2	5·2	13·6	10·3	10·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	3·0	2·8	38·3	41·7	7·5	3·8	3·9	14·6	8·2	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	4·0	1·3	54·7(a)	33·2	3·6	4·7	4·3	15·0	8·2	8·5	..	..	..	14·4	8·0	8·5
	South Arcot	6·5	1·2	25·7	28·3	3·5	5·3	5·7	13·3	9·9	10·0	..	..	..	15·3	8·8	9·5
Central	Chittoor	1·6	1·2	25·7	28·3	3·3	5·0	5·3	13·3	8·4	8·3	..	..	..	16·4	8·3	8·1
	North Arcot	1·2	1·3	24·2	36·8	3·2	4·6	4·9	15·5	9·1	8·0	14·3	7·3	7·5	16·2	7·5	7·8
	Salem	2·2	0·7	19·0	33·1	6·1	4·5	4·6	16·3	8·8	8·8	14·0	7·8	7·8	13·6	7·3	7·8
	Coimbatore	3·1	0·5	23·1	24·2	3·0	4·5	4·6	15·1	9·7	9·3	16·6	8·2	7·9	13·8	9·4	8·5
	Trichinopoly	2·5	0·3	23·6(a)	28·8	6·0	5·3	6·0	15·1	8·9	8·8	..	..	..	..	7·3	7·5
South	Tanjore	2·4	1·8	32·5	34·0	3·3	6·1	4·9	15·6	8·9	8·8	..	..	..	..	9·3	8·3
	Pudukkottai	2·1	1·2	22·7	27·2	..	5·3	4·9	..	9·0	9·5	..	9·2	8·4	..	..	..
	Madura	3·1	0·8	23·6	28·5	3·6	4·8	4·6	15·7	8·3	8·6	13·7	8·4	8·3	14·6	7·4	7·4
	Ramnad	2·6	1·4	20·5(a)	24·8	3·1	4·6	4·9	14·6	10·2	10·0	14·1	8·1	8·3	11·5	8·6	8·6
	Tinnevelly	2·2	1·3	17·4	30·6	2·1	3·3	4·4	15·4	9·8	9·2	14·7	8·6	8·6	11·4	7·3	7·4
West Coast	Malabar	3·8	6·5	36·9(a)	115·7	3·6	6·3	5·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	1·7	6·4	120·2	141·8	6·2	6·9	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	0·4	1·3	44·6	61·8	..	5·2	5·2	..	11·4	11·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	4·0	†0·9	31·0	† 108·2	..	6·4	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	3·7	0·6	37·5	67·6	7·5	4·5	4·4	13·3	6·4	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency; L = Littoral.

* Average of the 13 years ending 1917-18.

† Average of 13 years.

(a) Revised figures.

(b) No report.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്

III-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർന്ന സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

DECEMBER 3, 1918.

നമ്പർ 7(3).] മദിരാശി: ചൊവ്വ ഡിസംബർ, 1918 ഡിസംബർ 3 ാം. [വില, 3 അണ.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ട് ബിൽ.

BILL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെണ്ട്.

നിയമനിർമ്മാണ ബില്ലുകൾ.

ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന ബില്ലുകളും സംബന്ധിച്ച് കണ്ടിന്യൂഡർ ആലോചന സഭയിലേക്ക് ബോധിപ്പിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളും 23-ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ബില്ലുകൾ.

താഴെ പറയുന്ന ബിൽ ഇന്ത്യൻ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയിൽ 1918 സപ്തംബർ 4-ാം തീയതി കൊണ്ടുവരപ്പെട്ടു:—

No. 14 of 1918.

1918 ലെ 14-ാം നമ്പർ.

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT, 1907.

1907 ലെ പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ നിർധന ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ.

1. 1907 ലെ പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ നിർധന ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ; ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിന്നു പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ നിർധന ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1918 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

1907 ലെ 5-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ടിലെ 2-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

2. (ഇതിനുശേഷം ക്രമപ്രകാരം ആകുന്നു പറയപ്പെട്ടു) 1907 ലെ പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ നിർധന ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഭേദഗതികൾ വരുത്തപ്പെട്ടു:—

(i) "നിയന്ത്രണത്തിനുപകരിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി" എന്നതിന്റെ വിവരണം നീക്കിക്കളയുക.

(ii) "ഭൂതൽ" എന്നതിന്റെ വിവരണത്തോടു താഴെ പറയുന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുക :—

"എങ്കിലും ഇതിൽ വേറെ വല്ല ആശയം വേണ്ടി ഉത്തരവാദിത്വത്തോടുകൂടി കൈവശം വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഭൂതൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതല്ല."

(iii) താഴെ പറയുന്ന വിവരണം ചേർക്കുക, അതായിതു :—

"(h) 'ഭൂതൽ കൈമാറ്റം' എന്നതിൽ ആയതിലുള്ള വല്ല അവകാശത്തിന്റെയും ആയതിന്മേൽ നിലനിന്നായ വല്ല ചെലവുകളുടെയും കൈമാറ്റം ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്." [1901 ലെ 3-ാം ആക്ട് വകുപ്പ് 2 (3)-ാം പ്രകാരം കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തു.]

1901 ലെ 3-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ടിന്റെ 3-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ ചില ചേർക്കൽ.

3. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 3 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെശേഷം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പു ചേർക്കപ്പെടും, അതായിതു :—

വിധേയരായ സംഭവങ്ങളുടെകാരണം എല്ലാ കരുതലും നിൽപ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും കോടതിക്കു തടയിടാം.

"3-A. കോടതിയുടെ വിവേചനാധികാരത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതായ ഏതൊരു നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട കേസ്സിൽനിന്നും ഉടലിടുന്നതൊ, ആല്ലെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വല്ല കേസ്സിലെ പൂർണ്ണമായി നീതി നടത്തുന്നതിലേക്കൊ തലിനെ പൂർണ്ണമായി വിലങ്ങിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിലേക്കൊ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന യുക്തമെന്നുതോന്നിയാൽ ആവശ്യമെന്നെങ്കിലും കോടതിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതൊ ആയ, പൂർണ്ണമോ സംബന്ധിച്ചു (ഉഭയ കക്ഷി തീരുമാനമനുസരിച്ചുള്ള എല്ലാ എന്നു) എപ്പോൾ മോളിലാകട്ടെ നിയമപരമായൊ വാസ്തവമായൊ വാസ്തവസംബന്ധമായൊ ഉള്ള മറെറല്ലാ മോളിലാകട്ടെ, അവ എന്തു തന്നെയായാലും, അവയെയെല്ലാം തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ഒരു ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾക്കു കീഴ്പ്പെട്ടു കോടതിക്കു പൂർണ്ണ അധികാരം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്." [1901 ലെ 3 - ാം ആക്ടിലെ 9-ാം വകുപ്പ് കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തു.]

1901 ലെ 3 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ടിലെ 6 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പുകൾ ചേർക്കൽ.

4. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 6 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെടും, അതായിതു :—

മോർഗേജുകൾ ഞാണം മുതലായ നിബന്ധനകളിൽനിന്നു വിടുതൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതു.

"6 A. വല്ല മോർഗേജിന്റെയൊ, തല്ലാം ചേർത്തുള്ള വല്ല നിബന്ധനപ്രകാരവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട വല്ല സമ്മതിപത്രത്തിന്റെയൊ, കച്ചവടസംഘത്തിന്റെയൊ ഭാഗത്തു യാതൊരു നിർവ്വഹണവും ഹരജിയും മോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടു കൂടാത്തതല്ല.

കടക്കാരുടെയാൻ ഹരജി കൊടുക്കുന്ന നിയമങ്ങൾ

6-B. (1) (a) കടം പെട്ടയാൻ താൻ കടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാൾക്കൊ അധികം പേർക്കൊ കടം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ, താൻ കടം പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവരിൽ നിന്നൊ അധികമൊ ആളുകൾ ഹരജിയിൽ ചേർന്നപക്ഷം അവർക്കു പകുതി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ അത്തരത്തിലുള്ളതായ കടം കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ,

(b) കടം ഉടനെയൊ നിശ്ചിതമായ ഒരു കാലാവധിക്കുള്ളിലൊ പകുതി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി ഉൾ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തി തീർത്ത ഒരു സംഖ്യയായിരിക്കുകയും,

(c) ഹരജിക്കാരനായ നിശ്ചിതപ്രവൃത്തി ഹരജി മോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി ഉള്ള മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ നടന്നിരിക്കുകയും,

ചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷം, കടം പകുതി കിട്ടേണ്ടുന്ന ഒരാൾ ഒരു കടക്കാരന്റെ മേൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചതായ പരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ ഒരു ഹരജി മോധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ അർഹനായിരിക്കയില്ല.

(2) ഹരജിക്കാരനായ കടം പകുതിക്കുമേലുള്ള ആകെ കടത്തിനു മുമ്പു സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാളെങ്കിലും, കടംപെട്ടയാനെ നിശ്ചയമാണെന്നു സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം പ്രസ്തുത

ടക്കിടപ്പവനെക്കുറിച്ചോ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ഉറപ്പു ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനായി തനിക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള ഉറപ്പു പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളാൻ തനിക്കു ഉറപ്പുകൊണ്ടുള്ള വസ്തുവിന്മേൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആ ഉറപ്പിന്റെ നന്മ മതിപ്പുവില കൊടുക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യണം. കടവിൽ ചേരാത്ത സംഗതിയിൽ അങ്ങനെ തിരിച്ചു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള വില കിഴിച്ചുതിന്നശേഷം ബാക്കി വരുന്ന കുറ്റമോ കടത്തിൽ ബാക്കി എത്രകാണുമോ അതുപോലെ അവൻ ഉറപ്പു സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത കടം കൊടുത്ത സമയമായിരുന്നാൽ പ്രസ്തുത കടക്കാരനെ ഹാജരിക്കാനായി ഈ ഭേദഗതിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സമയത്തിനകത്തും.

കടക്കാരൻ ഹാജരാകുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ജാമ്യം ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ.

6-C. ഒരു കടംപെട്ടവൻ —

(a) അവന്റെ കടക്കാരനു തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തിയോ ഇളവുചെയ്തോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(b) പണം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിനുള്ളതായ വാദം കോടതിയുടെ വിധി നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിൽ അവനെ പിടിക്കുകയോ കടവിൽ പാർപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാകട്ടെ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(c) മേലുള്ള ഒരു വിധി നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു അവന്റെ മുതൽ ജപ്തിചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഒരു കല്പന കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയും അയാൾ അവന്റെ മുതലിന്മേൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ബാധകമായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാകട്ടെ,

ചെയ്യാത്തപക്ഷം, ഒരു നിർവ്വഹണസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുള്ള ഹാജർ ബോധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞവനായിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

എന്നാൽ തക്കതായ കാരണം കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഹാജരാകുന്നതിലോ ഹാജർസംബന്ധമായ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്നതിലോ വീഴ്ചയുണ്ടായതിനാൽ ഒരു തരക്കുറവു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതായ തീർപ്പു കല്പന ഏതൊരു കടംപെട്ടവന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നുവോ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു കടംപെട്ടവൻ തീർപ്പു കല്പന ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയ കോടതിയുടെ സമ്മതത്തോടെ, ഒരു നിർവ്വഹണസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുള്ള ഹാജർ കൊടുപ്പാൻ, അധികാരിയാകുന്നതല്ല. തീർപ്പു കല്പന കല്പിച്ചതായ ഹരജിയിൽ പരാമർശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുതകളിന്മേൽ സാരമായുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള വ്യത്യാസമോ പുതിയതായി വന്നിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുതകൾ വഴിയുള്ള അടിസ്ഥാനമായിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു തെളിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള കോടതിക്കു ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈതിന്നു സമ്മതം കൊടുപ്പാൻ പാടില്ല.

ഹാജർ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ കേസുകൾ.

6-D. എല്ലാ നിർവ്വഹണസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുള്ള വാറന്റിലും കടംപെട്ടവൻ സാധാരണയായി പാർത്തുവരുന്നതോ, തൊഴിൽ നടത്തിവരുന്നതോ, ധനസമ്പാദനത്തിനായി താൻ തന്നെ പ്രവൃത്തി എടുത്തുവരുന്നതോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവനു പിടികൊടുക്കയോ കടവിൽ പാർപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവനെ ഖാന്നാവസ്സിൽ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതോ കൂടാതെ പ്രദേശത്തു തരം തിരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതായ കോടതി മുമ്പാകെ ബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ വാറന്റു പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതായ സ്ഥലത്തുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതായോ ആ സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഏതുകാലം കഴിയുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായിട്ടോ വേഗത്തിൽ ഹാജർ വിചാരണചെയ്തതായ കോടതി മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷവും ഏതുകാലപരിധിയായ ഹേതുവായി പിന്നീടു ന്യായമായ തീർപ്പിനു വിഘ്നം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടായപക്ഷവും യാതൊരു അപേക്ഷയിൽ കോടതി പുനർ വിചാരണ കൊടുത്തു സാധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളതുമല്ല.

ഹാജർ ഖണ്ഡിക്കുകയും ഒപ്പിട്ടു കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി ക്രമം.

6-E. എല്ലാ നിർവ്വഹണസ്ഥാപനത്തിനുള്ള ഹരജിയും എഴുതിയുണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും, ന്യായമായ ഹരജികനു ഒപ്പിട്ടു സത്യപ്രതിജ്ഞചെയ്യുവാൻ 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടപടി നിയമത്താൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വിധത്തിൽ ഒപ്പിട്ടു സത്യപ്രതിജ്ഞചെയ്തിരിക്കേണ്ടതും, ന്യായമായ ഹരജികനു സാധിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രസ്തുത നിയമത്താൽ കല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ട നടപടി എന്തൊക്കെയോ ഇതിനോടു സംബന്ധിക്കുമോ അതൊക്കെയും ഓരോ ഹരജികളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ അനുസരിച്ചു നടക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു."

III-1A

5. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 10-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "അവൻ ജീവിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ എതു പ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരം" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "കടംപെട്ടവന്റെ സ്വന്തമായ കൈവശം വയ്ക്കുന്നതിലധികമുള്ള കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിലേക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ളടത്തോളം" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം. — 1907 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 10-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

6. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 11-ാം വകുപ്പു, (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ താഴെപറയുന്ന ഖണ്ഡങ്ങൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെടും, അതായിതു:— — 1907 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 11-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

"(i) കടംപെട്ടവൻ ഇതിനു മുമ്പിലോ വല്ലപ്പോഴോ നിർവ്വഹിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ഹരജിയും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും,

(j) അതിനെയുള്ള ഹരജി നിരസിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ നിരസിച്ചതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളും,

(k) കടംപെട്ടവനെ നിർവ്വഹണത്തിൽനിന്നു തീർപ്പാക്കിയിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ നിർവ്വഹണത്തിനിടയിൽ ചുമത്തിയതിൽ വിവരങ്ങളും, അവനെ വിടുവിപ്പാനായി ഹരജി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിലോ ഹരജി കൊടുത്തു വേണ്ടുന്നതു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിലോ അവൻ വീഴ്ചചെയ്തുവിനാൽ മുമ്പിലുള്ള വല്ല തീർപ്പും ഉർവ്വലപ്പെടുത്തിക്കളയുന്നതിനിടയുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ള വിവരവും കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റു."

7. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിൽ 12-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ 3-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിനിശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പു ചേർക്കപ്പെടും, അതായിതു:— — 1907 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 12-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

(4) (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കോട്ട് ഒരു കല്പന കല്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ, എഴുതിയുള്ള രേഖയിൽ നിക്ഷേപിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കാരണങ്ങളാൽ വേറെപ്രകാരം കല്പിക്കുന്നപക്ഷമൊഴികെ കടംപെട്ടവൻറെ മുതലിനോ മുതലിന്റെ ഭാഗത്തിനുമേലോ ഒരു ഗഹാൻ പിടിക്കാനുള്ള ഓർഡർ കടക്കാരുടെ കാലാവധിക്കു നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും തൃപ്തനായ ആധിനൻ വല്ല ജാമ്യമൊ ഉറപ്പിനമൈവശപ്പെടുപ്പാൻ കല്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം. അപ്പോൾ ആ ഇടക്കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള ഗഹാൻ പിടിക്കുന്നതു 1908 ലെ സിവിൽ നടവടി നിയമപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഗഹാൻ പിടിക്കുന്നതു കൊടുക്കപ്പെടാവുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങളിൽവെച്ചു കോട്ട് കല്പിക്കാവുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങളുള്ളും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ഇടക്കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള ഒരു ഗഹാൻ പിടിക്കുമെന്നു അങ്ങിനെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും അതിനിൻപ്രകാരം തീർപ്പു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായിട്ടു വല്ല സമയത്തും കടംപെട്ടവൻറെ മുതലിന്നോ മുതലിൻറെ വല്ല ഭാഗത്തിനുമേലോ ഇടക്കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള ഒരു ഗഹാൻ പിടിക്കുമെന്നു അങ്ങനെപ്രകാരം തന്നെ കോട്ടിനു നിശ്ചയിക്കാം. ഒരു ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ അതിനോടനുബന്ധമുള്ള മറ്റു സംബന്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. [1907 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 12-ാം വകുപ്പു കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തു.]

8. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 13-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ 2-ാം ഖണ്ഡവും രേപ്പടി വകുപ്പിലെ പിന്നിലുള്ള ക്ലൗസിലുള്ള "(2)-ാം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരമൊ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും നീക്കിക്കളയപ്പെടും. — 1907 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 13-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

9. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 14-ാം വകുപ്പു 1-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ (c) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിനുശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്ന ഖണ്ഡം ചേർക്കപ്പെടും, അതായിതു:— — 1907 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 14-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

"(d) ഒരു കടംപെട്ടവനാൽ കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ടതായ ഹരജിയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ അവനെറകടങ്ങളെ വീട്ടുവാൻ അവൻ അശക്തനായതെ ന്നും."

10. (1) പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 15 - ാം വകുപ്പ് (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ഹരജി ബോധിപ്പിപ്പാനുള്ള" എന്നവാക്കുകൾക്കു മുമ്പിൽ "കടം മടക്കി കിട്ടുന്നു എന്നവനാൽകൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട ഹരജിയുടെസംഗതിയിൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടും.

1907 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 15-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

(2) ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിനാൽവരുത്തപ്പെടുന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പ് ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടും, അതായിതു :—

(1-A) ഒരു കടംപെട്ടവൻ കൊടുത്തതായ ഹരജിയുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ—

(i) ഹരജി കൊടുപ്പാനായിട്ടുള്ള അവകാശത്തിനെറയൊ കടംപെട്ടവൻ കടം വീട്ടുവാൻ അപ്രാപ്തനാണെന്നതിനെറയൊ കാര്യത്തിലേക്കുള്ള തെളിവിനായ കോട്ട് തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തത്ത സന്ദർഭത്തിലും,

(ii) കടംപെട്ടവൻ മുമ്പിൽ ഒരു പ്രാവശ്യം ഒരു ഹരജികൊടുത്തു ഒരു തീർപ്പിന്നവഴിയാക്കുകയും തന്നെ വിടുയക്കുവാനായി അപേക്ഷിപ്പാനൊ അപേക്ഷകൊടുത്തു വേണ്ടുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാനൊ വീണ്ടുവരുത്തിയതിനാൽ ഒരു തീർപ്പു ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടാകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ, ആ ഉൻ ഹരജിക്ക ആസ്പദമായ വസ്തുതകൾ തന്നെ കാര്യമായി ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഹരജിക്കും അടിസ്ഥാനമായിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു കോട്ടിനു തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിലും കോട്ട് ഹരജി നീക്കിക്കളയണം."

1907 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 16-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

11. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിൽ 16 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ താഴെപറയുന്ന ഭേദങ്ങൾ വരുത്തപ്പെടും, അതായിതു :—

(1) (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ഹരജി നീക്കാതിരിക്കയും കടം കിട്ടേണ്ടവൻ സമ്മതിക്കയും ഇതിനുശേഷം നിയമിച്ചപ്രകാരം കോട്ട് അംഗീകരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല തുക തീർപ്പൊ ഏർപ്പാടൊ ചെയ്വാൻ കടക്കാരനു സമ്മതമായിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം" എന്നതിനു പകരം "ഹരജി നീക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം" എന്നും "കള്ളന കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കയും വേണം" എന്നതിനു പകരം "കള്ളന കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കയും ഒരു കള്ളനയിൽ തന്നെ ഏർപ്പാടുപ്പാൻ കടംപെട്ടവൻ ഹരജി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്നതിനുള്ള അവധി നിഷ്കർഷിക്കയും വേണം" എന്നും ചേർക്കപ്പെടും.

(2) (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ (a) "നിർഗ്രഹം കടത്തിനു തടവിൽ ഇരിക്കുവാനെങ്കിൽ അവനെ വിടുകയും വേണം" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു മുമ്പിൽ "നിർഗ്രഹന്റെ മുതലിനെങ്കിലൊ ശരീരത്തിനെങ്കിലൊ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "നിർഗ്രഹന്റെ മുതലിന്മേൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

(3) (7) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിന "നിർഗ്രഹനെന്നു സ്ഥാപിച്ചു തീരുമ്പോൾ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളുടെ പിന്നാലെ "തന്നെ വിടുയപ്പാനായി കടംപെട്ടവൻ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള കാലാവധിയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കും.

(4) (7) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിനുശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പ് ചേർക്കും അതായിതു :—

"(8) മതിയായ കാരണം കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം തന്നെ വിടുയപ്പാൻ കടംപെട്ടവൻ അപേക്ഷചെയ്വാനുള്ള കാലാവധി കോട്ട് നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കാം."

1907 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിൽ 16A എന്ന പുതു വകുപ്പ് ചേർക്കപ്പെടും.

12. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 6 - ാം വകുപ്പിനുശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്ന വകുപ്പ് ചേർക്കപ്പെടും. അതായിതു :—

കള്ളനയുടെ കൂട്ടുന.

"16-A. (1) ഏതൊരു നിർഗ്രഹനെ കുറിച്ചു ഒരു നിർഗ്രഹസ്ഥാപന കൂട്ടുന ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ അവൻ കോട്ടിനോടു തക്കസമയ അപേക്ഷിക്കാം, നിർഗ്രഹനെ പിടിക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്നും ജയിലാവസ്ഥയിൽ വെക്കുന്നതിനുനിന്നും തടുക്കിപ്പാനായി കോട്ട് അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഹരജിയിന്മേൽ ഒരു കൂട്ടുന പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കയും ചെയ്യാം.

(2) രക്ഷകനുള്ള ഒരു കല്പന, കടക്കാരന്റെ മുമ്പിൽ കടത്തുകടക്കാൻ കോട്ടിന്നു ഉചിതമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നപ്രകാരം അവയിൽ വല്ലതിനെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കയും, കോട്ട് കല്പിക്കാവുന്നപ്രകാരമുള്ള സമയത്തു ഇടയ്ക്കയും കോട്ട് കല്പനപ്രകാരമുള്ള കാലത്തു നടപ്പിലിരിക്കയും, കോട്ടിനു തക്കതെന്നു തോന്നുംപോലെ പിൻവലിക്കുകയോ പിന്നെയും പുതുതായി കല്പിക്കയോ തരുകേട് ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്യും.

(3) രക്ഷകനുള്ള ഒരു കല്പന, ആ കല്പന സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ വല്ല കടത്തിന്നു നിർഗ്ഗമനം പിടിക്കയോ ബന്ധം വസ്തുവിൽ പെരുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നിനു അവനെ തടുക്കില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കല്പനകൾ വിപരീതമായി വല്ല നിർഗ്ഗമനവും പിടിക്കുകയോ ബന്ധോവസ്തുവിൽ പെരുകയോ ചെയ്താൽ വിട്ടയക്കപ്പെടുവാനായി അവൻ അപേക്ഷിയായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള യാതൊരു കല്പനയും പിൻവലിക്കയോ നിർഗ്ഗമന സ്ഥാപനം ദുർബ്ബലപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുംപോയാൽ കടം മടക്കി കിട്ടേണ്ട യാതൊരുവന്റെയും അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കു അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ആ കല്പനയാൽ ദോഷം വരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടായിട്ടല്ല.

(4) കടം മടക്കി കിട്ടേണ്ട ഏതൊരുവനും ഹാജരാവാനും രക്ഷകനുള്ള കല്പന കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ എതിർക്കുവാനും അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കും."

1907 ലെ 8-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 24-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

13. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 24 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "നാം ആഴ്ചപ്രകാരം തെളിയിക്കാവുന്ന കടങ്ങളുടെ വിഷയത്തിൽ" എന്നതിന്നു പകരം "നാം ആഴ്ചപ്രകാരം ഒരു നിർഗ്ഗമന സ്ഥാപന കല്പന ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും അതേ വകുപ്പു (3) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "ഉറ്റ കടം കിട്ടേണ്ടവന്റെയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "അങ്ങിനെ മടക്കി കിട്ടേണ്ടതായ കടങ്ങൾക്കു തെളിവു കൊടുത്തതായ കടംമടക്കികിട്ടേണ്ട മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും ചേർക്കുന്നു.

1907 ലെ 8-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 27-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

14. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 27 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന രീതികൾ വന്നതാകുന്നു. അതായിതു :—

(1) (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "കല്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായോ കല്പിച്ച ശേഷമോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "കല്പിച്ച ശേഷം" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾമാത്രം ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടു.

(2) (7) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ നീക്കിക്കളയപ്പെട്ടു.

(3) (8) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പിന്നെയും സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും "സ്ഥാപിക്കുമ്പോൾ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "പിന്നെയും സ്ഥാപിക്കുമ്പോൾ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടു.

[1908 ലെ 3-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 55 (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഒന്നാംഭേദഗതി.]

1907 ലെ 8-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 34-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

15. 34 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "മുമ്പായി" എന്ന വാക്കിനു പകരം "മുമ്പായും, കടക്കാരനോടുകൂടെ അവന്റെ മേലാകട്ടെ വല്ല നിർഗ്ഗമന സ്ഥാപന കാലത്തായി അറിയിച്ചിട്ടു അവനു കിട്ടുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടു.

1907 ലെ 8-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 37-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

16. 37 - ാം വകുപ്പു (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "മുതലോ അതിലുള്ള വല്ല അവകാശമോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "മുതലും" എന്നു ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടു.

1907 ലെ 8-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 38-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ.

17. 38 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ ക്ലൂത്തിൽ "മുമ്പായി ആയിരിക്കുന്നു" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "മുമ്പായും ഉത്തമവിശ്വാസമായി ചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടു.

1917 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 43-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യൽ.

18. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 43 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന വിധമുള്ള ഭേദഗതികൾ വരുത്തപ്പെട്ടതും; അതായതെന്നാൽ :—

(1) (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "കരാറനുസരിച്ച്" എന്ന വാക്കിനെ തുടർന്ന് "12 (1) - ാം വകുപ്പ്പ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു കല്പന കല്പിച്ചാൽ" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും, "അതേപോലെ ഉത്തമ വസ്തുത ചെയ്യുന്നതിലും അങ്ങിനെ വസ്തുത ചെയ്തു കിട്ടുന്നതു അവൻ കടം പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വിഭജിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിലും സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കു പകരം "അവനെതിരായി സംഭവിച്ചു അങ്ങിനെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയോ നിഷ്ണയിക്കപ്പെടുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ പ്രവൃത്തികളും കാര്യങ്ങളും നടത്തുന്നതിലും" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടതും.

(2) (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പ് ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടതു; അതായിതു :—

"(2) ഒരു കടക്കാരൻ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ടതിൽ തന്നെ മുതൽ വസ്തുത ചെയ്യുന്നതിലും അങ്ങിനെ വസ്തുത ചെയ്തു കിട്ടുന്നതു അവൻ കടം പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വിഭജിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിലും അവൻ തന്റെ പ്രാപ്തിപോലെ എന്തെങ്കിലും സഹായം ചെയ്യുന്നതും."

1917 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിൽ 43-A, 43-B, 43-C എന്ന പുതിയ വകുപ്പുകൾ ചേർത്തൽ.

19. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 43 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു ശേഷം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടതും. അതായിതു :—

കടക്കാരനെതിരുള്ള കരണങ്ങൾ.

"43-A. ഒരു കടക്കാരൻ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായോ അതിനു ശേഷമോ—

(a) 43 - ാം വകുപ്പ്പ്രകാരം അവനു ബാദ്ധ്യതയുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്യാനുള്ള കടമ്മ ഒരു ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം അവൻ കടംപെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വിഭജിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും അധികം അവകാശം കൈവശമോ അവകാശം അധീനത്തിലോ ഉള്ളതും ആയ അവന്റെ വസ്തുവിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗവും കോട്ടിന്നോ അതു കൈവശം എടുപ്പാൻ കോട്ട് അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ വല്ല ആൾക്കോ ഏല്പിച്ചു കൊടുപ്പാനാകട്ടെ, കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു വീണ്ടുകയോ,

(b) അവന്റെ കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ അവസ്ഥയെ മറ്റു വെപ്പാനാകട്ടെ, ഒരു ആക്ടിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങളെ ചുരുക്കാൻവേണ്ടതു ഉള്ള വിധാരണയോടുകൂടി ചതിവായി,

(i) ഒരു ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം അന്വേഷണത്തിന്നു വിധേയയായിരിക്കുന്നതായ അവന്റെ കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ വല്ല ആധാരവും നശിപ്പിച്ചു കളയുകയാകട്ടെ, അതു വാങ്ങാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളി വേറെപ്രകാരം തടുക്കുകയാകട്ടെ, ആവശ്യാർത്ഥം പിടിച്ചു വെക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്തതായോ,

(ii) കള്ളമായിട്ടുള്ള കണക്കു പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വെക്കുകയാകട്ടെ വെപ്പിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്തായോ,

(iii) ഒരു ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം അന്വേഷണത്തിന്നു വിധേയയായിരിക്കുന്നതായ അവന്റെ കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആധാരത്തിലും കള്ളമായി എന്തെങ്കിലും എഴുതി ചേർക്കുകയാകട്ടെ, വേണ്ടതായ സംഗതികൾ എഴുതി ചേർക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ, കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളി മറ്റൊരുപ്രകാരം തടുക്കുകയാകട്ടെ, അതിനെ കള്ളമായിരിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ, ചെയ്തതായോ,

(c) അവൻ കടം പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെയിടയിൽ വിഭജിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ സംഖ്യ കൈവശമാണെന്നു അവൻ കടം പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവരിൽ വല്ലവർക്കും അന്യായമായി പക്ഷം കാണിക്കുവാനോ ഉള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി വല്ലതായായി,

(i) അവന്നു കിട്ടേണ്ടതെന്നു അവൻ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതെന്നു അതു വല്ല കടം കൊടുത്തു തീർക്കുകയാകട്ടെ മറ്റു വല്ലതുമാകട്ടെ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയോ,

(ii) അവന്റെ മുതലിന്റെ വല്ല ഭാഗവും—അതു മുതൽ എതുവിധത്തിലുള്ളതായിരുന്നാലും വേണ്ടില്ല—കൊണ്ടുപോയിക്കളകയാകട്ടെ, അതിന്മേൽ ചെലവു മുടക്കുകയാകട്ടെ, അതു ചണ്ടിയാക്കുകയാകട്ടെ, നശിപ്പിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്തായോ,

ചെയ്താൽ, കോട്ട് ഉത്തരവു കരാറു സ്ഥാപനമായാൽ ആ കൊല്ലവരെ അവൻ പിടിച്ചുള്ളതായ അതു ശിക്ഷ അവന്റെ മേൽ മുദ്രയ്ക്കപ്പെടും.

43-B. (1) 43-A-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വല്ല കാര്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചും ശ്രദ്ധേയമായ നടത്തൻ കാരണമുണ്ടെന്നു കോട്ട് തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കടക്കാരന്റെ മേൽ ഒരു കാറണ്ടോ കാറങ്ങളോ ചുമത്തുവാൻ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു പാടില്ലെന്നു കാരണം കാണിപ്പാനായി അവനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു നോട്ടീസ് 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടവടി നിയമത്തിൽ സമൻസ് അയച്ചു നിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള വിധത്തിൽ അവന്റെ മേൽ നടത്തുവാൻ കോട്ട് കല്പിക്കുക. [1898 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 154-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തതു.] 43-B-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കാണം ചുമത്തിയുള്ള നടവടിയുടെ രൂപം. 1898 ലെ 5.

(2) കാറത്തിന്റെ സാരം നോട്ടീസ്സിൽ കാണിക്കണം; എത്രയെങ്കിലും കാറങ്ങളെ ഒരേ നോട്ടീസ്സിൽ കാണിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

(3) അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നോട്ടീസ്സും അതിനനുസൃതമായി മുമ്പോട്ടുള്ള കാറത്തെയും വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ വാദിയെ കേസ്സുകൊണ്ടു ജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള നടവടി 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടവടി നിയമത്തിലെ 21-ാം അദ്ധ്യായത്തിൽ നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കഴിയുന്നത്ര അനുസരിക്കേണ്ടതും, പ്രസ്തുത നടവടിനിയമത്തിലെ 38-ാം അദ്ധ്യായത്തിലടങ്ങിയ ഹൈക്കോട്ടിന്റെയും സെഷൻകോട്ടിന്റെയും മുമ്പാകെയുള്ള വിസ്താരങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന യാതൊന്നും ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വിസ്താരത്തിനു ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

(4) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള എത്രയെങ്കിലും കാറങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരേ സമയത്തുതന്നെ കാറം ചുമത്താം.

43-C. 43-A വകുപ്പിൽ വിവരിച്ചതായ വല്ല കാറവും ഒരു നിശ്ചിതൻ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം, തന്നെ വിട്ടയച്ചതു കൊണ്ടോ രാജിയൊ തീർപ്പു എപ്പോഴോ സ്വീകരിക്കയൊ അനുവദിക്കയൊ ചെയ്തിരിക്കയൊ കൊണ്ടോ അവന്റെ നേരെ മുൻപറഞ്ഞ കാറങ്ങൾക്കായി അന്യായം നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അവന്റെ അവകാശം ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടതല്ല.". [1908 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 163-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തതു.] വിട്ടയക്കയൊ തള്ളിക്കളയൊ ചെയ്ത ശേഷം കാറങ്ങൾ ചുമത്തുക.

20. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 44-ാം വകുപ്പു (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "കല്പനയുടെശേഷം" എന്നതിനുപകരം "കല്പനയുടെശേഷവും കോട്ടിനാൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായ സമയത്തിനുള്ളിലും" എന്ന പദങ്ങൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെടുകയും (5)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിന്റെ ശേഷം താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പുകൾ ചേർക്കപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യും, അതാവിതു:— 1898 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 44-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തതു.

"(6) കടക്കാരൻ തന്നെ വിട്ടയപ്പാനുള്ള ഹരജി വിചാരണ ചെയ്യാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ച ദിവസമൊ കോട്ട് കല്പിക്കുന്ന പിന്നീടുള്ള വല്ല ദിവസമൊ ഹാജരാവാതെ ഇരിക്കുകയൊ, കോട്ടിനാൽ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ വിട്ടയപ്പാനുള്ള തന്റെ കല്പനക്കു കടക്കാരൻ രൂപപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഇരിക്കുകയൊ, ചെയ്താൽ നിശ്ചിത സ്ഥാപന കല്പന ഉർജ്ജിതപ്പെടുത്തുകയും 42 (2)-ാം, (3)-ാം വകുപ്പു അപ്രകാരം ബാധകമായി വരികയും ചെയ്യും. [1908 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 41-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തതു]

(7) ഈ ആക്ടിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം ഒരു കടക്കാരനു ബന്ധോവസ്തിൽ നിന്നു വിടയക്കയും, (8)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിശ്ചിതസ്ഥാപന കല്പന ഉർജ്ജിതപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്താൽ കോട്ടിനു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നപക്ഷം കടക്കാരനെ അവന്റെ മുമ്പത്തെ ബന്ധോവസ്തിലേക്കു തടവുള്ളാ അയക്കുകയും, അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കടക്കാരനെ എതൊരു ജെയിലറുടെയൊ കസ്റ്റഡിയൻറെയൊ ബന്ധോവസ്തിൽ പെരുമാറ്റമായിരിക്കുമെന്നൊ ആയാൾ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കടക്കാരനെ അങ്ങിനെ തടവിലായിരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി തന്റെ ബന്ധോവസ്തിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം. അതിനിടയ്ക്കും മുൻപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം അങ്ങിനെ വിട്ടയച്ച സമയം അയാളിനെയുള്ള കടക്കാരന്റെ മേൽ ബാധ്യമായിത്തന്ന എല്ലാ നടവടികളും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കല്പന ഉള്ളതിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു എന്നിനെയൊ അങ്ങിനെ തന്നെ ബാധകമായി ഇരിക്കുന്നതായി കരുതപ്പെടുകയും." [1908 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 41-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തതു]

1937 ലെ 6-ാം മുതലിലെ 45-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

21. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 45-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ (d) ഖണ്ഡത്തിനുശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്ന ഖണ്ഡം ചേർക്കപ്പെടും, അതായിതു:—

1937 ലെ 6-ാം മുതലിലെ 45-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.]

"(dd) 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമത്തിലെ 488-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ചെലവുകൊടുത്തു രക്ഷിപ്പാൻ തുക കല്പനപ്രകാരം ഉള്ള വല്ല ബാദ്ധ്യതയിൽനിന്നും."

1937 ലെ 6-ാം മുതലിലെ 45-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതിചെയ്തു.

22. 45-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "തെ കല്പന ലംഘം" എന്നതിനുപകരം "തെ തീർപ്പിനാലൊ തെ കല്പന ലംഘം" എന്നു ചേർക്കപ്പെടും.

അതേ വകുപ്പ് (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ "3 A വകുപ്പിനാൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് കോട്ട് കല്പിച്ച തെ തീർപ്പിനാലോ" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ആദ്യം ചേർക്കയും "തെ കല്പന ലംഘം" എന്നതിനു പകരം "തെ കല്പന ലംഘത്തിന്" എന്നതു ചേർക്കയും "43 (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പു" എന്നതിനു പകരം "43-A" എന്നു ചേർക്കയും ചെയ്യും.

1961 ലെ 6-ാം മുതലിൽ 48-ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം മറ്റൊരു വകുപ്പു ചേർത്തു.

23. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിൽ 48-ാം വകുപ്പിനു പകരം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പ് ചേർക്കപ്പെടും, അതായിതു:—

പുതുക്കലിൻ കാര്യത്തിൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യൽ.

"48. തെ കടക്കാരനൊ അവകാശിക്കൊ തെ ഹരജി ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ തെ കടക്കാരന്റെ മുതൽ 200 രൂപയിൽ അധികമായിരുന്ന ഇടയിലുള്ള സമയത്തു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് രേഖയാലൊ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയൊ തെ കോട്ടിനു ബോദ്ധ്യമാകുന്നപക്ഷം കടക്കാരന്റെ എസ്റ്റേറ്റ് പുരുക്കമായ വിധത്തിൽ കയ്യൊഴിവാണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നു തെ കോട്ട് തെ കല്പന കല്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരത്തിനു പുറമെ, അതിനെ കല്പിക്കുന്നതിനുശേഷം തെ ആക്ടിലെ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ താഴെപറയുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടപടിക്രമത്തിനു വിധേയമാക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു:—

(i) കോട്ട് വേറെപ്രകാരത്തിൽ കല്പിക്കുന്നതായാലൊഴികെ തെ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം ആധാരപ്പെട്ട ഒരു നോട്ടീസ് തുടർന്നു നടക്കുന്ന ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതില്ല;

(ii) ഒരു കടക്കാരൻ കൊടുത്ത ഹരജി സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ കടക്കാരന്റെ വസ്തുക്കൾ മുതൽ പിടിക്കാൻ എന്ന നിലയിൽ കോടതിയുടെ വക്കൽ എല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കും.

(iii) ഹരജി വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ കോട്ട് കടക്കാരന്റെ കടങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചും മുതലിനെ കുറിച്ചും അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുകയും തുടർന്നുള്ള ഏഴുതലുകളുടെ ഒരു കല്പനയാൽ തീർപ്പുകല്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം, 24-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു പട്ടിക ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ തുടർന്നുള്ളതായിരിക്കയില്ല;

(iv) കടക്കാരന്റെ വസ്തു ന്യായമായ വേഗതയിൽ കഴിയുന്നതു വേഗത്തിൽ വസൂലാക്കുകയും അതിനെശേഷം കഴിയുന്നേടത്തോളം പെട്ടെന്നു പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വിടുകയും കൊടുത്തുകൂടുകയും വേണം;

(v) നിർവ്വഹണസ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ തീയ്യതിക്കു തൊട്ടുമുമ്പിന്നുള്ളതിൽ, തന്നെ വിടുവിപ്പാൻ കടക്കാരൻ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യണം;

(vi) ചെലവു കൊടുപ്പാനും നടപടിക്രമം എടുപ്പാനൊ മറ്റുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടു നിൽക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി മറ്റു ഭേദഗതികൾ.

എന്നാൽ കടക്കാരന്റെ എസ്റ്റേറ്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച തെ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരമുള്ള സാധാരണ നടപടിക്രമം അനുസരിക്കണമെന്നു കോട്ടിനു എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും കല്പിക്കാവുന്നതും അതിനെശേഷം തുടർന്നുള്ള ആക്ട് പ്രബലമായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു."

1907 ലെ 3-ാം ആക്ടിൽ 53-ാം വകുപ്പിനുശേഷം പുതിയ വകുപ്പ് ചേർത്തു.

24. പ്രസ്തുത ആക്ടിലെ 53-ാം വകുപ്പിനുശേഷം താഴെപറയുന്ന പുതിയവകുപ്പ് ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടതാണെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ വിധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

നിർമ്മാണം ഉടനെ കടക്കുന്നതിനു തടസ്സമോ വിഘ്നമോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെന്നു തീർപ്പാക്കുകയോ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള തടസ്സമോ വിഘ്നമോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെന്നു തീർപ്പാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെതിരെ ഈ വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾപ്രകാരം കീഴ്പ്പെട്ട അവൻ—

(a) തനിക്കു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടവനോ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടായി ജയിലെടുപ്പാനോ;

(b) തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിയമിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗമായ വല്ല തദ്ദേശ അധികാരസ്ഥന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലേക്കു തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടവനോ അപ്രകാരം ഇല്ലാത്ത അങ്ങനെയുള്ള വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരിപ്പാനോ അതിന്റെ അധികാരം നടത്താനോ;

(c) തദ്ദേശാധികാരത്തിലെ വല്ല അംഗമായിട്ട് തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടവനോ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലിരിപ്പാനോ വോട്ടു ചെയ്വാനോ;

അയോഗ്യനായിത്തീരും.

(2) ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു നിർണ്ണയം ബാധകമാകുന്നു എന്നുണ്ടായാൽ—

(a) ആ ആക്ടിലെ 42-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിർമ്മാണസ്ഥാപനകല്പന ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തിയാലൊ,

(b) അവന്റെ നിർമ്മാണം നടത്തുന്നതിനും അവന്റെ ഭാഗത്തു യാതൊരു താമസമോ കൂടാതെയും വന്നതാണെന്നുള്ള ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറോടുകൂടെ, പൂർണ്ണമായോ നിസ്സാരഭേദഗതിയോടുകൂടിയോ പിൻവലിപ്പാൻ കോളിന്റെ ആ കല്പന അവനു കിട്ടുന്നതായാലൊ,

നിർത്തലാക്കുകയും താൻ പോകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കോൾ ആതിനു യുക്തമെന്നു തോന്നുമ്പോലെ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ് കൊടുക്കുകയോ നിഷേധിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാം. എങ്കിലും വിസമ്മതിക്കുന്നതായ ഏതൊരു കല്പനയിന്മേലും അപ്പീൽ കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

1907 ലെ 3-ാം ആക്ടിലെ 12, 27, 44 എന്നീ വകുപ്പുകളിൽ ചില മാറ്റങ്ങൾ വരുത്തുന്നു.

25. 12-ാം വകുപ്പ് (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ്, 27-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ്, 44-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് ഇവയിൽ "തദ്ദേശ സർക്കാർ ഗസറ്റിലും നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധത്തിലും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ എവിടെയെല്ലാം വന്നതൊ അവിടെയെല്ലാം അവയ്ക്കു പകരം "നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിധത്തിൽ" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം.

ഉദ്ദേശകാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരണം.

സംസ്ഥാന ചട്ടണങ്ങൾക്കും റൂൾസ് ചട്ടണത്തിനുപോലും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിൽ നടപ്പിലുള്ള നിർമ്മാണ നിയമം തുടങ്ങിയതായ 1907 ലെ ഒപ്രാവിൻഷ്യൽ നിർമ്മാണ ആക്ട് (1907 ലെ 3) ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനാണ് ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. ആ ആക്ട് 1908 ജനവരി 1-ാം തീയതി നടപ്പിൽവന്നു. അതിനെശേഷം 1914 ൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ നിസ്സാരമായ ചില ഭേദങ്ങൾ ഒഴികെ അതിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടില്ല. പത്തു കൊല്ലം നിയമം നടത്തിക്കണ്ട പരിചയത്തിൽനിന്നു ആ ആക്ടിലുള്ള അനേക വിധികൾ പെരുപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വിധികളുടെ മിക്കവാറും എല്ലാ തദ്ദേശ ശരീരങ്ങളുടെയും ഈ നിയമത്തിന്റെ നിബന്ധനകൾ നടത്തേണ്ടിവന്നവരായ അനേക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും ആലോചനകൾക്കു ഇടകിടെ പാത്രീഭവിച്ചു. കൂടാതെ സർക്കാരിൽനിന്നും വകുപ്പുതലവന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും ആക്ടിലെ ചില സംഗതികളെയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള അനേക സൂചനകൾ ഇടകിടെ വന്നുകൊണ്ടുമിരുന്നു.

2. വണ്ടികളായ കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ രക്ഷക്കു അതു ഇടകൊടുക്കണമെന്നും, വിട്ടയക്കാത്ത ഒരു നിർമ്മാണം അതുമൂലം കാലക്രമേണ ഒട്ടും തന്നെയോ അല്പമൊക്കയും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ലെന്നും, വണ്ടികളായ നിർമ്മാണങ്ങളുടെ ശിക്ഷാർഹമായുള്ള അതിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ നിഷ്ഫലമായവയാണെന്നും ആകുന്ന ആക്ഷേപങ്ങളുള്ള ഉല്പന്നമായ കാരണം.

2. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമത്തിന്റെ പ്രയോജനമെടുത്തു, കടക്കാരന്റെ നടപടി ചില സംശതിയിലും കോടിന്റെ പരിശോധനയിൽ നിലനിലും പെടുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള വാസ്തവത്തിൽനിന്നു ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതത്രെ. കടക്കാരന്റെ ഉൽസ്പ്പ കോടിന്റെ ഉത്തരിയിൽ പെടേണ്ടതും, വഞ്ചനയായ നിർഗ്ഗമനം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ നിബന്ധനകളിൽ മിക്കതും പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വരുന്നതും, കടക്കാരൻ തന്നെ വിടുയപ്പാനായി അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിലാണ്. എന്നാൽ തന്നെ വിടുയപ്പാനായി അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്വാൻ അപമാനം കൂടാതെ പ്പെടുന്നതായി യാതൊന്നും കണ്ടിട്ടില്ല. നടപ്പിലും ഭരണത്തെയുള്ള ഹരജികൾ ഒർപ്പുമത്രെ. നിയമത്തിന്റെ അനുഷ്ഠിക്രമമായിട്ടുള്ള ഈ സ്ഥിതിയെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനായി, തന്നെ വിടുയപ്പാൻവേണ്ടി നിൺയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കോടിനോട് അപേക്ഷിപ്പാൻ ഒരു നിർഗ്ഗമനെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതും അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം നിർഗ്ഗമന വിചാരണയിൽനിന്നുവാകുന്ന രക്ഷയെ പോകുന്നതും ആയ നിബന്ധനകളെ കൂടുതൽ ഉപപ്പെടുത്തുവാനാണു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശം. നിൺയിക്കപ്പെട്ട കാലം നീട്ടിക്കൊടുപ്പാൻ കോടതിക്ക് അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കും, തന്നെ വിടുയപ്പാൻ സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു നിർഗ്ഗമൻ പിഴുവരുത്തിയതിനാൽ നിർഗ്ഗമന സ്ഥാപനകളുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതെ വാസ്തവങ്ങളിന്മേൽ ഒരു പുതു ഹരജി ബോധിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല. എടുപ്പുത്തുവാൻ വിചാരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഭേദങ്ങൾ ബില്ലിലെ 4 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ കോപ്പാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന 6-ാ എന്ന പുതു വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഉപ്പുത്തലും 10 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ (1A) (ii) എന്ന പുതു ഉപവകുപ്പിനാലും 11 (1), (3), (4) ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ ഭേദങ്ങളാലും 20 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ ഭേദങ്ങളാലും സാധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

4. ഹരജി നിയമത്തെ ദുരുപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കാരണത്തിന്മേൽ, ഒരു കടക്കാരൻ അപേക്ഷ ഉപേക്ഷിപ്പാൻ, അതു് ഇപ്പോളിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിയിൽ, കോടിനു പാടുള്ള, ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു സ്ഥിര 'നിയമമായിരിക്കയാണ്'. സത്യവാന്മാരായാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും എല്ലാ നിർഗ്ഗമനാപേക്ഷകളിലും വേണ്ടത്ര പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതാണ് ഒരു നിർഗ്ഗമന നിയമത്തിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം എന്നും, യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ നിർഗ്ഗമനായിരിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു അപേക്ഷകനെയും ഹരജി പ്രാരംഭപ്പെടുത്തിൽ തന്നെ തുലിക്കളയപ്പെടുവാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടാകരുതെന്നും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിലും തന്റെ കടങ്ങൾ വീട്ടുവാൻ താൻ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അശക്തനാണെന്നും തന്റെ വസ്തുതാൻ ഒളിപ്പിച്ചു വെച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും കാണിപ്പാൻ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്ന കടക്കാരന്നു അയപ്പെടുപ്പെടുക്കുക, ഒരോ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ആ കടക്കാരനു 'കോടതിക്കു തക്കതെന്നു തോന്നുന്ന യുക്തമായ യുക്തിപോലെ തീർപ്പുപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള അവകാശം കോടിനു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു ന്യായമാണ്'. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള നിയമത്തിൽ ഒരു ഭേദങ്ങൾ വരുത്തുന്നതു 9-ം, 19 (2)-ാ ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളിലെ ഭേദങ്ങളാലും 1909 ലെ സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ നിർഗ്ഗമന നിയമത്തിലെ 25 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ മാതിരിയിൽ രക്ഷയുള്ള കല്പനകളെ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നതിനു 16-A എന്നൊരു പുതു വകുപ്പു ചേർത്ത 12 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്താലും സാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

5. നിർഗ്ഗമന വിചാരണകളിൽ ഉന്നയിക്കുന്നതായ നിയമ സംബന്ധമായും വാസ്തവ സംബന്ധമായും ഉള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ തീർപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ കോടിന്റെ അധികാരത്തെ വേണ്ടുവണ്ണം നിൺയിക്കുന്ന നിബന്ധനകൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു ഒരു ന്യൂനതയെന്നു വീട്ടുകാർ. ചില സംശതികളിൽ കല്പനകൾ പാസ്സാക്കുവാൻ കോടിന്റെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഉദാഹരണം—18 (3)ം 38ം, 37 ം വകുപ്പുകളിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച സംശതികളിൽ. ഒരു ആട്ടുപ്രകാരമുള്ള വിചാരണകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കോടിന്റെ പൊതുവിലുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങളെ 47 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഒരു സന്ദർഭത്തും നിർഗ്ഗമനവിചാരണയെയിൽ ഉന്നയിക്കാവുന്നതായ ന്യായ സംബന്ധമായും വാസ്തവ സംബന്ധമായും ഉള്ള മുഴുവൻ കാര്യങ്ങളെ (ഉദാഹരണം വസ്തുവിനുമുള്ള അവകാശത്തെപ്പുറമേ കാര്യം) പറഞ്ഞു ആലോചിപ്പാനും തീർപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുവാനും വേണ്ടതായ പൊതുവിലുള്ള ഒരു അധികാരം കോടിനു കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഈ കാര്യം അല്പമാത്രമെങ്കിലും കല്പനയിലെയും മൈക്കോൾകൂടിൽ വിധിക്കുമായ തീർപ്പുകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു ഇപ്പോൾ

ധിക്കുമായിരുന്നിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. നീതിമണി ചൊഴുതി 'എന്നാൽ ദ്രുഷ്ടാന്തരൻ ചൊഴുതി എന്നതുപോലെ ഒരു കോടതിയുടെ കേസ്സിൽ ഒരു ഹൈക്കോടതി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ തീർപ്പിനോടു യോജിക്കാതെ, അതിനെയുള്ള യാതൊരു അധികാരവും നിർഗ്ഗമന വിചാരണ കോടതിക്കില്ലെന്നും വസ്തുവിനേയുള്ള അവകാശത്തെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള തർക്കം ഒരു പ്രത്യേക വ്യവഹാരത്താൽ തീർപ്പുചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നും തീർപ്പാക്കി. ഈ രണ്ടു ഹൈക്കോടതികളും തമ്മിലുള്ള അഭിപ്രായ വിത്യാസം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നതിനു സംശയമില്ല. ഇതിനു പുറമെ, ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ജഡ്ജിമാർക്കും ഏതുകണ്ടു പരന്നിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും കടം മേടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ ഇഷ്ടത്തിനായി ഉത്തര ഉത്തരത്തിൽ വസ്തുക്കൾ ചെയ്യാൻ കോടതികളെ വേണ്ടും വണ്ണമുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾകൊടുത്തു ഈ വ്യവഹാരങ്ങൾ ധർമ്മപ്രിക്കുന്നതു ഏറ്റവും ഉചിതമാണെന്നും തോന്നുന്നില്ല. നിലവിലുള്ള വിധാനങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതായ എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും തീർപ്പാക്കുന്നതുവാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായ അധികാരം കോടതിക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണു ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു. അതിനനുസരിച്ചു സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ നിർഗ്ഗമന ആക്ടിലെ 7 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ മാതിരി ഒരു നിബന്ധന ബില്ലിലെ 3 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

6. വസ്തുസംബന്ധമായ നിർഗ്ഗമനങ്ങൾക്കു നേരെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന നടപടികൾക്കും പലപ്പോഴും നിഷ്ഫലമായിത്തീരുന്നു. ഇതിനു കാരണം മിക്കവാറും നടപടി നടത്തുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന കോടതി ആരംഭിക്കേണ്ടതായ നടപടി ക്രമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആകുലത ഉള്ളതുതന്നെ ആകുന്നു. 43 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ (2) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു കോടതിയെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഒഴിക്കുവാനും അതിന്റെ വ്യാപകരീതിക്കു അനുരോസ്സായ തെളിവില്ലായ്മ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. അതു മൂലം പലപ്പോഴും പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായി അനുഭവത്തിൽ അറിയുന്നുണ്ടു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ 43 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ ശിക്ഷാനിയമനം, സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ നിർഗ്ഗമന ആക്ടിലെ 104 - ാം വകുപ്പിനനുസരിച്ചു ചേർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും, ഒരു കാരം ചുമത്തിയശേഷം നടത്തേണ്ട നടപടിക്രമം ആ ആക്ടിലെ 104 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു പുറത്തിരിക്കുവാനും ഉത്തമമായി വിവരിക്കണമെന്നുമാണു് ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു. ഇവ ബില്ലിലെ 19 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തായ ചേർപ്പെട്ട 43-A എന്നും 43-B എന്നും ഉള്ള രണ്ടു വെവ്വേറെയുള്ള വകുപ്പുകളിലും ചേർത്തുരുപ്പിക്കുവാനാണ് ആലോചന. ആ ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ തന്നെ സംസ്ഥാനപട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ നിർഗ്ഗമന ആക്ടിലെ 105 - ാം വകുപ്പിലുള്ളവയെപ്പോലെയുള്ള നിബന്ധനകൾ അടങ്ങിയ 43-C എന്നു മൊരുപുതു വകുപ്പുചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു ആക്ഷേപപ്രകാരം ഒരു കാരം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന വസ്തുകനായ ഒരു നിർഗ്ഗമന വിട്ടതൽ ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവൻ ബോധിപ്പിച്ച ഒരു ഒരു തീർപ്പു എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും സ്ഥിരമാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും കൂടി അവനെതിരെ നേരെ നടപടി നടത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതു തെറ്റാണെന്നു സ്പഷ്ടമാക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു.

7. ചില്ലറ നിർഗ്ഗമന വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ ചുമതലക്കാരിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും ഇപ്പോൾ മിക്കവാറും ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു ആക്ടിലെ 51 (2) (c) - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഹൈക്കോടതികളുടെ ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട ചട്ടങ്ങളുമാണു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളതിലും അധികം വിസ്തീർണ്ണമായ നിബന്ധനകൾ ആക്ടിലുണ്ടെന്നാലും അതിനെയിടിയിൽ നടപടി ക്രമം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനും ഏർപ്പാടുകൾക്കുമായുള്ള ആശ്വാസത്തിനും തോന്നുന്നു. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ ഇനിയും ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്ന വിഷയങ്ങൾക്കും പുറമെ 48 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെന്നെ ചില നിബന്ധനകൾ കൂടിയും അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു ദേശത്തും വസ്തുവിനായാൽ സമരി നടപടി നടത്തുന്നതു, ഉതൽ 500 കയിൽ കവിയാതെയുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ എന്നു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ക്ലസ്റ്റർമാരി അനിന്ദ്യപ്രകാരം, 200 കയിൽ കവിയാതെയുള്ള തിനാലോരുമേ പാടുള്ളു എന്നു പൊതുവെയും, സാധാരണ: ധടപടിക്രമം തന്നെ വേണമെന്നു കോടിനു തോന്നുന്നേടത്തു അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നടപടി നടത്തുവാൻ കല്പിച്ചുവരുന്നുള്ള അധികാരം കോടിനു അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതു, നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

8. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള നിയമത്തിലെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ വണ്ണംകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഭൂകൃത്യയോഗങ്ങളെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്നതിനു നാം ദേശാന്തരികളുടെ മികവാറും സാദ്ധ്യമാകുമെന്നു കരുതുന്നു.

9. നാം അവസരത്തിലെ സൌകര്യം ഉപയോഗിച്ചു ചില ചില്ലറ ദോഷങ്ങളും നാം ആയിത്തീർന്നുകിടക്കുന്നു. ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ദോഷങ്ങളുടെ ന്യായ വിവരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള കുറിപ്പുകളിൽ കാണാം.

ഷിംല,
1918 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 30-ാം തീ. } ജെ. ഡബ്ലിയു. ഡിക്സൺ.

വകുപ്പുകളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള കുറിപ്പുകൾ.

2 - ാം വകുപ്പ്.—" നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടത്തിനുപകരിക്കുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി " എന്ന പദസമുച്ചയം ആക്ടിൽ വേറെ എവിടേയും ഉപയോഗിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു ഉത്തമ വിവരണം ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഒരുദ്ദിഷ്ടമെന്നതിനു സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട ആക്ടിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. സൂക്ഷിപ്പാൻ ഏറ്റിരിക്കുന്ന (ട്രസ്റ്റ്) ഉത്തമ നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടന്റെ ഉത്തമപോലെ നാം ഈ പ്രകാരം ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു " ഉത്തമ " എന്നതിന്റെ വിവരണത്തിലെ കേരം വെളിവാക്കുന്നു " ഉത്തമ കൈമാറ്റം " എന്ന ചരമാക്കുടെ ഒരു വിവരണം, സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ ആക്ടിലെ 2 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ വിവരണത്തിനനുസൃതമായി, ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

4 - ാം വകുപ്പ്.— ഭിക്ഷാടനം പ്രബന്ധരഹിതമായിത്തീർന്നതായ രോഗം, 6-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളേയും അവകാശം യുക്തിക്കനുസരിച്ചു വരുത്തുന്ന ക്രമത്തിൽ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിയെടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടെ അതിനെ അല്പം ഭാഗമായി വിടുക്കുവാൻ നാം അവസരസൌകര്യം ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. 5-A എന്ന പുതു വകുപ്പിൽ 6 (3) എന്ന ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വകുപ്പിനെ പുനരുദ്ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുക മാത്രമാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു. 5-B എന്ന പുതുവകുപ്പു കടം വാങ്ങിക്കിട്ടിയവൻ തിരിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാവുന്ന നിശ്ചിത തുക പറയുകയാണു. അതിൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള 6 (4) ാം, (5) ാം വകുപ്പിനെ പുനരുദ്ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. 6-C എന്ന പുതുവകുപ്പു കടംപെട്ടവന്റെ തിരിച്ചടയ്പ്പാനിയാണു. അതിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ 6 (3) എന്ന വകുപ്പിനെ പുനരുദ്ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൂടാതെ, ഒരു തിപ്പു കല്പനയെ ദീർഘിപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ബില്ലിലുള്ള 11 ാം, 20 ാം വകുപ്പുകളിലെ വേണ്ടതുപോലെ അവശ്യം ചിന്തിച്ചു പുറപ്പെടുന്നതായ ഒരു ക്ലൂപ്പും കൂടെ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

6-D എന്ന പുതുവകുപ്പിൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള 6 (2) എന്ന വകുപ്പിനെ പുനരുദ്ധരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൂടാതെ ഒരു കാര്യത്തിനെ നീക്കുവാനായി ഒരു ക്ലൂപ്പും ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടഹരജി എവിടെ കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നു 6 (2)-ാം വകുപ്പു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതാണു. പക്ഷെ ഹരജി തെറ്റായി വേറൊരു കോടതിൽ കൊടുത്തുപോയാൽ അതിനുള്ള നിവാരണ മാർഗ്ഗം യാതൊന്നും അതിൽ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ല. മഥുരാപ്രസാദ് എന്ന ആൾ വാദിയായ എന്നാരുടെ മേൽ കൊടുത്ത കേസ്സിൽ (18 സി. ഡബ്ലിയു. എൻ. 1059) നാം കാണ്മാൻ വാദ വിഷയമായി. നാം കേസ്സിൽ, ഹരജി തെറ്റായ കോടതിൽ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു വാദത്തിന്മേൽ നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടൻ അപ്പീൽ ജയിച്ചു. ഇപ്പോഴും ചേർപ്പാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ക്ലൂപ്പു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിയമത്തിലെ നാം പുതുതായി കൂടുതലുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടെയാണെന്നു വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു.

6-E എന്ന പുതുവകുപ്പു 6 (1) എന്ന ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വകുപ്പിനെ പുനരുദ്ധരിക്കുകമാത്രമാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു.

5 - ാം വകുപ്പ്.—കടംപെട്ടവന്റെ മരണാശേഷവും പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ഇടപ്പായി നടത്തുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം അവന്റെ ഉത്തമ വസ്തുക്കൾ പൊതുജനത്തിലേക്കു വിലയ്ക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിലേക്കു മാത്രമാണെന്നു വെളിവാക്കുവാനായി 10 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്നു.

3-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—4-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ 6 C എന്ന വകുപ്പിലെയും 16-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ 1 A (i) വകുപ്പിലെയും ക്ലിപ്തത്തെ ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ ഭേദഗതി ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു കാണുന്നു.

7-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഹരജി സ്വീകരിച്ചതിൻപേരിലും തീർപ്പു കല്പന പാസ്സാക്കുന്നതിനുമിടയിൽ വല്ല സമയത്തും ഒരു ഇടക്കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള ഉത്തരവ് പിടിക്കാരനെ നിയമിപ്പാൻ 12 (2)-ാം വകുപ്പ് അധികാരം നല്കുന്നു. പക്ഷേ ഒരു ഇടക്കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള ഉത്തരവ് പിടിക്കാരന്റെ അധികാരങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ആക്ടിൽ ഒന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഇടക്കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള ഒരു ഉത്തരവ് പിടിക്കാരനെ സാധാരണയായി ഹരജി സ്വീകരിച്ചശേഷം നിയമിക്കയും സിവിൽ നടപടി നിയമപ്രകാരം ഒരു ഉത്തരവ് പിടിക്കാരനു കൊടുക്കാവുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങളിൽ വെച്ചു 'കോട്ട്' കല്പിക്കാവുന്നവരെ കൊടുത്തു തുടരുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു കരുതുന്നു. (സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ നിയമ ആക്ട് 16-ാം വകുപ്പോടു ഒത്തു നോക്കുക). എന്നാൽ ഈ നിബന്ധനകൾ ആക്ടിലെ 12-ാം വകുപ്പിലാകണം അധികം യോജിപ്പായി വരിക എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

8-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—7-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥയിൻപേരിൽ വന്ന ഭേദമാണു താനും.

11-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഒന്നാമത്തെ പ്രകാരം 14-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ ഒന്നാമത്തെ ഭേദത്തിൻറെ ഫലമായി വന്നുചേരുന്നതാകുന്നു.

16 (2)-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ ഭേദം, രക്ഷകല്പനയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മറ്റു പല വകുപ്പുകളിലേക്കുള്ളതായ 12-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൻറെ ഫലമായി വന്നുചേരുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഈ ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ മറ്റു ഭേദങ്ങൾ, ഭേദങ്ങൾ കാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരണത്തിലെ 3ാം, 4 ാം പത്തികളിൽ, വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

13-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഒന്നാമത്തെ ഭേദം രചനയിൽ ആവശ്യമായി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. രണ്ടാമത്തെതു, തങ്കിടം ഒടുക്കിക്കിട്ടേണ്ടതായ കടങ്ങൾ ഇനിയും സ്ഥാപിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന കടമേടക്കിക്കിട്ടേണ്ടവർക്കു നോട്ടീസ്സയക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആവശ്യം ഇല്ലാതാക്കി അങ്ങിനെ വിചാരണകൂടാതെ പുതുക്കുവാനായിട്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്.

14-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—16 (1)-ാം വകുപ്പു, 27-ാം വകുപ്പു എന്നു രണ്ടു വകുപ്പുകളും നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥാപനത്തിനു മുമ്പായി ഒരു ഒത്തു തീർപ്പോ എഴുത്തോ ഉണ്ടാവാൻ തരമുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനെ നിരൂപിക്കുന്നു. ഭേദം മാറ്റി, സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട ആക്ടിലെ 28-ാം വകുപ്പു നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥാപനത്തിനു പിന്നീടുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ഒരു ഒത്തു തീർപ്പിനെയാതൊരു നിരൂപിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഇംഗ്ലീഷു നിയമപ്രകാരം (1) സ്വീകാര കല്പനയുടെ ശേഷവും നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥാപനത്തിനു മുമ്പായിട്ടോ (2) നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥാപനത്തിനു ശേഷമോ ഒത്തു തീർക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ നിയമപ്രകാരം സ്വീകാര കല്പന നടപടി എടുക്കുന്നതു മുമ്പ് ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതു ഹരജിവിചാരണ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുമ്പോഴാണ് നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥാപന കല്പന കൊടുക്കുക. പ്രൊവിൻഷ്യൽ നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം, നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥാപനത്തിനു മുമ്പായി, ഒത്തു തീർപ്പിനെയോ എഴുത്തുകുത്തുകളെയൊപറ്റി ആലോചന ചെയ്യുന്നതു, ന്യായമായി വരുത്തുകവഴിയുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഭേദങ്ങളിലേക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള സംഗതിവിധാനങ്ങൾ കോട്ട് മുമ്പാകെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നു എന്നതു വളരെ സംശയമാണു്. ആയതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ കാര്യത്തിൽ സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട ആക്ടിനെ പിൻതുടരണമെന്നും നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥാപനത്തിനെ ശേഷം മാത്രമേ ഒത്തു തീർക്കും എഴുത്തുകുത്തും സമ്മതിപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളുവെന്നും ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഭേദത്തോടു സാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

മൂന്നാമത്തെ ഭേദം രചനാസംബന്ധമായതാണു്. 27-ാം വകുപ്പ് (7)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പോടു ഒത്തു നോക്കുക.

15-ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള നിലയിൽ, ഹരജി ഫയലാക്കിയ ശേഷവും നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സ്ഥാപന കല്പന കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി, കടമേടക്കിക്കിട്ടേണ്ട പ്രത്യേകം ഒരുവനെന്നു

ഗ്രാണ്ടിനായി കടക്കാരന്റെ വസ്തു ജപ്തി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ 34 - ാം വകുപ്പ് വിരോധിക്കുന്നില്ല. മേലും ഇതിനെ വിരോധിക്കുകയും വകുപ്പിനെ സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട ആക്ടിലെ 53 - ാം വകുപ്പിനോട് ഒപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

16 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഈ ദേശം 2 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന "ഉടൻ ഒരു മാസം" എന്നതിന്റെ വിവരണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടുള്ള ഭേദഗതികരണം.

17 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—38 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ച ഇടക്കാലം ഉത്തരവിന്റെ സംരക്ഷയായിട്ടാണെന്നു തെളിയിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു തന്നെയാണു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്നതിനു സംശയമില്ലെന്നു കാണുന്നു.

18 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—43 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ കടക്കുപെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ചുമതലകൾ 12 (1) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കോടതി കല്പന കല്പിച്ചു ഉടനെയാക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവിക്കുന്നതെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു ഇതു. സ്പഷ്ടമാക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. കടം പെട്ടവനെ നിർദ്ദനനെന്നു സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുപക്ഷം അവന്റെ ഉത്തരവിടുവിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ സഹായിപ്പാൻ വല്ല മുതലയും അവനു എങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ പ്രയാസം. ആകയാൽ കൊണ്ടു (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ അവസാനഭാഗം തോട്ടുത്തുവായതു കടം പെട്ടവന്റെ ഉത്തരവിടുവിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു സഹായിപ്പാനുള്ള തന്റെ അവന്റെ മേൽ ചുമത്തുന്നതായ നിബന്ധനകൾ വേറെ ഒരു ഉപവകുപ്പിലേക്കു മാറ്റുവാനും ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. 18 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം ഈ ദേഭഗതി കളെ സാധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

21 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ 45 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഫലം, 1895 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമത്തിലെ 488 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കല്പിച്ചതായ ചെലവിനു കൊടുപ്പാനുള്ള ഒരു കല്പനപ്രകാരമുള്ള ബാദ്ധ്യതയിൽനിന്നു ഒരു വിട്ടയക്കപ്പെട്ട നിർദ്ധനനെ ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നു എന്നതാണു, ഈ അവസ്ഥയിൽ ഈ വകുപ്പു സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലെ നിർദ്ധന ആക്ടിലെ 45 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു വിരുദ്ധമായിട്ടും ആണു. ഇതിനെ പിന്നിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ആക്ടായി യോജിപ്പിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

22 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—നിർദ്ധന കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ വിചാരണാധികാരം ഉള്ള കോടതികൾ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന 5-A എന്ന പുതിയ വകുപ്പ കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ അധികാരത്തെ ഒന്നുകിൽ അധികാരം പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്നതിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന കാലവിളംബത്തെ തടുപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളതാണെന്നു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു നിബന്ധന ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

24 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഇന്ത്യയിലെ നിയമപ്രകാരം വിട്ടയക്കാത്ത നിർദ്ധനന്റെ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ യാതൊരു നിയമ സംബന്ധമായ മാറ്റമോഗുതിയും ബാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ നാട്ടുരാജ്യത്തിലെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പൊതു ജനാഭിപ്രായപ്രകാരം ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിലുള്ള ഒരാൾക്കു വലിയ കാലതാമസം വല്ലതും വന്നു ചേർന്നിരിക്കുന്നതായി കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതായോ എന്നുള്ള കാര്യം സംശയമാണു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ചുമത്തിട്ടുള്ള കനവുകൾക്കു പുറമെ—ഉദാഹരണം, നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭാമെമ്പർമാരെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളവ—ചില നിയമസംബന്ധമായ അധ്യായങ്ങൾകൂടെ എടുപ്പെടുത്തി ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ സൂക്ഷ്മതയുള്ളതിന്റെ ബോധത്തെ ഒന്നു ഉണർത്തുന്നതു ആശ്യാസ്യമാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. ഇത്ത രീതിയിലുള്ള ഒരു നിബന്ധന 1883 ലെ നിർദ്ധന ആക്ടിലെ 32 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ കാണാം (46 ഉം, 47 ഉം വിധികളായി 52 - ാം ഖ.)

25 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം.—ഇപ്പോൾ ശസഠറിൽ ചേർത്തുപെടുത്തിയുവാനാവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും സംഘടിത ജനാവശ്യമായി വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ നാട്ടിസ്സുകളെ കരുതുവാനും, ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടെയാണു ഈ ഭേദഗതിയും വരുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു.

എ. പി. ഉല്ലാഹൻ,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് മലയാളം,
നിയമ നിർമ്മാണ വിവർത്തകൻ.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA,
Acting Malayalam Translator to Government.

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The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd day of October, 1918.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADELL, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avergal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. A. GRAHAM
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avergal.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Mr. M YOUNG.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avergal.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avergal, Raja of Ramnad.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ARLEN, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avergal.
The Hon'ble Mr T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Raja, RAJA SRI RAVU VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA RANGA RAU Bahadur, of Bobbili.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT SPENCER DUNCAN.

The Hon'ble Mr MATTHEW YOUNG.

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary reported that the Doddappaneyakkanur and Vayyuru Impartible Estates Act, 1918, and the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, which were passed at the meeting of the Council held on the 13th August 1918, had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 7th and 11th September 1918, respectively

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

The Secretary reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council:—

Regarding the Madras City Municipal Bill, 1918.

(i) From the Secretary to the Missionary Educational Council of South India, Madras, dated the 28th August 1918.

(ii) From the President of the Corporation of Madras, dated the 17th September 1918, forwarding the recommendations resolved upon at a special meeting of the Corporation held on the 13th September 1918

(iii) From the Honorary Secretary to the South Indian Liberal Federation, Madras, dated the 19th September 1918

(iv) From the Chairman of a public meeting held at Park Town, Madras, on the 22nd September 1918.

(v) From the Vice-President of the Madras Presidency Muslim League, Madras, dated the 25th September 1918

(vi) From the Chairman of a Moslem Public meeting held at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras, on the 20th September 1918.

Regarding the Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905.

From the President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated the 15th October 1918

THE PRESIDENT'S INTRODUCTORY SPEECH.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before discussion begins, I should like to say a few words in regard to the agenda paper for this meeting which is now before you. If a strict interpretation is given to the rules under which meetings of this Council are summoned, some legislative business is required for each meeting, no matter how slight that legislative business may be In that view you will observe that Orders of the Day Nos. 2, 3 and 4 may each and all be taken to relate to some legislative business: but they are not all necessary to make this meeting lawful and Order of the Day No 4, though it was originally with this purpose in view included in the agenda, has been in error printed in the official form of agenda as issued to members of Council. It will not, however, be taken at this meeting and will be placed upon the paper for the next meeting in Council. This will bring our business more strictly in accordance with the public announcement regarding the business to be taken at this meeting which declared that the meeting would be confined to a specific purpose and that questions and resolutions on general business would not be included in the agenda.

"This brings me to the specific purpose of this meeting. Its origin and purpose will be found briefly stated in the last sentence of paragraph 238 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. That paragraph explains the proposed division of the functions of Government into reserved and transferred subjects; and in the passage to which I have referred the authors of the Report, the Viceroy of India and the Secretary of State for India, used these words:

22ND OCTOBER 1918.] *(The President.)*

'On the publication of this Report we should like to see the lists discussed in the Provincial Councils and considered by the Provincial Governments, so that the committee may have ready at hand considered criticisms upon the applicability of our suggestions to the circumstances of each particular province.'

"The methods under which it is proposed that the various branches of administration, so divided into two parts, shall be controlled and the working of the executive Government shall be carried on are laid down in paragraphs 218, 219 and 221 of the Report. It is not necessary for me to quote them again here. The Honourable Members will recollect the suggestion upon this matter which they were invited by me to consider during the proceedings of the last meeting of this Council, when the non-official members found some difficulty in arriving at any definite conclusion as to the advantage of the discussion, such as that which is proposed in the Report. Since then, the approaching visit of the Reforms Committee which will receive and consider opinions upon this subject has been announced. The Legislative Councils of several other provinces have met together to consider this topic. In these circumstances the Madras Government have thought it well to propose to this Legislative Council this further opportunity of meeting the wishes of the authors of the Report and I hope that it may be possible for this Council to offer a useful contribution to the general consideration of this subject. Notice has been given as you will see of 40 resolutions on this subject; many of them however are duplicates.

"You will notice in the words which I have quoted from paragraph 238 that the authors of the Report desire to see two things and to have the results of two separate operations, namely, discussion in the Provincial Councils which comes first and then consideration by the Provincial Governments. Discussion in the Provincial Councils is desirable for the purpose of obtaining the collective opinion of the non-official members of these Councils. It is not possible at this stage—for all the materials are not before us—for the Provincial Governments to form their final opinion upon this subject. They have yet to confer with the Reforms Committee which is to tour through India this cold weather and in fact the collective opinion of the non-official members of this Council will actually form part of the material upon which the Government here will form its final judgment upon the subject. On this occasion, therefore, while official members will be present, they will not be called upon to vote on any of the resolutions now before the Council, nor will they be called upon to speak on any of these resolutions except in so far as they may be able, from their knowledge of the working of their departments, to offer information to non-official members of Council on any difficult points upon which that information is invited or will be useful.

"I make one more observation. It would not, I think, serve the purpose of this discussion if it were to begin by the discussion and decision of the non-official members of the Council on any omnibus resolution upon this subject, any resolution which purposes to make all or a large proportion of the business of Provincial Governments transferred, that is to say to transfer all the business, from the first, to Ministers. The essence of the proposals in the Report is that these changes shall be gradual. It would be contrary to the spirit and to the hypothesis of the authors of the Report, which is that the goal in view should be approached by gradual stages, to make all the departments either 'reserved' or 'transferred.' Turning to the agenda paper, I do not therefore propose to take early in this debate any resolutions of that character as by doing so discussion of each separate debatable subject will be closed and thus we shall not have the benefit of discussing fully the merits of the proposed changes in regard to subjects which may have features and characteristics peculiar to them.

"For this reason, I propose to take the resolutions in some such order as the following: probably it will be to the convenience of the Council to pass over No. I* and to take first No. II* on the agenda paper; then I think we might pass to No. VIII* which raises a new subject, which is proposed by another member though it is covered in the proposals of several other members. We might then proceed to No. X* and then we might proceed to No. XV.† I am taking the numbers in order so as to avoid partiality or anything of that kind. These resolutions may be taken first, during our discussion, as they all raise different and separate issues, to which the several resolutions on the agenda paper refer.

"One more point I should like to make clear. We are all aware that the Report, part of which we have met to discuss, contains proposals of the highest importance, not only on account of the subject matter with which they deal but also because of the position and authority of those who are responsible for them. Non-official members of various shades of opinion some of whom are disposed to take opposite views of the Report, have expressed to me their reluctance to take part in criticising the proposals of the Report which we have met to discuss, on this ground, namely, that they do not wish to commit themselves either to approval or to disapproval of the main proposals of the Report. To decline to discuss the Report on this ground, if I may venture to say so, may fairly I think be regarded as over-cautious and indefensible for this reason, namely, that the Report in spite of its high authority and the wide knowledge and experience and skill with which it has been drawn up is still after all a proposal which is intended to invite discussion and criticisms from all points of view in order that it and they together may form the basis of proposals which are ultimately to be submitted for the consideration of Parliament in some further form, which is for the present undetermined. From that standpoint therefore the scheme is provisional and hypothetical and our position to-day is that we are meeting here in accordance with the invitation of the authors of the scheme, still merely a scheme and hypothetical proposal, to discuss one part of it. The question which the authors of the Report ask us to consider is in fact this: supposing our plan of dividing the administration of departments into two parts is carried out by classing some of them as 'reserved' subjects and some of them as

* See page 956 infra. † See page 950 infra.

'transferred' subjects, which subjects in the opinion of the Madras Legislative Council non-official members should be 'reserved' subjects and which on the other hand should be 'transferred' subjects? The answer which we can give to-day to this question can only be a provisional answer. If the scheme is radically altered in any of its particulars so as to destroy the hypothesis upon which we are discussing it to-day, those who take part in the discussion will not remain finally and irrevocably committed to the opinions which they may express during this discussion.

"I have made these observations to the Council in the hope of defining our discussion and informing them of the lines on which I propose it should be conducted. I shall now call upon the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao to move the second resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, we are thankful for the general guidance which Your Excellency has given to our discussion and to the reservation of resolutions."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Would you allow the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao to move his resolution formally? We must have some business. I will call upon you afterwards."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I formally move resolution No. II."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency,—I believe Your Excellency's observations as regards the general trend of discussion in this Council will be shared by most of my non-official colleagues. My Lord, before we proceed with the discussion of the actual business of to-day, I have to move a resolution in the following terms and I shall briefly explain the reasons which have actuated me and those who are associated with me in moving this resolution as to why I have been obliged to move this resolution. The resolution is in these terms: 'That the business before the meeting be postponed till the agenda is issued in accordance with the regulations and till such time as the Government are in a position to afford facilities for the discussion of matters of public importance especially the following matters: the steps taken or to be taken by the Government for allaying the prevailing distress owing to shortage of food supplies and other necessaries of life in all parts of the Presidency and the circumstances under which the police opened fire on the people assembled in the Collector's compound at Madura on the 27th September last.'

"My Lord, meetings of this Council are few and far between and we, non-official members of this Council, always desire to take advantage of the meetings to elicit information and bring matters to the notice of the Government with a view to afford redress and generally to press our views on all the important public questions of the day; and when I saw a notice of a meeting of this Council I was under the impression that we should have the usual opportunities by way of interpellation and resolution of bringing in other matters also before the Council. I am aware, my Lord, that this meeting has been summoned to discuss a special matter, the constitutional reforms, but there were two matters on which the public have been much excited and we were particularly anxious that in regard to those matters some information should be vouchsafed by the Government. But before I deal with these, I shall first deal with the first portion as regards the agenda. For this meeting some resolutions and questions were sent up, apart from those that were concerned with the question of constitutional reforms and it has been intimated to us that the resolutions and questions relating to other subjects will not be placed on the agenda. Apart from that injunction, which I submit is not in accordance with the rules,—for while I contend that it is not open to Your Excellency as President to confine the business in that way unless it be with the consent of the Council to any particular portion of the regulations, it is a question which I do not wish to discuss—there are two or three resolutions in regard to the discussion of transferred and reserved subjects which are not on the agenda and they are resolutions which relate to the control of railways in this Presidency. My Lord, I need hardly say that the powers of the Local Government in regard to railways have been such that Local Governments have found themselves absolutely helpless in the control of the passenger traffic and for the redress of other railway grievances. I moved a resolution two years ago that the powers of the Local Government should be enlarged and I respectfully submit that this question of enlarging the powers of the Local Government is within the purview of paragraph 238 of the Report on constitutional reforms. My Lord, this report contains two lists, one of reserved subjects for the Provincial Governments and the other of subjects which are proposed to be transferred to Ministers, and I believe, under the terms of paragraph 239, it is open to us to discuss both these lists, to enlarge the Provincial list, though a subject may not be transferred and ask the authors of this Report and the Imperial Government to enlarge the powers of Provincial Governments in regard to railways. I would read this particular paragraph—'As an illustration of the kind of matters which we think might be treated as provincial, and those which might be regarded as transferred, we have presented two specimen lists in an appendix to this Report.' On the terms of the language of this paragraph, it seems to me that it is open to this Council to suggest an alteration in either of these lists, to suggest the inclusion of subjects which are not in the provincial list, to suggest the exclusion of subjects which are in that list; and I submit very respectfully that this is one of those subjects in which public opinion in this Presidency has been very keen, namely, that the Provincial Government should have some kind of control over the railways, subject to such general control as may be exercised in the matter by the Government of India. It is with that intention and on the assumption that it is within the purview of paragraph 238 that myself and two or three

* See page 903 infra.

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other Honourable Members have sent in resolutions to include railways in the Provincial list, subject to such limitations and general control as may be exercised by the Government of India. I do not know why they have been disallowed and I have not received any communication. I suppose it has gone to my mufassal address; but I take it from what I heard from other members that it was considered not relevant to paragraph 238. I would urge very respectfully that, according to the language of paragraph 238, it is open to us to discuss both the lists—to include subjects which are not in either of the two lists or to exclude any subjects which are in either of the two lists. It is to raise this particular aspect of the question that I question the accuracy and the fullness of the agenda which has been issued for this meeting. Having said that, there is our general complaint that we should have an opportunity of discussing questions of general importance in order to further public interests. I merely mention those subjects of grave public importance which are now engaging public attention, as there has been considerable excitement over looting and disorders, in connexion with the economic situation that has arisen in this Presidency. I do not wish to have a general discussion on this question, but we desire to have as full information as possible on the subject. My Lord, a few days ago, I noticed that Sir Claude Hill assembled all the Provincial Directors of Civil Supplies at Simla and discussed the general situation with them."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before the Honourable Gentleman proceeds to those other subjects, will he allow me just to say this? Notices have been issued convening this meeting, saying that the scope of the meeting will be confined to the business specifically mentioned for the meeting; and it would serve no useful purpose if I were to allow him to continue his speech and the remarks which he is now making on the other subjects which he has mentioned now, which are mentioned in his resolution. In the first place, we will be infringing the notice of the meeting to members who are not here and who might possibly have been here if they thought any other business would be taken. We must stick to the public notice summoning the meeting and the subjects mentioned in the agenda. Secondly, if I were to allow the Honourable Gentleman to speak at length on these subjects, the Government are not prepared to meet him; they did not expect a discussion of this subject, and we could give him no useful information. In fact, we are infringing the purpose of this meeting. Therefore, I do not propose to allow him to continue his observations on these subjects. I am anxious to treat every Member of this Council with the fullest consideration; but in no sense can these two matters which he has mentioned in his resolution be termed, with accuracy, definite matters of urgent public importance. On that point, I do not feel myself able to allow the Honourable Member's discussion. In regard to the point which he has brought up as to the resolutions dealing in fact with the other lists, the Imperial and Provincial lists, which have not hitherto been included in the agenda, I think a good deal may be said. The word 'lists' is used in the plural and I think it may be taken that such resolutions as have been ruled out of order hitherto, on that specific ground, may be taken as coming within our agenda. I have sent for these resolutions and if I find they come under the enlarged definition which the Honourable Member suggests, I will give intimation to the Council and we may take them in the agenda paper which is already printed. This is a special meeting to which we can relax our rules. I hope, with this explanation, he will see fit to withdraw his motion and proceed with the discussion of the resolutions on the paper."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I take it that Your Excellency would not allow me to proceed with my speech."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think not; if the Honourable Gentleman will sit down, he will see he will have an opportunity of making remarks and offering criticisms and observations on our action or inaction, whatever it is, and the general situation. The Government are not prepared for a discussion on this matter and public notice has been given that no other business will be taken up. It is open to Honourable Members to address Government or address me on any subject of public importance, and the representation will at once receive the attention it deserves."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I intended to say at the end of my speech that if the Government intended to make a statement as regards the facts, I should be prepared to consent to an adjournment of this debate to the end of the meeting. I did not intend to take Government by surprise, but to elicit facts about what has taken place at Madura. We do not know the facts; we do not know whether any report has been received by the Government and what is the present situation as regards foodstuffs in Madras and in the mufassal, what action has been taken to import rice from other Provinces; I want to have a statement from the Government, so that the Council and the public might be in a position—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"I quite understand the position. The Honourable Member need not elaborate. I see no reason to depart from the ruling which I have given."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Let it be seconded."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Honourable Member will withdraw the motion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I shall withdraw it after it is seconded."

(The President; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [22ND OCTOBER 1918.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have already told him the extent to which I am able to meet him. There is no reason for moving the resolution or having any debate or anything of that kind. I have already given the Honourable Member that assurance that I shall intimate the resolutions to the Council. Other things are outside the business of this Council. I do not see that any further discussion will serve any useful purpose."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I merely want the motion to be seconded and I shall withdraw."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Let me second the motion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If you please."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to second this motion. In doing so, I wish to point out that Your Excellency has no right as President to limit discussion. Your Excellency should only fix the time and place of the meeting."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Now the Honourable Gentleman wishes to question my ruling; if it is open to him under the rules to question my ruling on any subject, let him put down a resolution for the next meeting of the Council. At present, I think it will be better to devote ourselves to the business on hand, which we have met to do. I have suggested that to the Honourable Members' consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know what is it that Your Excellency has said? Your Excellency has given a decision as to the validity of the meeting notice. Paragraph 3 of the meeting notice specifies the business. May I know if Your Excellency has given a ruling on the powers—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"If the Honourable Gentleman wishes to discuss that question, if the rules permit him to do so, the proper course for him to adopt is to put down a resolution for the next meeting of the Council when general business will be taken up. That is what I have said to the Honourable Gentlemen just now. That is what I say once again to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The rules do not permit a debate—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"I cannot allow a general discussion at present. If the rules permit, there is no reason why it should not be discussed. If the rules permit it, let it be discussed."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I take it that Your Excellency has given a decision?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman has heard what I said and he must take what the words are intended to convey to him."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I share the feeling of my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar that there has been some informality and illegality as regards the rules. I do not wish to press this matter at this meeting. I withdraw my resolution under the circumstances."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"Order, order. Let the Honourable Gentleman sit down. There is no motion now before the Council".

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I rise to a point of order?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If you please."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The proposition is proposed and seconded and it is proposed to be withdrawn. There are several members who are opposed to the withdrawal of this motion. I do not wish to discuss any matter, but I wish to make the situation clear. What the public want us, as their representatives, to do here, is to press our rights and one of our rights is to insist upon our right to have an adjournment motion placed before the Council. We do not want to discuss any matter on which Your Excellency has given a ruling or to question the correctness of your Excellency's decision. We do not now propose to discuss the validity of the meeting notice. But the adjournment resolution stands far apart. If one opens a discussion, it is open to the Council to vote on the question whether it is desirable to go on or to adjourn. It is the privilege of the house to vote upon the question whether it is going to adjourn or whether it is going to sit. I hope Your Excellency will not interfere with this right of the Council; the Council must itself decide and vote upon this question whether it is going to adjourn. Though they cannot dispute Your Excellency's decision as to a point of order, they may show their attitude even on that point by refusing to do further work. Your Excellency pointed out that the Government are not prepared to make a statement. My Honourable Friend wanted to elicit some information and somehow satisfied by the Government's answer is willing to withdraw; but it is open to the other Honourable Members to be dissatisfied with that position to show it and try to elicit that information by refusing to do any work till that information is forthcoming. I am not anxious to adjourn all business. Far from that, I do know that we are going to get on with the business. At the same time, we wish our rights to move for adjournment of the house under this rule to be given effect to. So I request Your Excellency to put to vote this resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and take the sense of the house on it and if necessary, adjourn."

22ND OCTOBER 1918.] *(The President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr Ramanuja Acharyar has moved a motion. He has asked for leave of the Council to withdraw that motion. Does the Council allow him to withdraw that motion?"

The motion to withdraw was carried.

The motion was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* 'LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION' TO BE A TRANSFERRED SUBJECT

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the motion now before the Council suggests that the subject of Land Revenue Administration should be a transferred subject. It runs:—

'II. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject of "Land Revenue Administration" should be a transferred subject.'

"It will be remembered that the subject of Land Revenue Administration is one of the most important subjects which have been engaging the attention of the Government and of the public for several generations. It is the subject which affects the welfare and happiness of the bulk of the people in this Presidency and its scope, as stated in List No I, is very wide and general. It will be remembered that this subject includes the following matters. 'Assessment and collection of land revenue, maintenance and procedure of revenue establishments, maintenance of land records, surveys for revenue purposes, records of rights, special laws regarding land tenures, relations of landholders and tenants, collection of rent, court of wards, encumbered and attached estates, famine, land improvement and agricultural loans, resumption of revenue, free grants, diluvion and alluvion, colonization and disposal of Crown lands.' Each item of the subject by itself will form matter for separate discourse, but I do not, on this occasion, propose to detain the Council long because there cannot be any difference of opinion as regards the importance of these various branches of land revenue administration as affecting the agriculturists and the ryots in this Presidency. It is better that I first draw the attention of the Council to the provisions contained in the report as to the appointment of Indian ministers and as to their powers and functions. It is necessary to consider the restrictions and limitations under which they are called upon to work and the precautions and the safeguards which are provided even in cases which are proposed to be transferred to Indian ministers. It will be found that, so far as the Indian minister is concerned, he is not the chosen representative of the elected members of the Council, but he is one chosen by the Governor out of the elected members of the Legislative Council. According to the scheme, which is now before the public, the Provincial Executive Government is to be divided into two parts, one consisting of the Governor and two members of the Executive Council, and the other consisting of the Governor and one or more Indian ministers, according to the number of transferred subjects; and in the appointment of the Indian minister or ministers, the Governor has a discretion to choose according to his discretion and pleasure, from among the elected members of the Council. That is so far as the appointment of the Indian minister is concerned. It is expressly laid down that he should be a member of the Executive Government, but not of the Executive Council. It is so far clear that his status is less than and different from that of a member of the Executive Council and that he is to be selected and nominated by the Governor. Now, as regards the relation between the Governor and the minister, this is what the report says in paragraph 219.—'The portfolios dealing with the transferred subjects would be committed to the ministers, and on these subjects, the ministers together with the Governor would form the administration. On such subjects their decisions would be final, subject only to the Governor's advice and control. We do not contemplate that from the outset the Governor should occupy the position of a purely constitutional Governor who is bound to accept the decisions of his ministers. Our hope and intention is that the ministers will gladly avail themselves of the Governor's trained advice upon administrative questions, while on his part he will be willing to meet their wishes to the furthest possible extent in cases where he realizes that they have the support of popular opinion. We reserve to him a power of control, because we regard him as generally responsible for his administration, but we should expect him to refuse assent to the proposals of his ministers only when the consequences of acquiescence would clearly be serious. Also we do not think that he should accept without hesitation and discussion proposals which are clearly seen to be the result of inexperience.' Later on, in paragraph 221, to which Your Excellency drew our attention, it is suggested that they should cultivate the habit of associating themselves and working in harmony with members of the Executive Council. It will therefore be seen by Honourable Members of this Council that the provisions made as to the functions and duties of these Indian ministers are such as not to jeopardise or endanger the interests of the Government. The Indian minister is called upon to act under the advice of the Governor; and the Governor has the discretion to control his acts and to refuse his assent wherever and whenever necessary. With these safeguards and with these limitations, both as to his appointment and as to his powers and duties, I would ask whether there is any reason for withholding any particular subjects from his control. I am not myself in a position to find satisfactory reasons for withholding any of these subjects from the control of the Indian ministers, especially with

these limitations placed upon their powers. It is true that the provisions contained in the report as to the question of the appointment of Indian ministers, as to the method of selection and appointment and as to his powers are also subjects of criticism.

"But it is not within the purview of this Council at this special session to discuss that aspect of the question; and we have to consider these proposals in the light of the recommendations contained in the report. If I make a special request to this Council to pay special attention to this subject of Land Revenue Administration, it is not merely on account of the importance of the subject, but also in view of the prevailing state of things. I have before me several experienced district administrators of vast district experience and there are also several non-official colleagues of mine who have considerable experience of district administration; but no one would, I think, venture to suggest that district administration most of which depends upon the Land Revenue Administration in the district is as it ought to be, or is satisfactory. I would ask whether anyone would suggest that the system of district administration wherein all power is centralized in the district official who has to work only through official channels and who is not given the help of any popular machinery to guide or control his actions is a system which we can accept. Though in the Scheme of Reforms, some machinery has been suggested for controlling the actions of the Executive Government in large questions of policy, no machinery has been devised for making the actions of district officers responsible to popular opinion. It will be remembered that various proposals have been made from time to time with that object. The Decentralization Commission considered the advisability of providing machinery for that purpose; but we have not proceeded to any further extent in that respect. I am placing this further aspect before the Council to impress upon them the necessity of taking a new line altogether in matters affecting Land Revenue Administration. It is not now necessary to bring into existence any bodies for the purpose of mere consultation and advice when a scheme has been presented to us of transferring certain branches of administration to Indian ministers. It is not now necessary to ask that district officials should be instructed to seek the advice of their Indian non-officials when the proposal now before the public is that wherever possible and wherever conditions permit, certain definite branches may be made over to the Indian ministers. It is from that standpoint that I wish the Council to look at this question."

"Then what are the possible objections that can be urged against this proposal? Does this proposal not satisfy the test which is formulated by the authors of the report? In paragraph 236 of the report are stated some of the guiding principles to be taken into consideration. This is what is stated: they say that the list is not exhaustive, that the list would have to be varied according to the conditions of each province and that the list would have to be finally settled after the deliberations of the Committee which has been appointed. They say 'Their guiding principle should be to include in the transferred list those departments which afford most opportunity for local knowledge and social service, those in which Indians have shown themselves to be keenly interested, those in which mistakes, which may occur, though serious, would not be irremediable, and those which stand most in need of development.' This is the test laid down by the authors of the report as to the principles which should guide the Committee in transferring subjects to the Indian ministers. I would request the Council to pause for a while and see whether the subject of Land Revenue Administration would not come within the four corners of the principle which has been so clearly enunciated, or whether it can be taken to be an exception to these principles. Analysing this into all the four portions into which it can be analysed, it is as follows: 'Their guiding principle should be to include in the transferred list those departments which afford most opportunity of local knowledge and social service.' Can it be said that the subject of Land Revenue Administration with its multifarious branches which I have read out in the beginning is a subject upon which local knowledge cannot be brought to bear? Is there any other subject, I ask, wherein people would be in a position to bring home their own experience better than matters affecting either the interests of landlords or tenants or the assessment of revenue and other kindred subjects? This is, I state, essentially a subject in which we have the opportunity of using local knowledge to a considerable extent. Then 'Those in which Indians have shown themselves to be keenly interested', is the next principle to guide transfer of subjects. I do not want any further testimony in support of my position except the debates in this Council during the last five or six years to convince the Government that the people have shown themselves keenly interested in matters affecting Land Revenue Administration. The volumes containing the proceedings of the various meetings will afford ample testimony to the position taken up by me. The third principle is that 'those in which mistakes which may occur, though serious, would not be irremediable' may be transferred. It is not like a case affecting the peace of the Empire or affecting the Army and the Navy or the defence of the country. It is not a case of that sort at all. The fourth point which is stated is 'Those that stand most in need of development.' Land Revenue Administration certainly stands in need of development. So far as I am able to see, these are the chief guiding principles that are stated by the authors of the report in paragraph 238; and if we apply those tests it is clear that the subject of Land Revenue Administration is a subject which should be included in the transferred list. There is no serious mistake likely to be committed; local knowledge would be brought to bear upon it; Indians have taken keen interest in it; and it stands most in need of development.

"Apart from these circumstances, I would like to consider what possible objections can be urged against it. I find that the authors of the report themselves suggest something in the same

paragraph with regard to this—They state: 'In pursuance of this principle, we should not expect to find that departments primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order were transferred. Nor should we expect the transfer of matters which vitally affect the well-being of the masses who may not be adequately represented in the new Councils, such for example as questions of land revenue or tenant rights'. I would venture to dissent from this view expressed by the authors of the report, with all due deference to their knowledge and experience of Indian conditions. I would suggest that it ought not to be accepted for a moment that educated persons are not in a position to judge as to what is required for the well-being of the ryots in this country. I find that such mistaken impressions have found place in various other portions of the report. I find that such misapprehensions have been largely responsible for the hesitation with which they have made some of their recommendations. They did not view the question from a liberal standpoint; but they were carried away by unnecessary and imaginary fears in the conditions of society here. I would request the attention of the Council to what is stated in paragraph 155 of the report. They state that the advance must be gradual and they point out some difficulties in the way. One of the difficulties pointed out by them is about the protection of the ryot and his interests. I would specially draw the attention of the Council to their remarks and ask them whether they would from their past experience subscribe to that doctrine. 'To the other difficulties which we have mentioned we propose to apply the same treatment, and while we do everything that we can to encourage Indians to settle their own problems for themselves we must retain power to restrain them from seeking to do so in a way that would threaten the stability of the country. We have shown that the political education of the ryot cannot be a very rapid, and may be a very difficult process. Till it is complete he must be exposed to the risk of oppression by people who are stronger and cleverer than he is; and until it is clear that his interests can safely be left in his own hands or that the Legislative Councils represent and consider his interests we must retain power to protect him. So with the depressed classes'. I would venture to submit, my Lord, that these assumptions are not based upon proper foundations and are not based upon proper materials. It may be that suggestions have been made, here and there which are not based upon proper information, or upon facts recorded in history, that the educated classes are not likely to protect the interests of the ryots. But I would, on this occasion, refer to some specific instances in the history of the administration of this country even in recent times to convince the Council that facts have been otherwise. Shall we go to the time when the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act was passed? Shall we recall to our mind the fact that Mr. Justice Ranade who was always known and admitted by all administrators as the friend of the poor ryot took a considerable part in getting that measure through? Need I remind the Council that when the Land Revenue Bill in the Bombay Presidency was under discussion and when measures were incorporated so as to affect the ryots and the agriculturists in a prejudicial manner, persons who represented the educated classes not only opposed the motion, but felt it their duty to leave the Council hall because they felt that they should not associate themselves with that measure? I find that on that occasion such distinguished persons as Mr. Mehta and Mr. Khare left the hall. Even the late Mr. Gokhale, though with very great reluctance and regret, followed the same procedure and stated his reasons pointing out that he had to leave because he did not want to associate himself with that measure.

"Apart from what took place in other provinces, and in other Councils, let us recall to our mind the proceedings of this Council during the last five or six years and what do those proceedings show us? This Council has been seriously considering various questions affecting the welfare of the ryot population. There were Bills for which notice was given by representatives of the zamindars in this Council, to amend the Madras Estates Land Act. After the expiry of two years; these Bills were withdrawn but is it a fact that two or three Bills were at the same time introduced to safeguard the interests of the ryots in zamindari estates? All the draft Bills must be either in the Secretariat or the Board of Revenue. There were questions affecting Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act debated in this Council and brought up by representatives of educated classes. Is it for the benefit of the educated classes or for the benefit of the ryot classes, I would ask? There were questions of remission of land revenue, when the crop would be only one-third the normal crop, questions of remission of revenue when a portion of the land is left waste, though not demarcated by survey stones; questions relating to the simplification of the jamabandi; questions for reduction of the rigour of resettlement operations in the Chittoor district, North Arcot, South Arcot and Madura districts that have been brought up in this Council. Questions have been brought forward suggesting the modification of the resettlement rules so as to reduce the rigour of Land Revenue Settlement. Again there were questions for the grant of sites to the depressed classes and for the assignment of lands for the benefit of the depressed classes. I am mentioning these as examples to show that the assumption made in this report is a very unfortunate assumption not based upon solid facts. The experience of the working of these Legislative bodies must have convinced any waverer that the educated classes have not been neglecting their duty towards the less educated among their brethren and countrymen and that they have not neglected their duty towards the ignorant ryot or towards the depressed classes. That is the only objection referred to in this report so far as questions affecting Land Revenue administration are concerned. I would therefore ask that, whatever test may be adopted so far as this subject is concerned, there can be no justification for withholding it from the control of the Indian Minister. I therefore move this Resolution."

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His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hesitate very much before reminding the Honourable Member that he has been straying from the subject. The discussion is a fairly limited discussion, whether or not these subjects should be in charge of the Councils or the Ministers. I dare say it is difficult to avoid wandering from the point; but I do suggest to Honourable Members that we should endeavour to concentrate our remarks and arguments to the point, that is to say, to considerations suggesting that they should either be a reserved or transferred subject. We are not so much concerned with the general observations on these topics. What we really want is arguments which are directed to the difference between the control by the Ministers and control by the Councils. I make that observation not with any special reference to the Honourable Gentleman's speech in particular, but I am sure that the proceedings of this Council would be facilitated if we can focus the debate on that particular point."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR:—"Your Excellency,—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"Does the Honourable Gentleman rise to second the motion?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR:—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I think the observation of Your Excellency is a very good observation and I hope we shall concentrate on the points for and against. But before I proceed to second this motion, I may point out that it might be advantageous for us to keep in view the fact that the list we are voting on is list No II in the appendix. List No II in the appendix is taken out of list No I and these lists relate to all the provinces. We must bear in mind that we are now to frame lists which show what subjects future Provincial Government of Madras can discuss and deal with in the Executive Council or through the Ministers. In that view, I shall proceed to give what appears to me to be the main answer to the objections which were now mentioned against 'land revenue' and 'tenant rights' being in the transferred list. My Honourable Friend who spoke before me is slightly in error in thinking that the illustrious authors of the scheme were against the inclusion. No doubt they are excluded from list No II, but they say that it is an illustrative list and not exhaustive. In paragraph 238 they say: 'Nor should we expect the transfer of matters which vitally affect the well-being of the masses who may not be adequately represented in the new councils, such for example, as questions of land revenue or tenant rights.' I presume they meant exactly what the words convey. That is, wherever in any particular province, it is found that the masses are not adequately represented, land revenue questions and tenant rights would not be desirable additions to the transferred lists. The authors of the scheme have not taken the position that the masses are not going to be adequately represented in the Madras Presidency. In connexion with that, we might notice the earlier sentences in the same paragraph, 'It should meet and confer with the other committee which is to deal with franchise, because the extent to which responsibility can be transferred is related to the nature and extent of the electorate which will be available in any particular province.' No doubt the Franchise Committee before whom our opinions will go, will have their own recommendations to make as to the nature and extent of the electorate. At present, we have to proceed upon the nature and extent of the electorate so far as it is known to us in this Presidency. Therefore I sent up a question to your Excellency requesting information as to what is the nature and extent of electorates in the various matters."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am reluctant to do it but I must draw the attention of the Honourable Member that he has not confined himself to the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I would like to —."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"The Honourable Gentleman's clear duty is to confine himself to the subject of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Quite so, Your Excellency. I have no wish to disregard the order of the chair. I shall only mention that the only reason given for the non-inclusion of land revenue might be the inadequate extent of the electorate. That is the only point which I wish now to deal with. With reference to that, as Your Excellency did not admit my question to be placed before the Council, I may say we have got electorates for various bodies—municipalities, taluk boards, panchayats and we have various panchayats, co-operative, forest, caste, sanitary panchayets and others. If there is a very large electorate the authors presume that the masses know their rights. They will have representatives in this Council who will frame laws and influence the administration. As we all know, so far as this Presidency is concerned, we have a fairly large electorate even at present, a large body of people who are able to take care of their rights, so that this objection as to the nature and extent of the electorate may not warrant the non-inclusion of land revenue in the transferred subjects for this province. With reference to tenant rights, I have heard it said that tenant right contemplates two conflicting interests—the interests of the land-owners, of the estate owners, and tenants. It is said that the view of the estate holders is very important. I quite agree that we should consider the view of the landholders, but let us not forget what the framers of the scheme insist on. They say that the people are not represented, that the masses are not represented. I should like to hear any Honourable Member who wants to take up the position that tenant rights should not be included,—I would like to ask him to view the position from

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the standpoint of the authors and say if Madras agriculturists consider that matters of administration in regard to land revenue and the relations between landlords and tenants should not be in the transferred list. In regard to the Landholders, I have been using my time during my recent tour to ascertain the views of some of them; they were quite in a dilemma. They seem to think that in some matters even with reference to landlord and tenant legislation, which has already been passed in Councils like this, they have suffered as their rights have been ignored and they do not know whether to choose the transferred or the reserved list. They do not know who will be the harder masters—the people or the officials. There is one very good reason why they should be in that position because one undoubted basis on which we are going is that in the new administration there will be a very wide franchise and it will be a very large body of tenants that will have the preponderating influence in the future Councils. From that standpoint which is rightly taken up as the main point by the authors, it is the tenants' representatives that will control legislation. As for the landholders, if they have not quite made up their minds, the matter may be left to be decided by others. So far as tenants are concerned, their interests will clearly be improved and in no way suffer by the transfer of 'tenant rights' to the list of transferred subjects. For these reasons, I support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR :—"My Lord, I may at once explain my attitude towards this and similar resolutions. Until the Franchise Committee's conclusions have been considered, we have no means of judging what sort of a Council we will have in the future and whom it will represent. From paragraph 225 of the report, this is clear. Well, if I cannot know what sort of people will be in the coming Council, how can I say what subjects ought to be transferred to their control? Secondly, when there are some of the major findings in the report to which many including myself cannot agree, what useful purpose can be served by my discussing a detail like this? There is no use in assuming that the Government in England endorsed these findings. The fact remains they have not, and it is the business of some of us to see that they do not."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER :—"Your Excellency, I am afraid that I share the feeling described by Your Excellency in Your Excellency's opening speech, the feeling described as over-cautiousness. I must take advantage of the first opportunity to make a personal explanation regarding the attitude which I adopt not only towards this resolution, but towards all the other resolutions on the agenda paper. I did think at first of moving a motion under rule 4 of the rules for the conduct of business proposing an adjournment of this meeting until after the reports have been received from the Subjects and Franchise Committees; I myself can see no useful purpose to be served by this meeting but I quite admit that my opinion may not be the only one held at this meeting and that other Honourable Members may wish to put forward their views. I would be the very last to suggest that such Honourable Members should not have ample opportunities for putting their views forward. Discussion on this resolution as also on the other resolutions on the agenda paper must necessarily start with the hypothesis that the principle of divided responsibility is an acceptable principle. In my opinion, it is a most dangerous attitude to adopt, it is an assumption with which I do not for one moment agree. We are asked here to discuss certain particular details of a problematical scheme and give our approval while at the same time, we disapprove of the scheme itself. To do so, I contend, would place one in an extremely ambiguous and invidious position and without a direct and positive statement to the contrary, the participation by myself and other Honourable Members in the debate might be read to imply the approval of the main principles of this problematical reform scheme and approval of the main principles of the report that we have before us, as these principles govern the particular matters which we now have before the meeting. I desire, therefore, to emphasise most clearly that any remarks of mine or any participation in the debate by me must not, in any way, be taken as implying an approval of the report and of the proposals contained in the report on constitutional reforms. My remarks on any of these resolutions must not be taken as implying in any way an approval of divided responsibility of Government. Whether the principles governing the scheme are accepted or not, I see no advantage to be gained by resolutions and recommendations at the present stage, as the division of the functions of Government into two categories, will be very materially affected by the reports that we shall receive later on from the two Committees, the Subjects Committee and the Franchise Committee. Until these are made public, I contend that any attempt on the part of this Council to frame recommendations regarding the division of functions of Government is entirely premature and I cannot see any useful purpose will be achieved or that any value can attach to these recommendations. I am well aware that in paragraph 238, the distinguished framers of the report write 'On the publication of this report, we should like to see the lists discussed in the Provincial Councils and considered by the Provincial Governments so that the Committee may have ready at hand considered criticisms upon the applicability of our suggestions to the circumstances of each particular province.' Nevertheless, I contend that any such discussion under the present circumstances must necessarily be futile and a mere waste of time and I cannot see that any satisfactory results can possibly be attained. In support of my argument, it is not really necessary for me to stray outside paragraph 238 as in this paragraph 238—."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO *(interrupting)* :—"My Lord, I should like to raise a point of order. I have listened with very great interest to the remarks

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of the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser, but I am doubtful, my Lord, whether these are pertinent to the particular resolution which proposes one particular department to be transferred to the control of Ministers. I take it from the general trend of the remarks of my Honourable Friend that he is either against the system of diarchy or the transfer of any responsibility to any Indian Minister. I do not know to which of these two propositions he is pinning his faith. Apart from it, if he wishes to raise the question that no responsibility whatever should pass to Indian Ministers, he is perfectly entitled to do so in any manner which he may choose for the purpose; but on this particular resolution I submit for the consideration of Your Excellency that we are proceeding on the distinct assumption to which Your Excellency has already referred that, provided the total responsibility cannot be transferred wholesale at one stage, what subjects should be transferred. In view of this fundamental assumption, I should like to know whether my Honourable Friend is in order in saying that we should wait to express an opinion till the Franchise Committee and the Subjects Committee send in their report. I rather think that the committee for the settlement of subjects was intended to elicit opinion, and if my Honourable Friend withholds his opinion till they decide what subjects they propose to transfer, I should place before him for consideration that what was wanted in one opinion and not that we should be guided by the opinion of the Subjects Committee, and that Sir Gordon Fraser should then make up his mind whether such subjects should be transferred. In view of this fundamental position, I should like Your Excellency to give a ruling whether the observations of my Honourable Friend are in order. I do not object to any remarks of my Honourable Friend, because they will give me opportunity to meet him. While I should welcome all that he wishes to say against us or against any particular proposition—we should be delighted to hear him—it is not with any desire to curtail the expression of any shade of opinion different from us that I am making this observation."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As far as I could understand the Honourable Gentleman asked for permission to make a personal explanation. That having been done, I assume he will confine himself to the subject of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, I was saying when my Honourable Friend rose to a point of order, that any discussion of this or any other resolutions under the present conditions is a waste of time and would be futile, and as I was saying at the time in support of my argument it is not necessary for me to go outside the sentence in paragraph 238 as in this paragraph as in many others of the report, notably paragraph 198, the distinguished framers of the report have arrived at conclusions directly contrary to the general scope of their report. In paragraph 238, the report emphasises the necessity for careful investigation and for the determination of the lists for each province and this determination of the lists is not undertaken by the framers of the report as they expressly say that they could do so only after settling the general principles on which the lists should be framed. They add that this work should be entrusted to a special committee. I mention this to point out the contradictory nature of this paragraph. Then again, we find ourselves in the case of this and other resolutions on the paper invited to discuss certain particular details of the scheme, namely, the division of subjects, without an opportunity to criticise the general scheme itself. The division of subjects is entirely dependent upon the reform ultimately to be passed by the Houses of Parliament. That any Parliament will accept the scheme as it stands is unthinkable. In fact, no definite scheme exists—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Now that my attention has been called to it, I must point out that the Honourable Member is travelling very wide on the whole subject, as to whether or no this meeting should have been called. He is quite at liberty to hold his own view on the subject, but I do not think it is very proper that such elaborate discussion on the point is proper to the motion such as that we are now discussing. We are now discussing whether on certain assumptions land revenue should or should not be a transferred subject."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, I think Your Excellency will appreciate the great difficulty that a Member of this Council has in discussing this matter. Your Excellency, while disapproving as we do of the general scheme, it is really very difficult for us to discuss various Bills, reserved and transferred. In Your Excellency's opening remarks, Your Excellency referred to the impossibility of the Provincial Governments arriving at a decision at this stage. I am afraid that the same handicap holds good in the case of we non-official members."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I rise to support the resolution that has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. I have been carefully following what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Muppil Nayar and also by the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser. The one difficulty which the first member raised was that the electorates have not yet been formed and that it is useless and futile in his opinion to attempt any discussion of this subject. Your Excellency, I may say that the possibility of forming electorates in which all those varied interests can be represented may be taken into consideration now and I do not think for a moment that these discussions will be thoroughly useless. Then the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser stated that the scheme itself is under trial and the main principles of the scheme have not been considered. The principle of division and the diarchy advocated in the scheme has not been discussed and so, it is a sheer waste of time in his opinion to consider which shall be transferred and which shall be reserved. This aspect of the question has been considered by the illustrious authors of

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the report in paragraph 238 of their report and they say: 'This work should, we suggest, be entrusted to another special committee similar in composition to, but possibly smaller in size than, the one which we have already proposed to constitute for the purpose of dealing with franchises and constituencies. It may be said that such a task can be appropriately undertaken only when our main proposals are approved. We find it difficult, however, to believe that any transitional scheme can be devised which will dispense with the necessity for some such demarcation.' The illustrious authors anticipate such criticism there and they also meet it. As regards the resolution itself, I need not detain the Council very long. I may say in the words of the report itself this matter of land revenue administration is one which vitally affects the well-being of the masses and as such if there is any subject which should be transferred to popular control, I most unhesitatingly say that land revenue should form one of them. As regards the possible objection stated in the report itself that, for some time to come, the masses may not be adequately represented in the new Councils, that seems to be an unfounded fear. If the masses are not directly represented, there will be others who may be trusted to safeguard the masses and their interests. With these words I strongly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I want before I proceed to discuss this matter to place before my Honourable Colleagues the position that Your Excellency has drawn our attention to. The non-official members in this Council have to vote upon this matter and therefore it will be only proper for us to discuss the pros and cons of every question. I invite the attention of Honourable Members to my resolution which will be disposed of by the discussion of this resolution. That is resolution No XXVI.* I want Your Excellency to kindly note that this resolution should be put to vote in the form in which I have proposed it there.

"I want that land revenue administration as a whole should be transferred, or, in any event, the matters referred to therein should be transferred—'collection of land revenue, maintenance and procedure of revenue establishment, maintenance of land records, surveys, record of rights, special laws regarding land tenures, relations of landholders and tenants, and collection of rent'—I want this to be divided into two parts and I take the word 'assessment' from the illustrative list. I first say that the whole thing should be transferred and I subsequently say that, in any event, the words I have used in my resolution may be added to the land revenue administration and such portion may be transferred. I want the pros and cons of the whole question to be considered. I do not think there is any difficulty if one sits to work in considering what the franchise committee has to do. It would not be difficult to proceed on the assumption of the report and give opinion. In fact, except those that would not want to say anything, others must be able to find a method of expressing themselves on the assumptions in the report. Paragraph 238 says what the kind of franchise would be and the whole matter is discussed. Territorial franchise is the main basis which is recommended by the report and a close examination of the voters or the electorates that may be formed in all the various aspects will have to be made. Whatever may be the aspect that has to be considered, it is clear that payment of land revenue will determine the large class of voters that might form the future electorate. I find that a close examination of the tables attached to the Revenue administration report shows that if persons paying over Rs 30 are to get the franchise, we will have about 350,000 electors; if those above Rs 50 are taken, we will have about 150,000 electors of land revenue-paying people alone. Of income-tax payers in the whole of this province, we will get about 52,000 people. If similarly we go to municipal councils and taluk board and district board members who already hold a franchise, we may have about another 50,000 on the whole. Now if professional tax-payers and co-operative societies and similar institutions are taken to be given the franchise, all that will give another 30 or 40 thousand voters. Whatever may be the view we may take of this, there is not the least doubt that persons paying land revenue whether more than Rs. 30 or more than Rs 50, inclusive of persons who pay cents of the same amount to land-holders, there is not the least doubt that we will have a large class of persons in the electorates, much larger than all the kind of electorates put together. The natural question will arise, suppose a legislative assembly in which representatives of various territorial jurisdictions come in, in which electors are mainly persons who pay land revenue to Government—the question naturally arises whether in the transition period, when we are considering the reform schemes as put forward by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, it is safe to hand over the assessment portion of the land revenue also to the transferred list. Therefore it is I say even in case assessment is reserved the rest of it may be transferred. My submission to my Honourable Colleagues is to first consider whether the right to assess should be transferred or not. There again I want to place some views before the Government and before my colleagues. I want first to know whether, as provided in paragraph 240, if power is reserved to Executive Government of the province or to the Government of India in the matter of the nature of the assessment, if power is reserved to them to sanction any alteration by the ministers in the Legislative Councils, if alteration for the worse in the collection of land revenue should be adopted, whether such a power left with the Executive Government of the province or with the Government of India will not be quite sufficient to keep the necessary check and have the whole question transferred to the ministers who, with the Legislative Councils and the representatives from the various parts, will be more intimate with all the details of the administration and will be able to place before the ministers all the knowledge needed to accurately work out in detail the nature of the assessment to be levied. Therefore, my submission is that the whole of the land revenue

* See page 959 infra.

inclusive of assessment should be transferred with the reservation of the powers referred to in paragraph 240. I base my argument on the sentence in paragraph 238 which says: 'Their guiding principle should be to include in the transferred list those departments which afford most opportunity for local knowledge and social service.' I submit that, in a matter of this kind of assessment, they will have the best knowledge. The only difficulty will be the constitution of the electorate and the voters that might actually influence the administration; it cannot but be in a country like India, or in this province especially, that we must have a large number of voters who pay land revenue or rent to landholders and they might pass a resolution which might affect the total revenue. If the power is reserved with the Executive Government or with the Government of India to control any reduction, it will be there and I think it might very well be transferred to a body which will have greater detailed knowledge. But as I said at the commencement, my Honourable Colleagues should also consider whether it is not proper under these circumstances not to interfere with the assessment at the present stage and leave it, till greater security is insured of their administering it properly, to be reserved in the hands of the Executive Government until they themselves are satisfied that they are not likely to make any violent changes. We know that revenue is needed for the administration of all departments. Therefore, the first question for us to consider is whether the assessment portion should be reserved. Any how, I beg to submit that the rest of it can never, if it is to be productive of much good, be reserved; but it must be in the transferred list—I mean the list relating to collection of land revenue, maintenance and procedure of revenue establishment, maintenance of land records, surveys, record of rights, special laws regarding land tenures, relations of landholders and tenants and collection of rent.' All this, my Lord, must be within the better knowledge of those representatives coming from the various parts of the province. They must be able to effect these things much cheaper and with much greater force than by an establishment which is highly centralised and which is being controlled by the executive head of the province. I have already laid before this Council one or two resolutions where I suggested that the collection of land revenue in the villages might be transferred to villagers who might be asked to collect the rent and pay it to the treasury, subject to the control or the supervision of the revenue inspectors. My suggestion in that case was that all the people of the subordinate establishment which is being entertained by each one of the departments like the police department, like land revenue department, like the department of public works, and the local fund establishment, all these lower establishments may be left to be looked after by the villagers and the collection business also may be given to them. I calculated that Rs 200 lakhs was spent on these minor departments and all this money according to me will be money which would be much less spent if the matter is sufficiently decentralised with a superintending staff reserved to see that things are done as stated by me. My submission is that this business of collection of land revenue, maintenance of staff and other things can be attended to with much less establishment by the villagers. Similarly, the maintenance of land records for which we are now spending about Rs. 48 lakhs, that establishment with the village agency will be able to do much more useful work connected with all the departments in the village than what is being done. It is a matter that can well be considered when the subject is transferred; but, in any event, I do not think there is any likelihood of anything wrong being done. And this sentence in paragraph 238 says: 'Those in which mistakes which may occur, though serious, would not be irremediable, and those which stand most in need of development.' These are the two other clauses which might be well used in this connexion. Therefore I say that in the assessment portion, if a few mistakes are committed, it will result in serious consequence; but in the case of the collection of revenue such mistakes, if they happen, will not cause any serious loss. If responsible bodies be constituted as are proposed to be constituted and if they take up the question of the collection of revenue and the maintenance of land records and the settlement of disputes about land, all these will be better cared for and more easily disposed of by this smaller agency than by a highly centralized Executive Government. Therefore, the proposition has to be considered in two aspects, and in any event, so far as the portion relating to collection is concerned, my impression is it should be absolutely in charge of the ministers. I would only add a word about the Court of Wards. I myself think that a wholesale proposition of transfer to the ministers may not be quite conducive to the best interests of the persons connected with the Court of Wards. That is a matter which will be moved by my Honourable Friend separately. Therefore my submission is whatever may be said about it I would like to have the advice and experience of Honourable Members of Government to let us know if in the case of assessments and general control as to variations in assessment power may be preserved to the Executive Government and whether this will not effectively prevent the ministers from abusing any power that may be so transferred. If that is so, the question of assessment may also be reconsidered. As regards the other things, I have placed my views already."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBHANADAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have given notice of a similar resolution No. XVIII* on the question of land revenue administration. In that resolution, I have omitted certain clauses of questions relating to (1) encumbered and attached estates, (2) famine, (3) resumption of revenue free grants, (4) alluvion and diluvion and (5) colonisation and disposal of Crown lands; and I have asked that the rest may be transferred. My Lord, the question now before us is whether land revenue administration is to be transferred either wholly or in part. I fail to understand why even a portion cannot be transferred. Regarding education, we see that a portion has been allowed to be transferred and a portion is reserved; and excise, a subject upon which we do not think we can say we know much, has

* See page 899 infra.

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been transferred and it is no more a reserved subject. Under these circumstances, I fail to understand why at least a portion of the land revenue administration cannot be transferred. On reading the report, paragraph 238, we see that the distinguished authors of the report do not state that there are any political reasons why land revenue administration should be a reserved subject. All that they say is that the reason why it should continue to be a reserved subject is that that subject vitally affects the well-being of the masses who may not be adequately represented in the new Councils. On the other hand, we now see that there is a broad franchise proposed to be constituted and I have no doubt that the members who are on the committee will see that the masses are brought in large numbers and therefore the masses will have a sufficient right of representation and I am sure they will return proper candidates who will represent their views in the Legislative Council. Under these circumstances, I do not see why a portion of the land revenue should not be a transferred subject. With regard to the several clauses which have to be eliminated or included that seems to be a debatable question. I thought the Court of Wards question and the encumbered estates question had some political significance and so probably they will have to be reserved for some time at least to come. But when I see in paragraph 238 that the framers do not put the reservation of land revenue on any of those grounds, I beg to urge that the whole department should be transferred or if it cannot be done I stick to my resolution No. XVIII * and submit that, excluding those subjects, land revenue should be transferred. It is a subject which, as the framers of the report say, affords most opportunity for local knowledge and social service, a subject in which Indians have shown themselves keenly interested in which mistakes which may occur, though serious, would not be irremediable and which stands most in need of development. If there is any subject in which Indians have trained themselves, or in which they have got any experience, it is land revenue. The aristocracy is represented in the Council and there are middle class landholders who have also got interests of their own and when local self-government is transferred to us completely and when we can collect the land-cess and manage district boards and local boards and municipalities, where the same or similar questions arise, I fail to understand why ministers would not be able to manage land revenue administration also. I therefore submit that the whole or a substantial portion of it may be added to the transferred subjects and Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to recommend to the franchise committee to include the same."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER:—"Your Excellency, I should also like to be allowed to make a personal explanation and to say that my approval or disapproval of any resolution that may be discussed does not mean my approval of the reform proposals on the broad basis. If this is conceded, I am quite willing to hear the debate proceeding on what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao called fundamental assumption. As to the terms of this resolution, I oppose it because of the debates I have heard in this room on matters of revenue settlement. I should like to know the views of the officer now responsible for revenue settlement on the question."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the most important item under land revenue administration is resettlement and in the new administration local self-government will be transferred to the minister, who might probably require a large amount of revenue, and this might have to be obtained from land revenue. Therefore, resettlement must be under him and if resettlement is transferred, all the other subjects, which are of minor importance, may also be transferred."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should like to know whether the request of my Hon'ble Friend Sir Fairlie Barber as to a statement of the case from the Land Revenue or Settlement Member is to be complied with, because I would like to wait to hear what he has to say. Otherwise, I will offer a few observations."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand the Honourable Gentleman to invite the opinion of the Honourable Member on the resolution. As I have already pointed out, it is not possible for official members to comply. Let the Honourable Member go on."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, we are all under a certain amount of difficulty in dealing with a resolution of this kind. We have here land revenue experts who have spent 25 or 30 years of their life-time in conducting district administration, in forming the Board of Revenue and the Central Government of this Presidency. On the present occasion, in the discussion of this subject, Your Excellency will realise our difficulty in not knowing the case for the Government and therefore we have to imagine what is probably passing in the mind of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew and the Members of the Board of Revenue sitting at my back as to the observations made on this question of the transfer of land revenue. If we know the difficulties which are likely to be suggested, it is quite possible for us to meet those difficulties. For the present, we must complain, not in a complaining spirit, that Your Excellency has laid an injunction that the official members should not speak or vote. Therefore, we have to meet the case on hypothetical assumptions as to what objections are likely to be raised against this transfer. I may at the outset point out that whatever may be the views that are likely to find acceptance on this matter in the collective Government of Madras, so far as the authors of the scheme are concerned, they have laid down certain definite principles which have been referred to again in the reference to the subjects committee and the franchise committee which was recently published in the newspapers. So that, my Lord, whatever practical objections might be urged—for I submit they may be urged not only for the transfer of this department, but to the transfer of any department under Government—those objections

* See page 879 infra.

(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Fairlese Barber; Sir Gordon Fraser; the President.) [22ND OCTOBER 1918.

still remain and I suppose those objections are objections which would anyhow be urged by at least some members of this Council though not here, but elsewhere. I am referring to the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser and the Hon'ble Sir Fairlese Barber about the fundamental propositions. The fundamental proposition that has been raised by this report—"

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER *(interrupting)*:—"I did not say fundamental proposition. I used the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's own words 'fundamental assumption.'"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I am thankful to my Honourable Friend for the correction. The fundamental assumption of the report is the transfer of responsibility to Indian ministers; whether my Honourable Friends who represent trade and commerce and planting interests in this Council accept that fundamental assumption of transfer of responsibility to Indian ministers is a matter upon which they have carefully avoided expressing an opinion. They have not stated a single word about that matter. They have not expressed their disapproval. Therefore, I might perhaps bring to the notice of Honourable Members who may not agree with us in this matter the words of one of the authors of the report after the publication of this report and that is: 'Let us have it out once for all what was to be the principle of our Government in India. Was it to be domination or subordination to the iron hand? Were we to have one principle of Government for India and another principle for the rest of the empire?'"

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"I rise to a point of order. Are the remarks of the Honourable Gentleman relevant to the proposition?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"To be candid with the Council everybody who has spoken has been out of order with the exception of one or two gentlemen who have spoken to the resolution. I have endeavoured to do my best to keep the discussion within limits. I can only hope that the tendencies of straying out of order which are shared by so many gentlemen will soon become exhausted."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—'My Lord, I do not wish to pursue the subject. But I may say that the tendencies are already exhausted, but they may be revived the moment something else is said. There is the danger. I trust my Honourable Friends will appreciate our position that we are doing our best to support the principle of responsible Government which is embodied in this report and it is on that fundamental assumption that we are proceeding to discuss this matter.

"Now coming to land revenue administration, I am afraid that the illustrative list, which is appended to this report, has not been compiled with strict conformity to administrative conditions in this Presidency. For example, alluvion and diluvion, so far as I know, are not dealt with in the department of Land Revenue. I rather think they pertain to the Public Works Department, river conservancy, and alluvion and diluvion pertain to the Public Works Department. It seems to me, my Lord, on reading the report that the gentleman who drafted it belongs to the United Provinces; I see his hand not only in the illustrative list, but throughout the report. It is based upon the conditions of the United Provinces and does not accord with the general administrative organization in this province. That is a remark which I deliberately make, because as I proceed under each resolution, I propose to show that tendency which is plain in this report. Leaving aside all these observations about alluvion and diluvion, my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao referred to some political reasons for excluding this subject. So far as I can see, there can be no reason except that property has to be protected by the construction of embankments and I do not see any reason why that should not be transferred. My main contention, my Lord, is that this is one of those departments in which the people are very greatly interested and this is a department manned mostly by Indian agency. Most of the divisions are now in the hands of the Indian divisional officers, some Collectors are Indians and a great deal of the settlement work is done by Indian agency. I think, my Lord, that, looking at these circumstances, this is one of those departments which within the governing principle of this report, namely, that it is a department in which Indians have intimate knowledge of the subject.

"The second point is that the whole of the land revenue system is based upon administrative systems which prevailed before the advent of the British. In fact, the whole theory of settlement has been inherited from previous governments and I submit even before the advent of the British there was a government in this country, there was collection of land revenue. And what is the state of things in the Indian States now? Is it contended that in Mysore where there is an Indian minister in charge of the administration land revenue is not properly administered? Whether it is a popular minister or whether it is a Member of the Executive Council appointed by Your Excellency, whether the department is in the hands of Indians, it cannot be contended that there is any serious danger of disorganization which would endanger peace, order or good government. I submit that the day-to-day administration on which the welfare of the masses is dependent is the revenue administration, the disposal of lands, the economic condition of the people, the way in which remissions are granted, the way in which lands are disposed of, the way in which land revenue collections are made, the question of land improvement loans, penal assessments and agricultural loans—these are all subjects in which I submit for the last nine years the representatives of the people have done their level best to persuade the Government to pursue a different policy. Under these circumstances, it seems to me futile on the part of anybody to contend that an Indian minister would not be able to

manage this department. After all we have the Board of Revenue and other subsidiary organizations in direct charge of the administration. Under these circumstances, and with these safeguards, I submit that this is a case which comes within the governing clauses of this paragraph 238 of the Report.

"My Lord, there is one other observation which I would like to make. It is impossible to split up surveys and land revenue. They are so inter-related to each other, land revenue to survey, survey with land records and so on, that it is absolutely impossible that they can be partly transferred to the charge of Ministers.

"The only other observation I would like to make is as to whether there is any particular danger of non-collection of assessment. I have heard it said now and then, my Lord, that the moment this department is placed in charge of an Indian minister, the first act of that minister and of a popularly constituted assembly would be to reduce the assessments, probably to introduce a permanent settlement of land revenue holdings. That has been suggested, my Lord, now and then, but I think that a most ungrounded fear. There is absolutely no ground that any Government, be it Indian Ministers or be it under the Executive Council, would, under any circumstances, surrender revenue, because they are responsible for the day-to-day development of the country. So far as that fear is concerned, it does not seem to operate on the distinguished authors of the report. One of the departments which the authors of this report have placed on the transferred lists is excise. What is the growth of revenue in this Presidency—about 15 lakhs from excise and between 4 to 5 lakhs from land revenue. This being the case, when the authors of the report were perfectly willing to trust an Indian minister with the department of excise, in which he can throw away, if he is so minded, Rs. 15 lakhs at any moment, is it reasonable to suppose that in land revenue they are likely to give away Rs. 4 lakhs? The tendency is rather the other way, to take care of every pie and to bring to the hotch-pot every item of revenue. I may say I have a little experience of collection of revenue, not land revenue but municipal revenue. I am not aware of the tendency of any municipal council to forego revenue improperly. If there are any instances of that kind, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar may hunt up references and tell us whether any municipality has been censured for surrendering any portion of the revenue unnecessarily. Speaking generally, I am not at all sure that this fear of land revenue being surrendered unnecessarily or on improper grounds is one that is justified. On the other hand, as I submitted, my Lord, it is quite likely that it may be the other way.

"These are the circumstances, the antecedent circumstances and the great success already achieved by Indians in the field of land revenue—I do not wish to quote Sir John Rees who referred to Raja Todar Mal in support of the argument—and there are many instances in the administration of Native States and also in British provinces, where the whole administration has been very ably conducted by Indian officers.

"These are my remarks, my Lord, on the question of land revenue administration. Two of my Honourable Friends have given notice of identical resolutions with certain reservations. I propose to move an amendment to the main proposition of my Honourable Friend Mr. Krishna Rao with a view to bring it in conformity with the general sense of all the resolutions on the subject. I do not know whether my Honourable Friend would like to exclude alluvion and diluvion. I should like that they should remain and go to the Public Works Department. I propose that the exception should be the Court of Wards. I propose that the following words should be added at the end of the resolution: 'With the exception of questions relating to the Court of Wards and encumbered and attached estates'—because it is to be found in the other resolutions—I formally move this. My reason for this exception is not that an Indian minister would not be able to look after the Court of Wards as well as other departments of Land Revenue; but my main reason is, my Lord, one purely of expediency on the present occasion. Honourable Members will remember that the zamindars presented an address to the Secretary of State and to Lord Chelmsford in which they asked—I am quoting from recollection—I am subject to correction—for some kind of responsible government in certain spheres of activity; but afterwards it was unfortunate that there was a split and that a section of the zamindars do not seem to be as enthusiastic about the reforms as the other section. I see a divergence of opinion as regards the reforms. I do not wish to complicate this question by bringing questions relating to the Court of Wards under an Indian Minister for the present. I do say it is not on the ground that an Indian Minister would be unable to exercise control, but if any zamindar has any desire that questions which are usually dealt with in the Court of Wards should continue to be dealt with by the Executive Council and Your Excellency, I would rather leave that for consideration for the present under the present administration. It is on that one single ground and with a view not to create any more hostility to the reforms than is necessary, that I propose this exclusion. I do not know the views of the zamindars. It is unfortunate that my Hon'ble Friend Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao who represents the northern zamindars is not able to be present here but my Honourable Friends, the Raja of Ramnad and the Raja of Bobbili, are here and subject, to their wishes, I propose this amendment to this resolution."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"I beg to support the amendment. That would indicate my wishes in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I do not see why some of my Honourable Friends should adopt an apologetic tone as if we are going to surrender revenue.

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What I respectfully urge is this: the proper attitude is that if it is necessary to reduce it, it would be reduced, and if it is necessary to increase it, we have to increase it. There is no doubt that so far as land revenue administration is concerned, it should be reduced for the simple reason that the whole administration was carried on during all these years under a misconception. That misconception was that they have to pay a larger proportion of taxation than the rest. The proper thing is that the revenue ought to be reduced. Even the Director-General of statistics said long ago that a larger share of the produce should be left in the hands of the ryots so as to save them from the money-lenders and that 25 to 30 per cent would be necessary for this purpose. Under these circumstances, we should offer no apology to reduce the assessment. If necessary we have to reduce it. What I would suggest is that we should take more from the treasury and less from the general tax-payer. Though it is a paradox, it is absolutely necessary that we must economise our expenditure and utilize the revenue by efficient management. That is the way of tackling the problem. I support the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao without any amendments whatever."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think we might take a division as there has been no opposition. We might take a division on this subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I would not detain the Council long. I wish to make a few observations on this particular resolution which is a very important one now before this Council. It will be clear that the province is almost entirely agricultural and almost the entire population depends upon land and as such any form of responsible government, if it means anything at all, must be responsible to them in some degree or other. And it cannot be responsible to them unless and until questions affecting land are entrusted to the ministers responsible to them. Under these circumstances, I believe that the proposition before the Council should be accepted by the Council as a whole. If, however, safeguards are necessary, I am willing to consent to the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao in the view that there should be the least division among the non-official members of this Council. With these remarks, I heartily support the proposition before the House."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I propose if the Council is agreeable to put this resolution in the form in which it has been proposed by the amendment. The resolution we are discussing is No. II. It has been moved and seconded that this amendment should be added namely that the words 'with the exception of the Court of Wards and encumbered and attached estates' should be added to resolution No. II."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I request Your Excellency to put the amendment separately to vote?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The first motion before the Council is whether or no this addition shall be made."

This was put and agreed to, seven voting *for* the addition and two *against*.

The resolution thus amended was put and agreed to, ten voting *for* and six *against*.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.	The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" the Most Rev. J. Aelen.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Sir Gordon Fraser.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Sir Parlaus Barber.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Moppil Nayar.
" Rao Bahadur Annamalai Chettiyar.	" the Rev. G. Pittendrigh.
" the Raja of Ramnad.	
" Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.	
" Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.	
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	

The resolution was then declared carried, twelve voting *for* and six *against* it.

The Hon'ble Surgn.-Genl. G. G. GIFFARD:—"The resolution should not be 'This Council is of opinion'; it is not the opinion of this Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It has been publicly announced that officials will not take part in the vote that will govern all the proceedings. We may have to make a general observation about the proceedings on the lines of the suggestion of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General."

RESOLUTION *RE* 'INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT' TO BE A TRANSFERRED SUBJECT.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Your Excellency, the resolution of which I have given notice runs thus :—

'VIII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that in addition to the list of subjects mentioned in the Illustrative List II of Appendix II of the Report on Constitutional Reforms questions relating to industrial development (item 19 of List I of the same appendix) should be transferred to the control of Ministers.'

" It will be observed that two lists are given in the appendix. List I shows the subjects which are proposed to be declared as provincial subjects; that is, subjects in which the Government of India will not interfere; and out of these subjects, which are 29 in number, some fifteen subjects are shown as to be transferred to the control of the Ministers. Of course, these two lists are tentative and they are only given by way of illustration. The intention of the two authors of the report is to show what subjects it would be advisable to transfer to the popular control and what subjects should be retained under the Executive Council. My resolution is that all these subjects which are mentioned in List II should be transferred, that is to say, no subject from this list should be brought back to the category of reserved subjects. In addition to that, I want, in this resolution, one more subject to be completely transferred. Why I consider it advisable that all these subjects which are given by way of illustration in the second list should be transferred subjects is this: In my opinion the division of subjects into the two groups should be made as equal as possible. Power should be equally balanced between the Executive Council and the Ministers. I am not one of those who advocate that most of the subjects should be transferred to the Ministers and only a few subjects should be left to the Executive Council. At the same time, I am opposed to the party which says that only a few subjects should be transferred to the Ministers so that the Indians may be put on their trial and their capacity for administration may be tested and later on when they have proved that they are capable of managing some departments, some more departments may be given to them. That does not seem to be the intention of the authors of this report. It is taken for granted that we are quite fit for managing these affairs, but it is not considered advisable that the whole responsibility should be transferred at once, but it should be done gradually. Therefore, I think that the division should be so made at least in the advanced provinces—and I consider Madras to be one of the most advanced provinces—that it may be as equally balanced as possible. Of course this report deals with the whole of India and they had to take all provinces into account. There are provinces which are less advanced, there are provinces which are very much backward, and perhaps there it may not be advisable to transfer a very large number of subjects. But in the advanced provinces, a large number of subjects should be transferred and, as I said before, Madras is one of the advanced provinces. Education has spread here to a larger extent and the sense of citizenship has also developed here more than is the case in other provinces, and there would be no dislocation of the administration, by a transfer of a large number of departments to the popular control. It is only when the division is made equal that there will be perfect co-ordination between the Executive Council and the Ministers. If extra weight is placed on one side or the other I consider that will be unfair and it will not be conducive to the success of the scheme.

" Coming to the particular item which forms the subject-matter of my resolution, it will be noticed that there are some departments which are completely transferred, but there are other departments which are only partially transferred. For example, item 6 in the first list is maintenance of law and order, and out of the long list placed under this heading only the subject of prevention of gambling is transferred. In the same way, in item 8, forests and forest products, only a portion is transferred. Under education, primary, secondary and technical education is transferred while college and university education, reformatories and industrial schools are reserved. In the industrial department, only development of arts, crafts and local industries is transferred whereas other subjects which come under the same heading and which are very important are reserved; for example, 'factories, dangerous and offensive trades, inland steam vessels and steam-boilers, registration of labour, labour exchanges, provident funds, industrial health insurance, friendly societies, apprenticeships, accident insurance.' Some of these subjects do not exist now, but as they come into existence and as they get more developed, they will form important subjects. All these are kept as reserved subjects and only the development of arts, crafts and local industries which is comparatively less important is transferred to the control of the Ministers. Your Excellency is aware that industrial questions will assume still greater importance after the conclusion of the war. One war is going to give place only to another war, the industrial and economic war which will be more far-reaching in its effects than the war which we are now having. Every nation will try to better its economic position at the cost of other nations. Among the Allies themselves there will be competition though they may come to a certain understanding on the lines of least resistance, but under certain limitations, each will try to gain advantage over the others. Then, within the Empire itself, the different members composing it will contend with one another for supremacy and there will be rivalry in industrial matters and many a question, tariff, for example, will crop up in order to acquire that

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(Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar; the President; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Siva Rao.)

supremacy'. Such being the case, I think it is but right and proper that Indians should demand that they should be allowed a free hand to develop their industries and to arrive at all decisions concerning industries with as little check and interference from outside as possible. Of course, I am now dealing with the industrial question as a provincial matter and not as an affair of the Government of India. Of course, the Government of India can alone deal with the Imperial questions, but even as a Provincial subject, there will be many questions which will require very careful handling. It is due to their local importance that the industrial matters are placed as Provincial subjects, that is, subjects in which the Government of India will not ordinarily interfere except having a general control and I propose that this subject should be under the control of Indians. I have not lost sight of the fact that, at present, with most of our important industries Europeans are most vitally concerned. But I may say that Europeans need not have any apprehensions on this subject. They will be adequately represented on the Legislative Council and in the transitory period when the scheme is in operation, they will have the moral and material support of the officials. If the reform proposals are finally adopted in the main,—and we are proceeding with the discussion to-day on the assumption that it will be so,—and if in due course complete responsibility is to be granted to the provinces as well as to the central government, it is high time that Europeans and Indians begin from the very beginning of the reforms to cultivate mutual trust and dependence so that in the transitory period we might have adjusted ourselves to the new conditions and prepare for the time when complete responsible government will be granted to India. India is quite sensible of the great benefits which she has derived from the Europeans, both merchants and industrialists, and we do want them to remain here and prosper, but only with this reservation that their good as individuals or as a class should come out of the good of the country itself and that we Indians should have equal opportunities with Europeans for industrial pursuits. It may be said why not leave this department with the Executive Council who may be trusted to look after Indian interests as well as European interests. But I contend that we should try and forget that there are European and Indian interests, as far as industries are concerned. At present, they do exist; those interests are separate interests but they should no longer continue to be so. That can only be brought about by placing this subject under the control of the Indian Ministers.

"I need not go very minutely into the question and show how if industrial matters are placed under popular control, we may bring about the industrial development of the country and raise India to the status of a manufacturing country. That is a very broad subject and this is not the time or occasion for going into it at length. One thing must, however, be admitted that unless our industries are developed and unless India makes progress in this direction, all the boons that we may receive in the political field will not be so very beneficial as they should be. In fact this is one of the reasons why India is very keenly demanding self-government. The idea was that if self-government is granted to us, we will be able to spread education and to develop industries and commerce in a manner that will raise India at no very distant date to a position of equality with European countries and with Japan. It is to their industries, no doubt, that these nations and Japan owe their greatness and India cannot be an exception to the general rule. So, when responsible government is to be granted to us by stages, let this Department of Industry be the first thing with which reforms and the transfer of responsibility should begin. I appeal to you all, Indians and Europeans, to accept this resolution in the spirit in which it is proposed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the resolution. The resolution is a very important one. India is largely dependent upon foreign countries for manufactured goods. If the resources of the country are to develop, Government must take action and indigenous enterprise should be encouraged. It is a recognized fact that in this country people are unable to carry out their programmes without the help and guidance of Government, and to secure this help and guidance from the Government the popular opinion in this country is that the Department of Industries should be entirely controlled by the Indian Ministers under the Reform scheme."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Shall we take a decision on this matter or shall we adjourn?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should like to address the Council."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 2-45 p.m. when the discussion on resolution VIII was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I wish to say a few words in support of this proposition. The illustrious authors of the report lay down in paragraph 238 of the report certain principles for the differentiation of these subjects. They say 'The guiding principle should be to include in the transferred list those departments which afford most opportunity for local knowledge and social service, those in which Indians have shown themselves to be keenly interested, those in which mistakes which may occur, though serious, would not be irremediable, and those which stand most in need of development.' I submit, my Lord, that this subject of 'Industries' is a subject which requires most development. In paragraph 331 of the report, in dealing with the industries and tariff, the authors of the report quote a statement made by the

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late Mr. Ranade 'the political domination of one country by another attracts far more attention than the more formidable though unfelt domination, which capital, enterprise and skill of one country exercises over the trade and manufactures of another. This latter domination has an insidious influence which paralyses the springs of all the various activities which together make up the life of a nation.' Now the question arises how to put an end to this sort of commercial domination and the question also arises which agency is more likely to effect this. I must, without any doubt, answer that the ministers of the popular assemblies are more likely to carry out this programme than anybody else. In the same connexion, they say that the Government ought to move in this matter. 'We believe that this is true in the case of industries; and that if the resources of the country are to be developed, the Government must take action.' They also say; 'We are agreed therefore that there must be a definite change of view; and that the Government must admit and shoulder its responsibility for furthering the industrial development of the country.' In another connexion they suggest 'conditions are ripe for the development of new and for the revival of old industries on European lines'; and they also say: 'We are advised, for instance, that tanning, glass-making, soap-making, sugar-refining, and the manufacture of a great variety of vegetable dyes, drugs and essential oils are instances of industries which are now pursued on primitive lines and which present obvious opportunities for the application of technical science.' The only reason that can be urged against the classification of these subjects under the head of transferred subjects is that technical knowledge will be necessary which will not be available in this country. As regards that, popular assemblies and popular ministers, if it should be handed to their control, will find it extremely easy to consult and have the service of experts. There would not be any difficulty in the matter. The other difficulty that will be raised is that the interests of the foreign trade, the interests of the foreign capitalists, will have to be protected. In a matter like this, I may say without touching upon personal matters that when a conflict arises between indigenous enterprise and foreign enterprise, I have no hesitation in saying that the interests of indigenous enterprise should prevail and it is because there is this dual interest, that we feel strongly on this point that this department should be handed over to popular control."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"YOUR EXCELLENCY, I support this resolution. The previous management of this department by the Government for generations together bears ample and eloquent testimony to the urgent need for the transfer of this department to the hands of the ministers who will take an intelligent and enthusiastic interest in the subject. It has been a fatherless department and I may say, it has been almost under the guidance of a step-mother, as it were. Persons who have been in charge of this department, with all respect for their patriotism for their own country and for the welfare of their own country, we must say and pointedly say, that they have neglected the interests of this country in preference to the interests of the Home industries. The present sad state of affairs in this country, if I may say so, is entirely due to this lack of sympathetic regard for the interests of this country and it is unnecessary for me to quote chapter and verse in support of this position. It is acknowledged in this report itself. It is acknowledged from page 210 onwards in this book and I will give a reference to paragraph 331. They say 'In the course of our discussion, the conviction has been forced upon us that economic factors enter largely into the political situation in India; and we feel bound so far to exceed the limits of strictly constitutional discussions as to take note of these also. There is truth, we think in words of the late Mr. Ranade, spoken as long as 25 years ago'—my Honourable Friend Mr. Siva Rao just quoted that statement of Mr. Ranade. We may say that the present war has brought out the industrial weakness of India in its nakedness. We cannot sit with folded hands and see the raw materials of this country neglected, the resources neglected, and all because of the want of enthusiasm and interest in the persons who have been in charge of this department. The time has gone by when we can any longer safely leave the interest in the same hands and it is better in the interests of all concerned, both in the larger interests of the Empire to which we have the honour to belong and the vital interests of this country that this department is placed in the hands of people who will take an enthusiastic and patriotic interest in its development. That is, I submit, a very strong argument in favour of the transfer of this subject to the minister, who, of course, will be assisted by the other councillors and by first-class statesmen from Home who will preside over the destinies of this Province. I do not see any danger at all. On the other hand, any danger that there is will only tend to develop the resources of the country; really, it is no danger, but it is profitable to all who have to live in this country and earn their bread in this country. As I stated already, the past management of this department is sufficient proof that it should no longer remain there uncontrolled."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"YOUR EXCELLENCY, having given notice of a resolution on this subject, I wish to say a few words to point out that even according to the views put forward by some of my European Colleagues here, this subject should be transferred to the Indian ministers. I am quite happy to find myself in agreement with my Honourable Friend Sir Gordon Fraser, who, I am sorry, is not in this hall at present, when he stated that dual responsibility is not after all a satisfactory thing. Let it not be supposed for a moment that we accept the principle of dual responsibility or divided responsibility as a satisfactory solution of the problems which have to be solved in evolving a scheme of self-government. Everyone is agreed that, if possible, and if feasible, there must be a system of full responsible government without any divided responsibility. The more correct solution would be to have the necessary safeguards and checks in the machinery of the Government of India and to allow

complete provincial autonomy. But because the authors of this report have, for various reasons stated therein, considered it necessary to divide responsibility and because they have conceded the desirability of some devolution of responsibility to Indian ministers, we have thought it the wiser course to accept it so far as it goes, hoping that in course of time we will justify the demands for further reforms in that direction.

"So far as this subject is concerned, I would like to point out that it finds a place in list No. I as also in list No. II. So far as list No. I relating to the provincial subjects is taken into consideration, it provides for industrial matters under head 19 in these terms:—'Factories, dangerous and offensive trades, inland steam vessels and steam boilers, registration of labour, labour exchanges, provident funds, industrial health insurance, friendly societies, apprenticeships, accident insurance. Electricity, petroleum, explosives, mines, geological survey for minerals. Development of arts and crafts and local industries.' We find that, so far as this subject is concerned, some matters are proposed to be transferred to the Indian ministers. It is not proposed to reserve the whole of this subject to the Governor in Council; a portion of it dealing with crafts and local industries is proposed to be transferred to the Indian ministers. I would suggest that here, in the division of subjects, we must not carry the principle of divided responsibility further than necessary. It has been found feasible to transfer some portions to Indian ministers. If so, there ought to be no difficulty whatever, in transferring the whole to the Indian ministers. The only possible objection that may be put forward is whether Indians have the necessary expert knowledge or the expert training to deal with the subject in a satisfactory manner. May I ask whether it can be pretended that everyone who has been dealing with this subject, either as member of the Executive Council or as Secretary to the department, is himself an expert? They have been dealing by obtaining expert advice and expert information, by trying to understand these subjects and by bringing to bear on the questions arising thereon all the information that they can get. Why not expect the Indian ministers also to follow the same course as the present members have done, though they themselves are not experts. There is no force at all in the contention which is likely to be brought forward that these Indian ministers may not have the necessary knowledge and technical skill required for the purpose. It is always open to them to appoint the necessary officers who will be in a position to supply the necessary information."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER:—"Your Excellency, I wish to oppose this resolution. And in doing so, I wish to point out a fallacy on the part of the Honourable Mover. He stated in the course of his speech that European prosperity was due to commercial and industrial enterprise. I maintain, in the first instance, that European prosperity is due to a stable Government and as a result, commerce and industry were able to prosper. I would like to ask members of this Council if they have ever considered what the position of this country may be under the reform scheme with this transfer of subjects to industries. Would the credit of the country be anything like what it is at present? From my own knowledge of this country, the credit of the country has improved during the 25 or 26 years that I have been in this country and gradually money has grown cheaper. At present, I take it that the country is backward industrially because it is not yet fully developed agriculturally and the agriculturists will not be able to develop fully until plenty of money at a cheap rate is forthcoming. I do not think that the Government, as foreshadowed by the Honourable Mover, is likely to find cheap money and private individuals would not be able to do so. I speak feelingly as an agriculturist. One of the drawbacks that we suffer from is the difficulty of getting money from the country. I do not think the fault lies with the Government. It is merely a matter of time and improvement on the present lines, before we get developed. Had it not been for the war, we would have had railways all over the land and that in turn would have brought more money and created more development in the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, to exactly understand the significance of this resolution, I would like to draw the attention of Honourable Members to the present condition of the present administration of the department relating to industries in this Province. We find here in item No 19 of list No. I relating to industrial matters: factories, dangerous and offensive trades, inland steam vessels and steam boilers, registration of labour, labour exchanges, provident funds, industrial health insurance, friendly societies, apprenticeships, accident insurance. Electricity, petroleum, explosives, mines, geological survey for minerals.' The third class relating to 'development of arts, and crafts and local industries has been transferred to the transferred list. The authors of the report clearly point out that they have not had time to discuss with respect to each province, the conditions of the province to say whether it should be in the reserved or in the transferred list. In fact, what I find is, it is only proper when we are considering this question to know where we stand in respect of the industrial progress in the province and whether the transfer to the ministry will, in any way, improve the position or make it worse. Of course, we have to take the scheme as it has been put forth. The Government will be a combined Government consisting of two parts, one the executive, the other the ministers. All expert advice will be available to the Government, His Excellency the Governor being enabled to appoint additional members if necessary who shall advise but shall not take part, so that it is that Government in which ministers will only take a secondary part, in which His Excellency the Governor will have the right to give the Council necessary help and even the right to control where it is apparently inexperienced and in all other cases, for practical purposes, the ministers will be allowed to have their way. It is

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that kind of ministry that is asked to control the present subject. The first item there is factories. This is not shown in the other illustrative lists. Whatever may be the conditions with respect to other provinces, so far as Madras is concerned, it is plainly seen that it affects mostly Indians in every part. I have got the administration report of the Department of Industries, G.O. No. 1051, dated 4th October 1918, Home Department (Education). Table 10 gives all the industries and the factories available. There we have in 'Agriculture and irrigation' 701 factories, mines and quarries about 21 factories, iron, steel and engineering trades 87 factories, metal trades other than iron and steel, 3 factories, textile trades about 248 factories, clothing trades one factory, food drink and tobacco trades 59a factories, chemical and allied trades 45 factories, paper printing and allied trades 35 factories, leather canvas and India rubber trades 5 factories, timber trades 22 factories, clay, stone, building and contracting trades 29 factories and public utility services, 31 factories, making in all about 1,792 factories. That is the list attached to the administration report.

"The next point that I would draw the attention of the Council to, is G.O. No. 1200, dated 19th September 1917, Home Department (Education), containing the report of the administration of the Department of Industries, the report made by Mr. Innes, Special Officer in charge of the Department of Industries. A mere look at the head-notes of the various things which now effect the officer in charge will show that there is the question of the Imperial Silk specialist, the pumping and boring department, the mechanical engineering section, the proposed demonstration of a gas suction engine, the proposed survey of the rice mill industry, the survey of a possible cement industry at Bezwada, Anderson oil-expellers, hydraulic oil mill, etc. Most of them are owned by Indians. Again there is a reference to the glass factory which was subsequently taken up by Government, there is the pencil factory; then we get again the dyeing section, the weaving section and the industrial bureau which will be most useful hereafter and then industrial education. These are the various points that are now engaging the attention of Government. The question is whether there is any one department, which could be left with any body other than a gentleman intimately connected with the people. Suppose the information bureau gets the information to the ministers that a particular mineral is available in a particular part of the province and that that mineral could be utilized to start a factory, and if really no useful purpose can be served, it is the ministry that will intimate it properly to the representatives of the people immediately wherever these facilities exist, and where it will be found to be a paying concern, it will be conducted. It is said that so much money in India is tied up either in jewels or is lying idle in iron safes. So much of that money it will be possible to utilize if it will produce such results as would add to the economic condition of the country. That can be utilized properly only by its being placed as a transferred subject. My Honourable Friend Mr. Ranga Acharyar has referred to the previous work that has been done in that direction. The Hon'ble Sir Furlese Barber has raised a question whether Government should help at all, whether they should help private gentleman who can maintain industries. That was the point on raised and re-raised by the gentleman representing that view, but the Government have taken finally a definite stand on it and I do not think that question arises any more. Government have a duty to perform and unless the industrial condition of the country is sufficiently improved, there is no hope of improving its economic condition. That seems to be definitely put forth in the report itself. Under these circumstances, the question is which is the agency which will certainly improve the condition of the land, which will better utilize the opportunity and add to the prosperity and the economic condition of the people. There could be but only one answer that this department must be a transferred subject and there must be a representative of the people who can, immediately the information is got, be able to influence all sorts of people who could invest to start the industry, improve the condition of the country and add to its prosperity. Therefore, my Lord, one has really to see what the subjects are that are at present under the control of the department of industries and then to see whether the country will be better served by their being transferred. There is not a bit here which is not Indian and you have to develop the others only to see that money is invested properly in all these cases, it will be only proper to leave it as transferred subject in charge of the ministry. There is no danger of the thing being misused or misapplied. There is expert advice available. There is the mixed Government during the transitional period and the Government are sure to advise properly and take the responsibility as a whole, though for purposes of administration, it is divided. Under these circumstances, it is almost a clear case that it should be a transferred subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have only a few words to add to all that has been submitted on the resolution. I entirely support this resolution. There is no question that the industries in this Presidency are in a very neglected condition and I think that this department as a whole should be transferred to the ministers. I fail to understand why there should be so much despondency that, if the department is transferred to the ministers, the department will not prosper. If we are only in the transition period, the matter will be tried for four or five years and then we will be able to see how the matter has improved and if we find that the ministers have not tackled with the problem properly, then there is time enough to put it in the list of reserved subjects. I cannot understand this division in item 19 of list No. I. It contemplates industrial matters, but in regard to factories and other things, it has been said that as these develop they will be probably transferred to the transferred subjects, but only one portion of that item 19—the development of arts and crafts and local industries would, for the present, be transferred to the transferred subjects. It reads very well on paper

(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; Mr. Narasimha Aiyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.) [22ND OCTOBER 1918.

to make a division of this sort, but in practice I do not think the division is a very happy one. When the industries have to be developed, I think the minister should have complete power to see that they are developed and I think the whole department should be transferred and a and not a portion. I therefore submit that the whole department should be transferred and a chance given to the ministers to see how they will manage the department hereafter. There is His Excellency the Governor always to advise and there is the Executive Council also to advise. Therefore, I have every hope that matters will never go wrong and if they do they can be mended in no time But that is no reason why the department should not be handed over to the ministers."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"YOUR Excellency, I wish to say only one word in support of the resolution and that is by way of answer to the Hon'ble Sir Fairlea Barber. In trying to meet the argument, advanced in favour of the proposition that this department needs much development, which is one of the criteria referred to in paragraph 238 of the report, he contended that development pre-supposed funds, and development till now proceeded on the basis of a stable Government. The implication in the mind of the Honourable Member seems to be that stability will decrease If so, I wish to point out that that assumption is purely arbitrary and unsupported by facts. I can refer to solid facts. In point of fact, the proposals now before us tend to broaden the basis of Government, the foundations will be greatly strengthened and therefore stability will be greatly increased by the proposals. Let us consider the other question he raised, namely, would more funds be available in case industries be transferred? The implication once again in the mind of the Hon'ble Sir Fairlea Barber would be that somehow foreign countries, when they behold industries in the list of transferred subjects, will cease to send money to India and India will not be able to develop her agricultural industry. This again is a groundless assumption. On the other hand, a large number of industries will be developed and there would be more occasion for foreign countries to send money and there will be a great deal more money in India itself which will be applied more courageously. Therefore, that assumption falls to the ground. Therefore he can vote with a safe conscience for the transfer of industries to the list of transferred subjects."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I have only one word to say. We have to consider who is responsible for the present backward condition. I can quote the authority of General Smuts who recently said that industry and commerce have never prospered in the past under bureaucratic rule and he said that they would never prosper in future. Therefore it must be the people's representatives that must be placed in charge of industries in order to improve industries."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I do not wish to repeat any portion of the arguments adduced already, but I wish to point out that there is one important circumstance, namely, that this subject is placed in the transferred list. My Lord, one of our complaints hitherto has been that the industrial policy of Provincial Governments has been unnecessarily interfered with up to now by the Secretary of State in regard to the development of industries I may perhaps bring to the notice of Honourable Members that in 1905 the Government,—my Honourable Friend Sir Alexander Cardew was the then Revenue Secretary —made a comprehensive programme of industrial development and framed a scheme and sent it to the Secretary of State for sanction. That, of course, was opposed at the time in the Council by the members who represented European trade and commerce and I am very sorry that, on the present occasion, my Honourable Friend Sir Fairlea Barber has not seen his way to support our present contention for industrial development. However, there is this fact to be recognized and I am sincerely glad the subject of industrial development has been placed on the provincial list. I sincerely trust, as one of the members of the Committee which has to decide this matter is in the Council, that no further limitations will be placed in the way of the provincial development of industries and that the Secretary of State or any higher authority would not interfere with the industrial development either in the supposed interests of the agriculturists in this country or in the interests of some other persons elsewhere. I trust, my Lord, whether it is a transferred subject or a reserved subject, that the present limitations as regards expenditure on industrial developments would be removed and that the provincial Government would be set free to do what it likes in industrial matters and what they consider necessary for the industrial well-being of the Presidency. I do not see any limitations here, but it is quite likely that some may be introduced hereafter. I trust that this subject will be free from the restrictions imposed by the Government of India or the Secretary of State. That is the first of the observations which I would like to make.

"The second is this: so far as this Presidency is concerned, the Department of Industries is already in the hands of an Indian Member; both as Secretary and the Member in charge of this department—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar—is already in charge of this portfolio I trust that that fact will be recognized and that there will be no differentiation as regards Europeans and Indians so far as this particular subject is concerned; whether it is an Indian minister or a Member of the Executive Council, the fact that the Member is an Indian *per se* would not be taken as a disqualification to be put in charge of this department.

"Having said all this, I wish only to point out a few practical difficulties as regards the division of the subject. Honourable Members will notice that Item No. 9 relating to 'fisheries and connected industries and river conservancy' is placed in the transferred list. Then,

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agriculture is a transferred subject and agricultural industries will naturally fall into the group of transferred subjects. Then it is also stated that the development of arts and crafts and local industries would be transferred. So, Honourable Members will see that even on the assumption that the list of transferred subjects is not added to, there are these departments of industrial activity relating to fisheries, agricultural industries, arts and local industries which are transferred. Having placed so much in the transferred list, it seems to me that the other two items here in the reserved list, namely, 'factories, dangerous and offensive trades, inland steam vessels and steam-boilers, registration of labour, labour exchanges, provident funds, industrial health insurance, friendly societies, apprenticeships, accident insurance,' etc., should not be reserved. Another reason why these should not be reserved is this: the subject of insurance and friendly societies—this group of subjects—is now being dealt with by the Inspector-General of Registration. That officer would, I take it, come under the control of the ministers, because registration of deeds and documents is placed in the transferred list. I am pointing out these difficulties to show that it should be either in the one or in the other. Three branches are in the transferred list, and the officer who deals with insurance and friendly societies is already in the transferred list. Therefore, I would point out that the whole group of subjects should come under one department; whether it is under the Indian minister or whether it should be reserved department is a matter to be considered. As regards the propriety of its being placed in the transferred list, I have already said that this is one of the departments which requires development and it is one of the cardinal principles of the report that a department which requires development should be under popular control. I am really unable to see the point of my Honourable Friend Sir Fairlee Barber who makes some reference to stamp capital. On that matter, I am certain that an Indian minister would probably be better able to stimulate indigenous capital."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLEE BARBER:—"Your Excellency, I said something about the credit of the country."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I am glad for the correction, my Lord. I do not think the credit of the country will suffer in the slightest degree if the Department of Industries is transferred to Indian ministers. On the other hand, I think the credit of the country would be enhanced. Perhaps the Hon'ble Sir Fairlee Barber must have realized by this time that the present moment is the occasion in which the want of industrial development has been keenly felt in this country. Mr. Montagu stated in one of his addresses 'how much more could India do for us had her industries been developed.' May I ask whether this statement of Mr. Montagu is not right? Would the development of industries suffer in the slightest degree if an Indian minister who knows the people and who can induce the people to come forward to help them were placed in charge of this department? Would the Hon'ble Sir Fairlee Barber say that the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Aiyangar has not done a great deal for co-operative societies in establishing the central urban bank here. Does he know that fact and how much of its success the central urban bank owes to his initiative? My Lord, it seems to me that it is a strange proposition that, if an Indian minister is in charge, Indian capital would not be available. That is the assumption which underlies the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Fairlee Barber that the credit of the country would suffer. I deny that statement."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, I had not intended to talk on this subject, but I must just mention that I oppose this resolution as I consider that the administration of industries should remain under present control and that the Government should be at liberty to appoint the best man available to be in control of the department, whether European or Indian. The Honourable Mover enunciated a very common fallacy when he claimed equal opportunities with Europeans to develop industries in India. I contend they have always had equal opportunities, but unfortunately they have not taken advantage of those opportunities. It is well known that Indians in Southern India—it is the only part of India with which I am acquainted,—are very averse to take the risks which they must incur in investing their money in industrial ventures. They prefer to put their money in the saunder—to them safer—security of landed property. This has been shown during the last few years when a very large amount of money has been made in Madras and it has all gone into landed property with the consequent appreciation of landed property. I contend that if Indian capitalists would come forward with their money and take an interest in Indian industries, then the industrial development of this Presidency would follow. I have had twenty-three years' experience in Madras and I have always had an outlet for any capital that I could lay my hands on. The same position has existed with Indian capitalists; but unfortunately they have not taken advantage of these opportunities. They prefer to invest it in landed property.

"Another point—I understood the Honourable Mover correctly—he says that Indians do not want to drive away European merchants out of the country; he said: 'We do want them to remain here and prosper.' It is really very good of the Honourable Member to give us this assurance, but I think the very fact that he thinks it necessary to give us this assurance has rather an ominous aspect.

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"The Honourable Mover also asked quite correctly for mutual trust and confidence between Europeans and Indians. I contend here also that mutual trust and confidence does exist. I have worked with Indian gentlemen myself in business for many years now and I can certainly say that a very large degree of confidence and trust does exist. Under those circumstances, Your Excellency, I oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish just to say a word in reply to the observations which my Hon'ble Friend Sir Gordon Fraser made. He conceded that equal opportunities have been given to Europeans and Indians alike. I wish just to ask him a question, why equal success has not attended them. He has himself answered it in his own way and that by observing that capitalists are afraid of risks. I only wish to assure this Council that one, if not the chief, of these risks, consists in its being entirely in the hands of Government. If the popular ministers who, under the new scheme, would become responsible to the public, are entrusted with the management and development of industries, I can assure this Council that that would be the most potent way of removing this fear in the mind of the indigenous capitalists. More than all, this is a department in which I share the feeling of my Honourable Colleagues in this Council, that it has been, I must say, not as properly attended to as it should have been, considering the real interests of the country. The country is sadly neglected and this Province particularly is one of the worst of Indian provinces and as such, I do feel that this would be the most powerful way of removing this defect in the economic condition of this Presidency, that is, by way of co-ordinating and taking the people more into confidence and entrusting fuller powers to the hands of ministers chosen by them."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I propose to take division unless the Honourable Member wishes to speak again."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Only one word, Your Excellency. This question has been fully debated and I do not wish to take up Your Excellency's time and the time of the Council by making any more contribution to it. I only want to say this. Sir Gordon Fraser when he said that the very fact that I have given the assurance that we Indians want Europeans to remain in this country and prosper, shows the need for such assurance; I advert there is need for such assurance and the need has come in this way—that lately there has been a discussion by European associations and individuals and they have shown some apprehension, that if the responsibility is transferred to Indians, their interests will suffer and so, I thought it necessary to give this assurance. The need for it came from them and not from us. There is, I know, and I, as a merchant moving with Europeans for a long time, can bear testimony to the fact, that among Indian and European merchants, there has been mutual trust and mutual confidence and as I said in my speech, this mutual trust will be enhanced rather than decreased by the transfer of the subject to Indians. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser himself said that it should be left to the Government to appoint the best man who would deal with this question, whether it be Indian or European. That is exactly what we want. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has pointed out that the Indian Member of the Executive Council is already under the present system in charge of this department and if, in the new system, it remains a reserved subject, it is possible the Indian Member of the Executive Council may be in charge of it. But I move this resolution in order to inspire more confidence in the Indians themselves, the Indians who are said by the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser to prefer to put their capital in property and land rather than in business and industrial concerns. Why I ask? It is because they do not feel confident that there will be the same return for the employment of their money in industrial concerns as there will be in the others. They feel they are handicapped in this field of industries and they will continue to feel the same if this department is not transferred to the control of the purely popular element in the Government. It will be left even then to the Governor to appoint a person whom he considers best fitted to deal with this and other subjects because, according to the Report, the appointment of the ministers is in the hands of the Governor. I need not say much about the question of cheap capital and railways and other things. These are economic questions and there are different factors at work which act and counteract on these things and they are brought about by the usual economic laws, and the mere fact that the industry is in the hands of Europeans or that the Government is stable, that the present Government is more stable than the future Government is likely to be, will not be a governing factor. I am sure the future Government will have its credit as high as the present Government and I think that a more dependency is never trusted to the same extent as an independent government of the country having a better status and position. The question of stable government does not enter into this small matter of the transfer of a subject from one section of the Government to the other but still, as it has been brought in, I have had to refer to it. I have nothing more to add."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I shall take division."

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

22ND OCTOBER 1918.] *(The President; Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib asked for a poll which was taken with the following result :—

For

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar	The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad,
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Yaqub Hasan Sahib.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
" the Raja of Bobbili.	" Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.
" Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.	" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Against

The Hon'ble Sir Fairlie Barber.	The Hon'ble the Rev. G. Pittendrigh.
" " Gordon Fraser.	" the Most Rev. J. Aelen.
" " Francis Spring.	

The resolution was then declared carried, fourteen voting *for* and five *against*.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"We will take Resolution No. X."*

The Hon'ble the REV. G. PITTENDRIGH :—"May I ask your Excellency, whether this will rule out of order such a resolution as No. XVII †?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"Perhaps it is omnibus. Let the Honourable Gentleman confine his resolution to the question of borrowing."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Perhaps Your Excellency will permit me to move a resolution at the end that all the subjects mentioned in the transferred list should be in the transferred list."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"We should not fetter the liberty of individual members to move resolutions about specific subjects."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May I know whether Resolution VIII * was voted ? If so, there we have the words 'in addition to the list of subjects mentioned in Appendix II.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"It is purely a question of industrial development. The words 'in addition to the illustrative list of subjects mentioned in Appendix II' will be omitted.

"We will confine the question to borrowing on the sole credit of Provincial revenues."

RESOLUTION *RE* BORROWING ON THE SOLE CREDIT OF PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I wish to move runs as follows :—

X (latter part). 'The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject of "borrowing on the sole credit of Provincial revenues" should also be transferred to the control of ministers and should not be a reserved subject.'

"The resolution raises a single issue as to whether the power of borrowing on the sole credit of Provincial revenues should be transferred to the control of ministers. My Lord, perhaps it is necessary for me to briefly refer to the scheme of Government which has been formulated in this report in order to see why this subject of borrowing should be a transferred subject. In paragraphs 216, 218, 219 and 221, the authors of the scheme set out their views about the dual government in the provinces, proposed to be set up, one part of it comprising the head of the province and the Executive Council and the other part consisting of the Governor and the ministers. Paragraph 218 fully explains the scheme so far as this division of government into two compartments is concerned. 'The other part' they proceed to state, 'of the government would consist of one member, or more than one member, according to the number and importance of the transferred subjects, chosen by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council. They would be known as ministers.' Then paragraph 219 explains the relation of ministers to the Governor. It says : 'The portfolios dealing with the transferred subjects would be committed to the ministers, and on these subjects the ministers, together with the Governor would form the administration. On such subjects, their decisions would be final, subject only to the Governor's advice and control. We do not contemplate that from the

* See page 916 infra. † See page 919 infra.

outset, the Governor should occupy the position of a purely constitutional Governor, who is bound to accept the decisions of his ministers.' Then they proceed to set out the limitations under which ministers can work. Then proceeding further, in paragraph 221, the authors of the scheme state that 'it is highly desirable that the Executive should cultivate the habit of associated deliberation and it is essential that it should present a united front to the outside.' But they qualify this statement and state: that 'the actual decision on a transferred subject would be taken, after general discussion, by the Governor and his ministers; the action to be taken on a reserved subject would be taken, after similar discussion by the Governor and the other members of his Executive Council, who would arrive at their decision in the manner provided in the existing statute. The additional members, if present, would take their share in the discussion, but would in no case take a part in the decision.' So that Honourable Members will see that the decision with reference to a reserved subject lies solely with the Governor and the Executive Council and the decision relating to a transferred subject would lie essentially with the Governor and the ministers. Further, they state in paragraph 222 that 'by dividing the Government into what will in effect be two committees with different responsibilities, we have ensured that members of the Government accountable to different authorities do not exercise the same responsibility for all subjects.' I am not criticizing the scheme but I am pointing out the assumptions on which we have to consider this question of borrowing, the assumptions being that the responsibility for decision on a reserved subject would lie with the Governor and the Executive Council and the responsibility for decision on a transferred subject would lie with the ministers and the Governor. This is the general scheme of provincial administration as set out in these proposals.

"My Lord, as regards the financial position, Honourable Members will find it discussed in paragraphs 255, 256 and 257 of the report. In these paragraphs, Honourable Members will see that it is the intention of the authors of the report that all proposals for taxation should be initiated only with the approval of the ministers. 'Such taxation proposals would be presented to the Legislative Council only with the approval of the ministers.' They also state as regards the scheme of financing this dual government: 'In these joint discussions, the provincial revenues will be estimated; the contribution to the Government of India will be set apart, the proposed allotments for the reserved subjects will then be carefully scrutinized and examined with a view to facing criticism in the Legislative Council, and remainder of the revenue will be at the disposal of the ministers. If such residue is not sufficient it is open to the ministers to suggest extra taxation either within the schedule of permissible provincial taxation, or by obtaining the sanction of the Government of India to some tax not included in the schedule. Such taxation proposals would be presented to the Legislative Council only with the approval of the ministers.' My Lord, I am at one with several of my Honourable Friends who have preceded me already in feeling grave doubts as to the system of diarchy such as that formulated in these proposals, a system under which two different principles of Government are combined, two different sets of authorities are created who look to different authorities for their responsibility—two different systems of finance which give preference to one set but first of all placing the revenues at the disposal of the Government of India leaving the ministers to get what they could after the reserved portion of the Government is satisfied. On this financial proposal for working this dual government, I have very grave doubts whether the scheme as it is, would be workable and whether it does not place the ministers at the mercy of the Governor in Council. I fully believe that this part of the scheme should be reconsidered if reforms are to be a success. The authors of the scheme state that the Government of India should have precedence in regard to their contribution. Then they say that the reserved portion should receive their supplies and there is no limit to that supply; the Governor in Council may ask for what they like and then the ministers are to develop those departments which require development and are supposed to get the balance of what is available after all the other needs are satisfied. If there is a deficit the ministers will have to face it and ask for extra taxation. This scheme of running this dual government under this system of finance is, I submit, open to the gravest possible objection. I hope that Your Excellency in Council when these proposals come up for examination, will devise a scheme which will be equitable to both parts of the Government and which would not place the ministers at a disadvantage in undertaking a new experiment such as this.

"My Lord, therefore, first of all, before I deal with the question of borrowing, I wish to address Honourable Members about these financial proposals, not only non-official members but also the members of Your Excellency's Government both individually and collectively to improve this portion of the scheme and to devise a scheme which will not bring one portion of the Government into collision with the other and suggest modifications for removing administrative friction that must be caused if the scheme remains as it is. I must say that the collective wisdom of the Government of India and the Secretary of State's Government and the distinguished authors of this report has not enabled them to evolve a scheme which is not open to all these grave objections.

"Having said so much in criticism of the financial proposals I must make myself clear that if I give my adherence to this scheme, it is because we proceed on the principle that there must be for the present a division of the functions of Government and that assumption must be maintained, but the chances of friction and the chances of collision must be reduced.

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The administrative experience of Your Excellency's Government will be fully useful in the direction of improving the scheme, and the success of the reforms greatly depends upon bringing your practical knowledge for devising financial proposals in such a manner as to make them equitable to both parts of the Government.

"Before I go to the actual subject of credit, Honourable Members will see that this is the first time, so far as the Government of India and the Secretary of State are concerned, that the power of taxation is proposed to be given to Provincial Governments. The matter came up before the Decentralization Commission, but the proposal was opposed. This is also the first time that it is proposed to place a minister in charge of particular departments. This is also the first time that it is proposed to permit Provincial Governments to resort to the open market. As regards the conditions under which they could borrow, it is also necessary that I should draw the attention of Honourable Members to paragraph 217: 'We come now to the question of the borrowing powers of Provincial Governments. In this respect, Provincial Governments are almost unanimous in desiring greater freedom. They recognize the difficulties which we have already discussed, and the impossibility of allowing them to compete with the Government of India in the open market. But they suggest that the Central Government should regard an application for a loan solely from the standpoint of finance and not from that of administration, and that, if it has the money and is satisfied with the arrangements for financing the loan, it should not withhold sanction. It has also been represented to us that there exist local sources which could be tapped by Provincial Governments but are not touched by Indian loans. A new argument for further liberty of action is afforded by our proposal to provincialize irrigation works on which a large capital expenditure is necessary. We think that in order to avoid harmful competition Provincial Governments must continue to do their borrowing through the Government of India. Also it may often happen that the Government of India will not be able to raise sufficient money to meet all provincial requirements. In that case, it may find it necessary to limit its total borrowing on behalf of Provincial Governments in particular years; and when that happens, it will be difficult for it entirely to avoid a reference to the relative merits of the schemes for which the loans are wanted. We think, however, in such cases there ought to be no insuperable difficulty in making a reasonably fair and equitable distribution between the Provinces.'

"Then they say, 'But we are prepared to go further. If the Government of India finds itself unable to raise the money in any one year which a province requires, or if there is good reason to believe that a provincial project may attract money which would not be elicited by a Government of India loan, we would allow the Provincial Government to have recourse to the Indian market. But in that case, we think that they should secure the approval of the Government of India to the method of borrowing, including the rate of interest, so as not to affect the investments in the Post office, and the time of borrowing, so as not to conflict with Indian loans.' I am in general agreement with all that is stated with reference to the conditions under which Provincial Governments ought to be permitted to borrow. But what I object to is to place this subject in the reserved list. As I already pointed out, the ministers have to give their approval for fresh taxation. They get a residue of revenue and that being so, assuming that a budget has to be made up first by the residue and then by the raising of fresh taxation and perhaps thirdly by resorting to loans both for productive and unproductive works, it must be left to the ministers who raise taxation also to deal with this question of borrowing. I may further illustrate this matter by a reference to the provincial loan account. Honourable Members will see that all questions relating to local self-government are on the transferred list. They will also notice that railways, light and feeder railways, district board railways, which are under the management of local bodies, will be in the transferred list. Co-operative credit societies are also on the transferred list, and if as proposed by my Hon'ble Friend Mr A. S. Krishna Rao, major irrigation is placed in the transferred list, that will also be another department in which loans are required. I had better refer to the provincial loan account of this Government one of these years to see the departments, in which loans have now to be taken. The Provincial loan account is divided into five heads; loans to cultivators, loans to co-operative societies, loans to landholders and notabilities—fortunately we have none in this Presidency who have had to resort to Government for loans—loans to mulussal municipalities—they are the loans for water-supply, drainage and hospitals—loans to district boards,—they are for railways and miscellaneous loans and advances; so that Honourable Members will see that so far as loans are concerned, they are taken by local bodies mostly and also by cultivators, through the Revenue Department. But, my Lord, my present contention is that the departments in which most of the loans have to be taken are in the transferred list. Assuming that local self-government is transferred, a minister who wishes to give a loan to a municipality or who wishes to finance a district board railway or who wishes to help a co-operative credit society,—I believe it is also under contemplation to run co-operative societies for loans to agriculturists—the minister wants money, if borrowing is placed in the reserved department it will be within the competence of the Governor in Council to refuse him facilities to grant loans. Is that a state of things that can be contemplated? That is the essential point which I wish to raise by this resolution. Ministers are responsible for taxation and no taxation can be imposed without their approval. Ministers are responsible for the

departments for which loans are required and yet, borrowing on the sole credit of the Government is placed in the reserved list. I think that the position will be intolerable, intolerable for a minister who wants money and who cannot get it. If he wants a loan he has to go to the other part of the Government and ask them to sanction the loan. I submit that the scheme as it is, is not a sound one. If you make the ministers responsible for taxation, I think the only thing that you can do is to make them the authorities for borrowing, and make them also responsible for it. I am sure that under this scheme, whenever there is a question of borrowing, it will be discussed in the collective Government, but the responsibility would lie with the ministers. That is a point on which I would lay much stress. My Lord, it has been one of our complaints for a long time that the progress of local bodies has been held up greatly for want of facilities for financing various schemes. Up to 1909 district board railways were placed on the provincial loan account and about that time, the Government of India ruled that the provincial loan account should not include any funds required for district board railways. What has been the consequence? For the last 9 or 10 years, several schemes have been matured and I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman stated once in this Council that the total estimated value of the schemes which were ready for sanction is about 340 lakhs. If the district board railways are on the transferred list, what is the position of a minister who wishes to see that these lines are constructed? It seems to me, therefore, considering the question from any aspect, this question of loans, and borrowing on the credit of Government should be placed on the transferred list.

"The second point I wish to mention about municipalities and local boards is that in western countries the development of these local bodies is greatly dependent not merely on their current revenues but upon large amounts always placed at their disposal in the shape of loans. I do not wish to weary the Council by quoting statistics as to what is raised in any average year in England by local bodies in the shape of loans. It is nothing less than 10 to 15 millions sterling. Here, there is no way of financing municipal schemes; while I welcome greatly this opportunity of the Provincial Government to resort to the open market though under the conditions mentioned by the authors of the scheme, I trust that nothing will be done to arrest development by making it impossible for ministers for securing that money which is so needed for the development of their work. I submit that the scheme as it is by placing it in the reserve department is unsound. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulay Barbar stated sometime ago that the credit of the Government might suffer. My reply is the same as that already given. The credit of the Government will be enhanced. It is true that we want foreign capital, but we also want the capital of the country to be invested in the country and the success of the last two war loans is an indication that there is capital in the country which if properly tapped, would be available. Under these circumstances, I cannot see what harm would be done by placing this on the list of transferred subjects. I submit there is everything in its favour and nothing against it.

"Then there is the question of major irrigation which if transferred, would require a large outlay. Take a case like the Kistna reservoir project or the Cauvery project. The amount required would be several millions and that will have to be raised by loans with the permission of the Government of India, all over the country a portion in Calcutta, a portion in England, a portion in Bombay and I am sure there will be talent enough to float these loans and there is the collective Government at our back. Under these circumstances, I commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr A S KRISHNA RAO:—"I second this resolution. Your Excellency, so far as this question of borrowing is concerned, it is quite clear that it is one of the most essential problems which have to be solved in dealing with the future devolution of responsibility in the Provincial Government. The question relating to the allocation of subjects is of a different kind from the question which relates to the funds to be placed at the disposal of the Indian ministers for carrying on the work entrusted to their care. No doubt, we have not got the benefit of the views of the members of Your Excellency's Government regarding the various proposals made in this Council today. It is true that we are somewhat handicapped in that we are not in a position to meet any possible objections which might be urged by them. But I believe and trust that their attitude will be one of trying to understand the views of non-official Members of this Council on this occasion and then to formulate their own proposals to be submitted to the higher authorities in due course.

"The first problem for consideration will be whether it is a desirable step to invest Indian ministers with control in the matter of provincial taxation when it is not proposed to give them the power to borrow on the credit of provincial revenues. I only wish this Council to have a graphic picture of the position of the Indian minister when he is called upon to find funds for carrying out various improvements, when he is required by the statute to provide all the funds required for the transferred subjects by taxation. It will be found from the inquiries made, that there is not a large margin left for taxation. I need not go further than this report itself for that position. They themselves say in paragraph 332: "the economics of a country which depends to so great an extent as India on agriculture, must be unstable. Moreover, though as recent inquiries have shown, the standard of living among the peasant classes has improved perceptibly of late years, there is still no great margin of taxable capacity."

"Notwithstanding the limitations under which they made these inquiries, it has been admitted by all responsible ministers that there is no substantial margin left for additional taxation. Then the question naturally arises if, for carrying out improvements in the various

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directions, it is necessary to procure a large amount of capital, and if, as has been admitted by the best statesmen and administrators, there is very little margin left for extra taxation how are the ministers to get on with the work, if they are to carry on their work in a manner which will satisfy the people and the Government? It is therefore necessary that they must be given the power to borrow on the credit of Provincial revenues. Otherwise, I must pity the position of the ministers whoever they happen to be. When the Royal Commission goes round ten years hence, they will find that they are not in a position to carry on any large scheme of reform, to show any improvement either in industrial matters or in any other matter owing to want of funds, owing to their inability to borrow on the credit of Provincial revenues and owing to their inability to suggest any definite scheme of taxation in view of the poverty of the people. I would therefore request Your Excellency's Government to pay particular attention to this aspect and see whether it is reasonable, whether it is fair to give them the power to tax but not the power to borrow. I submit it is very unjust, unfair and inequitable. I hope the Council will support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER:—"Your Excellency, I wish to oppose this resolution. In Your Excellency's opening remarks, Your Excellency advised the Council to remain cautious and go slowly. It seems to me that, in this resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao would go fast. Here we are under the present regime where Local Governments are not empowered to borrow. Straightaway under this new Government, he wishes to see the borrowing power immediately transferred to the minister. I take it that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao means that the minister of each head of the department should have the borrowing power."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"That is not my meaning."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLESS BARBER:—"That is what I understood. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao mentioned the matter of district board railways and I think he said that for the last nine or ten years they have been greatly handicapped by not being able to borrow money. To my own knowledge in the case of local boards, one railway has been sanctioned with borrowed money. It is very refreshing to find the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has been able to find one of the evils in the divided responsibility between ministers and the Provincial Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I shall add a word or two in support of this resolution. I believe that this power of borrowing is indispensable for the ministers for the reason that, under the proposed scheme of reforms, the revenues are charged in the first instance with contributions to the Government of India and secondly with the expenditure under the reserved heads and thirdly if any residue is left, it is to be devoted to these transferred subjects. So the transferred services, as I put it, in some other connexion, will have to be satisfied with the crumbs of the table; and they have to fall back upon their proposals for taxation. They have to face the country with proposals for taxation and they will have to incur that odium. I believe, under the proposed scheme, these so-called transferred services will be starved, unless this power is granted to the minister. When the minister faces the popular assembly with any proposals for fresh taxation, the popular assembly will say: there is absolutely no further margin for further taxation and then these transferred subjects are likely to be those which require the most development and development means more finances are requisite and more resources are necessary for fostering their growth. What is to become of the unfortunate minister who is likely to be refused support for his proposals for taxation, what is to become of him and what is to become of these services which require development if the power is not conceded to him? With these words, I support this proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I have only to say a word. Paragraph 232 says: 'What we can do is to aim at minimising causes of friction, and we have proposed arrangements that can be worked by mutual forbearance and a strong common purpose. It is our intention that the decisions of the Government should be loyally defended by the entire Government, but that the ministers should feel responsibility for conforming to the wishes of their constituents.' The reading of this passage will quite convince the necessity to leave this in the hands of the minister and treat it as a transferred subject. The whole Government have to work together in this matter, but the portion of the Government which is responsible for raising money and for spending it for departments for which no money is available will be the ministers. The ministers will be advised by the Governor and the matter will be discussed by the Provincial Governor and the ministers. There will be a common meeting in which all of them would agree to defend the acts of either side of the Government. If that is the common way in which this has to be carried on and if the ministers have actually to decide on the final borrowing, it is proper to leave it to them and for the other Government to advise them. It is borrowing on the credit of the total revenues and therefore this is unifying action of the Government and both sides of the Government will come in. The effect of it will be that it will ordinarily come to the ministers. It should be a transferred subject if the rest of the portions of the report which have been referred to by my Honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao should have their natural effect given to them. If the minister feels the necessity for the money and he is refused the right to borrow his position becomes dubious. It may be said that this unifying force will make him agree that borrowing is not needed. Then the question

is ordinarily to be left to ministers. Therefore my Lord, in view of the statement contained in paragraph 222, and the other statements referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao it becomes necessary that it should be a transferred subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Your Excellency, with reference to this resolution, there has been much said about the question of divided responsibility. I find it rather difficult to understand what exactly my Honourable Colleagues mean by that expression. I am one of those who think that, whether it be administration by the ministers or it be administration by the Executive Council, it is only directed towards one purpose and only one purpose and that is the true and best interests of the province as a whole and as such I strongly support the motion before the house that when the whole revenues of the province have to be made credit, when borrowing is to be made on the whole revenues of the province, and when the Government as a whole have to be responsible for such borrowing, I think it should be under the control of the Government as a whole and not be a purely reserved subject."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER :—"The Honourable Mover of the resolution has laid stress on the necessity for the powers to borrow for the transferred subjects which subjects he fears will suffer by the proposed dual control of the budgeting. The Honourable seconder of the resolution laid stress on the fact that there was no margin for further taxation. I would just like to remind the Council of the fact that powers to borrow mean further taxation, both to pay interest on the borrowed money and to repay the borrowed money itself."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"My Lord, there has been some amount of misunderstanding as regards my position with reference to this resolution and the next one. I might perhaps say that when I sent up this resolution, it was one resolution. Resolution No. X* was the first part of the resolution (*a*) and Resolution No. II was the second part. I received a communication splitting up this resolution into two. At the time I gave notice of this resolution, I felt some difficulty about one or two points which have been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar and I believe also by the Hon'ble Sir Fairlem Barber. I did not intend that the ministers, of their own responsibility and without any reference to the collective Government as a whole, should go direct to the market and raise a loan. What has been stated by me was that the power to allocate funds with reference to the transferred departments by way of loans should rest with the ministry. That is, assuming that in a department money is required, they should not be required to go to the other part of the Government for a decision as to whether that is required for the purpose of the transferred departments. I think, my Lord, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar it is not one portion of the Government that will be responsible in the open market for these loans, but it is the collective Government as a whole that will be responsible and therefore, when I say that borrowing on the sole credit of Provincial revenues should not be a reserved subject, I mean that the collective Government is responsible but that the responsibility for the necessity of the loan and for allocating the funds to the departments under their control, should lie with the ministers. The credit that is placed for the loan should be and would be the credit of the whole collective Government of the province. I do not think there should be any misunderstanding on this matter, because I do not suggest ministers of their own responsibility without reference to the collective Government should go to the market and raise loans. It is the whole Government that would be responsible for these loans. I make this explanation because, standing by itself independently of the other portion, it would be open to the construction that the ministers can resort to the market without any reference to the collective Government. That is not my intention. In that sense, I tender this explanation. I request Your Excellency to put resolution No. X* to vote."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Resolution No. XI* seems to me to represent the views of the Honourable Member better than resolution No. X.* The Honourable Member has said that borrowing should take place on the credit of the whole Government. If the Council would permit me to do so, I should put No. XI* to the vote and not X*."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR :—"They seem to be alternative."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"If you once put XI to the vote you cannot put X*."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I suggest that X* may be X (*a*) and XI* may be X (*b*)."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"No matter what you call them they would not agree with one another. You cannot do both. You cannot make borrowing a wholly transferred subject and at the same time make it not a transferred subject."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"My point is this. No. X says 'if it is found inexpedient or impracticable.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"We shall have to leave that hypothesis; the motion was that the subject of borrowing as a whole should be transferred."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I gave notice of a resolution in form No. VII.* There is some difficulty in No. XI* being adopted. It cannot be a reserved subject if the idea is that the Executive Government should deal with it. If the form originally

* See page 933 *infra*.

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suggested be adopted with a slight amendment at the end, it will be all right—that the subject should be a transferred subject and the responsibility for borrowing should be with the whole Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is a mere question of words. If the Council wishes to decide whether it is to be a transferred subject I shall put resolution No. X*. If it decides that it should be a transferred subject, it would be a transferred subject. If, on the other hand, it is the wish of the Honourable Member that the subject should be dealt with by the Government as a whole I will put No. XI,* but I do not think it is possible to combine the two."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Resolution No. X* is all right. If it becomes a transferred subject, it will be considered by the Executive Government as a whole but the final decision will be arrived at by the Governor and the ministers and that will be binding on the Government as a whole."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am not concerned with all that. I am concerned with the point on which the Honourable Member wants a decision."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I thought the discussion was on No. X*."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Discussion was on No. X.* but the Honourable Member may choose to take XI* in this case."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My point is: whether this should be a reserved subject or a transferred subject. It is now in the reserved list. No. XI* does not mean that it should be a reserved subject. The proposal is that the whole collective Government should be responsible. We wish to negative the idea that it should be a reserved subject. Subject to that idea being carried out, I would add the words 'should not be a reserved subject, but should be committed to the Executive Government as a whole' at the end of No. X*. (After some consultation) My Lord, I would prefer to put No. X* as it is; for this reason that even if the proposal is not accepted, there is the idea that it should not be a reserved subject. I prefer to leave it as it is."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Very well."

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have been consulting the Secretary as to how to express accurately the character of these resolutions. I think, on the whole, it should be 'the non-official members of the Council recommend', as a matter of historical accuracy.

"We will take resolution No. XV which will raise the question of education."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU rose to address.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am not sure whether it would not be better to take XVII. That would raise the issue more definitely. Honourable gentleman can speak on XVII. I call upon the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh to move No. XVII."

RESOLUTION *RE* UNIVERSITY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"The resolution of which I have given notice reads as follows:—

'XVII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that elementary, industrial and technical education should be included among the transferred subjects, while university and secondary education should be retained among the reserved.'

'In support of this resolution, I wish to say that I have the utmost sympathy with the desire to promote in some measure the scheme that has been proposed, namely, this division of subjects. It seems to me, however, that it is undesirable that certain of these subjects should be placed under the control of the ministers. I argue for this division of education in the interests of elementary education itself. It may seem absurd to many people who are accustomed to give little thought to education, but I believe there is no subject within the sphere of Government which is more important for the well-being of the community than that of education. There is no field therefore in which it is more important to proceed cautiously. You may make mistakes about roads and bridges, and no irreparable permanent harm is done, but a false step in education may have profoundly serious consequences for the nation.

"Now there is no question that the task of introducing compulsory elementary education is one of tremendous magnitude—one that the present Government with all its desire to be progressive has shrunk from, because of the enormous cost and the almost impossible task of securing trained teachers. Yet we are all agreed that universal elementary education must be attempted. The problems involved must be faced and the education to be given must not only be universal but must be real, much more real and serious than we have yet attained in our primary schools, which on an average the pupils attend for about two years, and they forget in a very short time the little they have learned. The compulsory education that we look forward

* See page 933 *infra*.

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to must aim at least at four years' attendance at the start, rising in course of time to a considerably longer period. When it is remembered that this great net work of schools has to cover a population of 40 millions, it will perhaps be partially realized that the task we propose to place on the new controlling authority is much greater in extent than that which faced the British Government in introducing compulsory education in England. People talk lightly in an airy fashion of transforming this department and the next, as if it all could be accomplished by the stroke of a pen. This one department of elementary education alone is sufficient to give the thoughtful pause. My contention is that the new Government should not be saddled with the problems of University and secondary education, and my first argument is the greatness of the task before them in dealing with elementary education. My second argument is that secondary education will prove a constant drain on the finances that ought to go towards elementary education. Compulsory education is not really a popular thing, when we have to deal with an extended electorate. It is an excellent electioneering cry, but when we come down to hard facts, in the villages, and taxation must be imposed, for that is what it means, then hostility is awakened, and a dull solid opposition makes itself felt. On the other hand secondary education is always popular. It appeals to a more progressive class of the community, and to the more wealthy classes. It makes for show, it dignifies the village to have its high school. The consequence will be that in a popular assembly there will always be a temptation to favour secondary education at the expense of elementary. They will take the line of least resistance. I do not suggest at all that the members of our Legislative Council will have an exceptional dose of original sin. It is simply a tendency in human nature as manifested in a popularly elected assembly. I maintain, therefore, that until elementary education is well-established, it is desirable that secondary education should be retained among the reserved subjects.

"With regard to industrial education, it is naturally connected with elementary education; all vocational training of an elementary grade must form part of it. On the other hand, secondary education finds its natural connexion with the university. That is especially true in India, where the great majority of pupils in the higher classes of our secondary schools look to the university as their natural goal. The curricula of the University and the high schools are inter-dependent. The two therefore should go together. It is difficult to separate secondary education and University education. When the matter was discussed at a preliminary meeting called for the purpose of considering the draft of a new Education Bill, it was suggested that secondary education might well be separated from elementary education. It simply means that the high schools should belong to the Executive Council as distinguished from the ministers. I think it is hardly necessary for me to add anything about the importance of retaining University as a reserved subject, because I imagine that very few really would urge that it should be a transferred subject. The Universities with which I am familiar in Britain have got practical independence from Government altogether. We have sometimes felt that, even under the present Government, the Universities are not quite as free as we would wish them to be."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I rise to a point of order. The question of University education may be raised under the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju's resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh may confine himself to the question of secondary education being excluded from the transferred list. Otherwise, Your Excellency may permit a debate on the whole subject of education under this resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have no objection."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"This deals with secondary education."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The word 'University' is there in the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"If so, I have no objection."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"I simply wanted to say that it seemed to me that the placing of the Universities under the control of a popularly elected assembly might lead to very great difficulties. Even now, in the present Legislative Council, proposals are made to instruct the Syndicate to accept certain marks, etc., in laying down rules for entrance into the University. If that is done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry? If the University is placed at the will of a popular assembly, it will be extremely damaging to the interests of the University. My contention then is, that as it is proposed to retain University among the reserved subjects, secondary education ought naturally to follow it, whereas elementary education and all connected with it such as industrial education should be passed on as a transferred subject."

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. ARLEN:—"I second the motion."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I wish to move an amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does any gentleman wish to speak on this motion?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish to oppose it, but I shall be brief, considering the lateness of the hour."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"At the same time, my amendment may be taken. If my amendment is taken, members can address both on the amendment and on the original proposition."

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His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar will address and if the Honourable gentleman will hand the amendment to me, I shall be able to consider what effect it will have on the debate."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I shall be very brief. The Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh conceded a number of points which, I thought, were really points opposed to his resolution. He said that secondary education is just the thing which attracts popular fancy, that it is likely to be developed and he is afraid that in their anxiety to develop secondary education, they may forget the interests of elementary education. What are the tests laid down in paragraph 238? One of the important tests is the development that the subject needs. Here is an admission that secondary education will attract educated people and will find support at their hands. Therefore it is a very strong argument for making secondary education a transferred subject. I presume that the Council will consist of elderly people and not children who will spend the whole money on our subject. It is unnecessary for me to go into the matter. One thing that is needed for the development of secondary education I shall refer to. Looking at the past history of secondary education, many a man is disposed to shed tears as he sees how many secondary schools have been cut down one after another and even the authors of the scheme have felt the need for its development and therefore suggested that secondary education should come into the transferred list. As for the subject of University education, there is some point of difference. I notice that the authors of the report did not include it in the transferred list because they fancied that it might not stand as much in need of development and probably other considerations might have prevailed. But whatever it may be, I do not think that the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh will stand. He says, seeing in this Council that there are some gentlemen willing to put forward a proposal about marks, the transfer is not desirable. But mistakes are committed everywhere. Public bodies are not the only sinners. In point of fact, taking the Department of Education, have we not had examples in this Council as to the turns about in educational policies, policies ushered in five years back are overturned and yet the educational world has not lost its balance, and India has not been ruined. Admittedly the mistakes have not proved irremediable. But the Hon'ble Mr Pittendrigh says that, whereas mistakes in local self-government and other departments are remediable, mistakes in this department will be serious and are not remediable. I think, I have given a sufficient answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh and I submit that, so far as secondary education is concerned it is absolutely clear that the illustrious authors of the report are right in including it in the transferred list.

"As for University education there is a certain amount of doubt. All things considered, I am rather inclined to think that it should go into the transferred list for the reason, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh that it is very difficult to separate University from secondary education. That is the reason for University education also being included in the transferred list."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I move the amendment?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will put the resolution safeguarding what you wish. There is no necessity to move an amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The resolution as it stands even if rejected will not add University education to the transferred list."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I shall put it in two parts so that the Council can decide on both issues."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"If University education is to be added to the transferred list, another resolution will have to be added."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will safeguard it in the way I put the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I am surprised at the points which have been raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh. So far as secondary education is concerned, Your Excellency has lately adopted a policy of development through local bodies for which we are all very thankful. It is only recently, I believe in the beginning of this year, that Your Excellency's Government sanctioned the establishment of 18 secondary schools, complete secondary schools and a large number of incomplete secondary schools, about 18 or 50. If the policy of Your Excellency's Government is to develop secondary education through the agency of local bodies, the Hon'ble Mr Pittendrigh wishes to take us now in the opposite direction. Local Government is a transferred subject and if secondary education is to be under the control of local bodies, I do not know whether he proposes that they should be deprived of their existing powers of expending secondary education.

"My Lord, I consider that the organic connexion between one department of education and another must be borne in mind. Elementary education leads to secondary education and secondary education leads to University education and the courses are dovetailed with each other. The curricula and the courses are also connected and inter-related to each other; but I should think that this division of elementary education, industrial and technical education as suggested in this resolution would be disastrous to the cause of education. I feel very strongly that the whole subject of education should be committed to the ministers including University education, that the respective spheres of education, elementary, secondary and

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University, have to be constantly correlated and adjusted and to put one branch of education, the lowest branches of education, elementary, industrial and technical under one authority, and to transfer University and secondary education to another would be fatal to a sound development of education.

"The second point that I should like to state is that, after all, the ministers, even if the whole field of education is placed under them, will have expert advice of educational officers. There seems to be no underlying assumption in the argument of the Hon'ble Mr Pittendrigh that the ministers would not in educational matters without expert advice. I respectfully wish to point out that even if the whole subject of education is placed in the hands of a minister he would not deprive himself of expert educational advice in carrying out his duties as a member of the Government. My Lord, the Director of Public Instruction, who is the primary authority, who deals directly with the Government, with elementary and secondary education, according to the Hon'ble Mr Pittendrigh's proposal, will have to pass under two authorities. He is now in charge of elementary education, industrial and technical education, and also in charge of collegiate education and is perhaps the intermediary between the Government and the University in university matters. The proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh would amount to this: that he will have to work under two authorities, the ministers in regard to the elementary and technical and industrial education and with regard to University, secondary and collegiate education, he will have to be under the Governor in Council. It is bad enough to have two compartments in the Government itself but it would be worse if the direct authority for education has to serve two masters. I think if there is one point with reference to the reforms and the way in which the new organization is to work, it is this: we do not want dual control over the departments and for that one strong reason, I would ask that the whole field of education should be placed under the ministers.

"As regards University education, I do not see what harm or what disaster would befall us if it is placed under a minister. Under the Universities Act, the direct administration of all University matters is confined to the University and the Government have a certain measure of control to initiate the policy and to nominate senators and generally to approve of their by-laws and a certain measure of interference with their resolutions. I should like to know why these functions should not be performed by a minister and what harm would come if they are placed under a minister.

"Then as regards collegiate and secondary education, nothing has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh as to why they should not be committed to a minister. He suggested that the subject of secondary education is more popular and the more progressive classes are after secondary education and if the underlying suggestion is that elementary education will be neglected to the detriment of secondary education, I submit that I do not share his views.

"On all these broad grounds, on the ground that the courses of study are inter-related to each other, that, as regards secondary education, the process of specialisation has gone on in the secondary department so as to link them with the University courses, and on the general ground of the organic connexion between one branch of education and another, I believe that the whole field of education should be placed on the transferred list."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I feel compelled to oppose this resolution as it stands. Elementary education and technical education are already on the transferred list. And as my resolution has been accepted, we have confirmed their being on the transferred list. My first resolution was that all the subjects that are in the second list should be considered transferred subjects. Therefore, elementary and technical education are, according to my resolution, already transferred subjects. Now the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh was kind enough to bring industrial education also to the list of transferred subjects and that is as it ought to be. I am not opposed to that. But still, I am opposed to the whole resolution as it stands, because if this is carried, we will not be able to take up either Resolution No. XV † or No. V * in which it is proposed that the whole subject of education should form one undivided department and should be under the control of the minister."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable gentleman allow me to explain to him that I propose to put the issues separately in regard to secondary education and then in regard to University education so that the Council shall have a full opportunity of expressing its opinion on these two points and also in regard to the point of industrial education. None of the resolutions permits these separate issues to be raised. If the Council wishes that they shall be raised, and wishes to express its opinion separately, there is no alternative but to adopt the course that I suggest."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As it is agreed that these parts shall be put separately, I am in order in saying that University education should be a transferred subject. I do so for this reason that the Education Department should be one undivided department and there should be one undivided educational policy. It will not do for secondary education to be in charge of the ministers and university education to be in charge of the Executive Council, while elementary and technical education would be in the hands of the minister. The Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh said that elementary education is such a big question and that the Council and the department concerned will be so much engaged with that subject that it will be cruel to place any extra burden of university education on the same department and under the same officials. The result of his proposal will be this: If secondary and university education are in the hands of the Executive Council, they may spend more money on that

* See page 953 infra. † See page 949 infra.

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education and therefore elementary education will be starved. So the reason why the Honourable Mover wants that university education should not be in the same hands as elementary education loses its force. Either the Council will devote more attention to university education and spend more money on it, in which case there will be a rivalry between the two departments, one department spending money lavishly at the cost of the other or the other alternative may be that the Council may neglect university education, so that according to the Honourable Mover, elementary education may prosper and may not be starved. In any case, there will be a disadvantage and not an advantage in this bifurcation of the department. If all the branches of education are under one control, there will be a consistent educational policy and there will be a proportionate expenditure of money on the different branches of education and also the department will be one and policy will be carried out by one department and not by two."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I wish to oppose this resolution, so far as it suggests that university education and secondary education should be reserved. The main argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh for suggesting that these should be in the reserved subjects, proceeds upon a fallacy which deserves some examination. He stated that it was necessary to take special steps to improve elementary education, that it was even necessary to see that compulsory provisions were enforced for the expansion of elementary education, and that popular assemblies might neglect elementary education and prefer secondary education. I would have wished the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh to have placed before this Council, some information as to the materials on which that conclusion is based. If he furnished some evidence as to the way in which popular assemblies have generally neglected elementary education and spent large sums on secondary education, we could have examined that state of things. But I believe the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar will bear me out when I say that, so far as expenditure by local bodies is concerned, they spend more on elementary education than on secondary education. It is only in the course of this year that owing to the grants made by Government, these local bodies have been used as the agency for the starting of secondary schools in various districts, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs having been contributed by Government for the purpose; and several secondary schools have been started in various parts of the Presidency. I may bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh that that expenditure was not an expenditure incurred by popular assemblies out of their own funds, to the detriment of elementary education. The charge has been always the other way. The charge might have been that they paid too much attention to elementary education. Owing to the state of their funds, they are justified in concentrating their attention on elementary education as it affects the masses. The Government quite properly realized that defect and wanted to rectify it and help them in the opening of secondary schools; and they consequently allotted funds. If the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh is in a position to furnish information to show that popular assemblies neglected elementary education when they had funds for supporting it, that would have been an argument in his favour. I am quite positive that things are the other way and that there is absolutely no ground for apprehension that they will neglect elementary education, which is dear to the hearts of the people. It is after all retrograde and undesirable to go back even from the recommendations made by the authors of the report and the suggestions made in the illustrative list. Secondary education has been shown in the list of transferred subjects.

"Coming to university education, I have not been able to find any specific reasons for retaining it in the reserved list except that it should go with secondary education. If the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh has not convinced this Council as to the retention of secondary education in the reserved list, he does not take university education any further. The complaint he made against university education is more a complaint against the university than against the Government. The powers of control are limited and they are exercised with great care and caution. There is absolutely no danger of anything serious taking place, if university education is entrusted to Government, whether it is to the Executive Council or to the minister. It makes no difference at all. After all, the minister is bound by certain limitations. He is bound to work under the advice and control of the Governor. He cannot go and work without the advice of expert officers. When we have all these safeguards why should we hesitate to recommend that university education should be placed in the transferred list? I therefore request the Council to vote for the inclusion of secondary and university education in the list of transferred subjects."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, there is one aspect of the matter which I wish to emphasize in this connexion. The Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh is apparently anxious that elementary education should have a prior claim on the attention of the Government prior to university education and secondary education; by reserving these two subjects in the reserved branch, he places them in a more favoured position than elementary education in this way: because according to the arrangement in the report, reserved subjects have a prior claim upon the finances of the Province and it is only after meeting the expenditure on the reserved subjects that a minister can take money for the transferred subjects and the minister can only take the residue which is left after meeting the claim of the Government of India and of the reserved subjects. He comes last as the residuary legatee for whatever balance that there might be. On the other hand, the advantage of placing this department in charge of the minister would be that he would be able to take a comprehensive view of the needs of all the departments and he will be able to allocate the money accordingly. Already we are complaining that we are dividing the Government. That is the objection from the standpoint of some

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Honourable Members, that by this proposal, the Government are going to be divided into two sections. When that is so, if we are going to divide the department itself into sections, it will be adding to the intricacy of the problem. I do not think there is any real danger to the policy which will guide the department in University and secondary education by placing it in the hands of ministers. The minister will, after all, be guided by the experts who will be in charge of the department and I dare say there will be the Secretary to Government and the head of the department to guide him and as regards University affairs,—they will mostly be questions of policy which will be mostly in the hands of the University. It is only in the matter of secondary education that the Government will have more voice in controlling its direction. I do think, having regard to the inter-connexion between the various branches of education, the interests of the subject will be best served by placing it in the hands of one minister."

The Hon'ble Mr K. CHIMMANNANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, if I rise to say a few words against this motion, it is on these grounds. I feel that education is one of those subjects which above all in this country deserves to be nationalised and I also feel that our attempt in that direction, so far as we can judge from the past has been certainly very far from what it should have been. If we really feel that, in the best and true interests of the country, education should be nationalised, I think it should be among the transferred subjects, education as a whole. As regards certain difficulties, which the Hon'ble Mr. Pattundrigh placed in favour of the resolution that he has moved before this Council, I believe my Honourable Friends who have spoken previously have fairly answered the whole thing. His main objection is that elementary education may be starved in preference to the others, and he has stated other possible difficulties. As previous speakers have pointed out, I am one of those who think that on the whole the interests of education would be better and more adequately served by its being entrusted to the minister who would be chosen by the national assembly. The one and only effective way in which education can be nationalised would be to entrust it to these ministers."

The Hon'ble Mr K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the proposition has been moved as though immediately the transfer of the subject is made, something very bad will happen to the whole subject itself. Paragraphs 238 to 240 together deal with this subject. In paragraph 238 it is said: 'In dealing with each subject the powers of the provincial legislatures to alter Government of India Acts on that subject will have to be carefully considered. We have indicated in paragraph 240 infra certain other reservations which seem to us necessary.' And in paragraph 240 it is said: 'We do not claim that this list of reservations is exhaustive or definitive; we look to the committee to assist in making it so. Our aim must be to secure to the Official Executive the power of protecting effectually whatever functions are still reserved to it and to the Government of India of intervening in all cases in which the action of the non-official executive or Council affects them to their serious prejudice. For otherwise, the official Government which is still responsible to Parliament may be unable to discharge its responsibility properly.' The Universities Act—how far it will be controlled by the new body that will take charge of education is not a question that we now raise. That will be considered by the Committee—how far the constitution of the Universities should be altered; probably it will be said that it will have to be altered with the permission of the Government of India. The Universities Act will be preserved with all the expert opinion that India can command and probably Parliament can command. It will be sought to overrule the provisions of that Act. So that we may take that the Hon'ble Mr. Pattundrig need not at all be afraid that some wild change will be immediately adopted as soon as it becomes transferred. The next point that I wish to make is that the conditions of this province are opposed to those of the other provinces. We have got in 1916-17 according to the statistics on education, 31,276 institutions in all, of which we have colleges to the extent of 48, inclusive of oriental colleges and professional colleges, secondary schools going up to 400 and elementary schools about 28,867. We find here that of these, Government keep only a few colleges and a few secondary schools and a few elementary schools. The total number was only about 107 out of nearly 30,000 elementary schools. The rest is left to the local boards and municipalities or to private management. If you consider the whole position, it is in the hands of the people; it is looked after by the people; while the Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces, they spend much more on Government public institutions, Madras spends least. In fact that is the point noted by the Education Commission as the peculiar position of this province. My submission is, knowing as we do, which colleges, which high schools and which primary schools exist in the Presidency, we have to find a machinery which will serve the interests of the public best. I can very well understand the authors of the scheme putting primary education as a reserved subject, because that will be a very proper thing to do. They should have asked the Executive Government to see to the education of the masses in every village and utilize local bodies. I can quite understand that. The Hon'ble Mr. Pattundrigh seems to take no objection to that. He seems to think that these people will rivet attention on secondary education, absolutely sacrificing elementary education. On the other hand, funds are not available and Government feel that they cannot give as much expansion to elementary education as possible. That subject is transferred and nobody objects to that. It is a scientific process that must be adopted to see that elementary education is spread throughout the length and breadth of the country so that the prosperity of the province may be quite well assured. If this is left out, what is the University? It is not a body that has institutions of its own to manage, but it is purely an examining body. It has

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added on to its beta now certain professors who give lectures. But what is the harm which the Hon'ble Mr Pittendrigh expects if it is left in charge of the ministers. Does he mean that they will cancel the whole Universities Act? As I have referred to in paragraphs 238 and 240, it is not that we are now asking you to go into the whole question, though I sent up a resolution asking for a committee to go into the question of what rights might be reserved to alter the Government of India Acts. I thought it was a matter within our province. I did not know Your Excellency's announcement this morning, but whatever that may be, these are the safeguards and it is not that the Hon'ble Mr Pittendrigh's advice will be thrown away in the University. In the Senate there are people enough to safeguard the interests of the University and, in fact, there is too much safeguarding. We say that education has not been appreciated as it should be. There will be a great contest, if it is sought to be interfered with. I do not think it is going to be so easily handed over to the people to have control over, especially collegiate and University education. That being so, I think the whole foundation of the fear expressed in this Council disappears. Then the question arises, is there any chance of money available for primary education being diverted to secondary education and is there any chance of primary education dying out in the land? I do not think it is the policy of Government to start model schools. It is only a question of encouraging certain institutions under the management of local boards. That being so, it is a clear position that we must see that the subject of education must be handed to the control of the ministers who will have a large body of elected members to see that education spreads as far and wide as possible without its being confined as often it was thought to primary education. It was once said by Government that secondary schools might all be closed unless they keep up to a certain level and that brought a retrenchment of 200 secondary schools, but recently the policy changed and we have added to the number of schools. In that state of affairs, I do not think there is any fear of the ministry any way changing the policy of the Government and starting schools at the expense of the public. On the other hand, they will be able to find out proper localities and, with probably much less assistance from Provincial Governments, will be able to maintain them as efficiently as possible. Of course, the budget is to be considered by the combined Government and the whole thing will be considered with the advice of the Governor who will advise both parties properly and there is no reason to fear that the minister will be able to carry out his wishes as he likes, and the assembly will let him do as he likes. He cannot be turned out by the vote of the Council, he will join with the other Members of the Government in seeing that education is not adversely affected. We have not forgotten that most municipalities were prepared to tax themselves extra if it is a question of having compulsory education. The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao has often fought in this Council to allow certain municipalities to tax themselves extra to have compulsory education. I do not think, so far as education is concerned, any zeal will be wanting on the part of the ministers or on the part of the Legislative assembly which will become so representative especially when we know that territorial and property qualifications will be the main ground for representation and when we know that these people will be anxious to see that mass education improves, as also secondary and collegiate education. Under these circumstances, it will be only very proper to allow the whole thing in the hands of the ministers and not unnecessarily allow it as a reserved subject for the Government to vex itself too much with expenditure on them. On the other hand, the people may be told 'There is education with'you, you may find out fresh money by fresh taxation'. Under these circumstances, it will be quite proper to leave it to them and see how far they progress. Of course, the science of education will not suffer."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I suggest an adjournment now."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I think it will be convenient for the mover and the seconder if the subject is finished now."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"It is an important subject and some of us wish to say something."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I suggest we may arrive at a decision now."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"The report says that the views of non-official members will have to be collected, so that it is not merely a question of non-official members voting upon it. Their views should be put forward."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The reporter is taking down everything that is said."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Any new opinions that might be given will be useful for consideration. It is not a matter of closing discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I wish to be very brief. The Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh has failed to convince us why secondary education should be omitted from the list of transferred subjects. I have carefully listened to him. There was a sneering reference made by him about electioneering 'cry'. But I wish really to know what is the calamity that he apprehends if this subject of secondary education is transferred. My Lord, the defects in the present system of education are summed up in the report on reforms in paragraphs 181 to 187. 'We have observed already that one of the greatest obstacles to India's political development lies not only in the lack of education among its peoples taken as a whole, but also in the uneven distribution of educational advance. The educational policy of Government has incurred much criticism from different points of view. Government is charged with neglect, because after sixty

(Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Mr. Venkatapa'i Raju; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.) [22ND OCTOBER 1918.

years of educational effort only six per cent of the population is literate while under 4 per cent of the total population is undergoing instruction. It is charged, on the other hand, with having fostered education on wrong lines, and having given to those classes which welcomed instruction a system which is divorced from their need in being too purely literary, in admitting methods of unintelligent memorising and of cramming, and in producing far in excess of the actual demands of Indian conditions, a body of educated young men whose training has prepared them only for Government service or the practice of the Law. The system of University education on western lines is represented as cutting off the students from the normal life of the country, and the want of connexion between primary education in the vernaculars and higher education in English is regarded as another radical defect.' They also say 'Attempts towards direct moral training were always impeded by the desirability of avoiding the difficult and delicate domain of religious beliefs.' Then there is also the question of female education, the progress of which has been very slow; and the authors of the report wind up by saying: 'It is part of the political advance that we contemplate that the direction of Indian education should be increasingly transferred to Indian hands. Only so, we believe can the stimulus be forthcoming which would enable the necessary money to be found. The weak points are recognized. A real desire for improvement exists. Educational extension and reform must inevitably play an important part in the political progress of the country.' I do not think there can be any better authority for the position that education should be handed over to popular control and it is impossible to divorce secondary from primary education. Secondary education should not merely be included in the transferred list, but higher and collegiate education also and University education also should be similarly handed over."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"In order that the Council may be quite free to express its decision on the two parts, I propose to put first Resolution No. XVII down to the word 'subjects' in the second line. Then I will take University education and secondary education separately."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Would it prevent me from moving my resolution separately which refers to colleges?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yours is not quite a good resolution. It confuses the issues. We would have to alter your resolution if we took it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I shall move the motion as an amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Your amendment will not be necessary. As I understand it, the object of all the resolutions is to give Honourable Members who are present here a full opportunity of expressing a clear and definite opinion on each part of education. That is the end which is sought by various resolutions and I think, if I put this resolution in three parts, that will enable the Council to give a clear decision on every part. If I take the other resolution, I shall have to cut that up in the same way. I hope the Honourable Gentleman follows me."

The Hon'ble Mr. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The question of colleges is not discussed under this resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"College education is identical with University education. I do not think we need be under any difficulty on that score."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The administration of colleges and the management of colleges is quite a different thing from University education."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Very well. We will take colleges separately and Universities separately."

"I propose, first of all, to put the first portion of Resolution No. XVII to the Council:—

'The non-official members of this Council recommend that elementary, industrial and technical education should be included among the transferred subjects.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I say that they are already on the transferred list?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am perfectly aware of it. I have read the report on the constitutional reform and I have referred to it on several occasions. Somebody has to guide the discussion and if you will allow me to do it, you will see that we will get through the thing all right."

The first portion of Resolution No. XVII was put to vote and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is unanimously agreed by those present that these branches should be transferred subjects."

Now I will put 'secondary education to be included in the transferred list.'

The motion was agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Now we take the question of collegiate education being included in the transferred list."

The motion was put and agreed to.

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His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Now we take University education."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Council has now agreed that elementary, industrial and technical education, secondary education, collegiate education and University education should all be transferred subjects.

"I want to try and arrange for the convenience of the Council the business for to-morrow. I have been looking through the agenda and it seems to me that the following are the principal individual subjects. Resolution No. XII* should be taken. There are several resolutions which raise the same issue. Then resolution No. XX† should be taken which raises another issue. Then No. XXII† should be taken which raises another issue. There is another question, namely, the question of law, justice and police. There are two or three resolutions dealing with law, justice and police. There is one resolution No. XIX† dealing with 'Civil justice' and I do not know whether it is necessary to take that separately or whether the Council would prefer to take the whole subject of law, justice and police."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Civil justice is separately dealt with as a reserved subject. I wish it to be separately discussed."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We will take it as No. 4. Then comes law, justice and police—No. 5. There is another matter, the question on which I undertook to make some examination. There is the question of some resolutions which were not placed on the agenda owing to the interpretation put upon the word 'lists.' There are three resolutions in regard to railways. I propose to issue this paper to-morrow which will contain these three resolutions and I think the best resolution to take is in the name of the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao. We shall see to-morrow about it.

"There is a resolution under the same category as regards income-tax in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar. I do not know if there is much use in taking it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I will consider the point."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You will let us know to-morrow."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"There is another resolution with regard to light feeder railways."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We shall just see whether we cannot combine both these to one resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"There is the control of Imperial services in the province."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is another subject and I do not think it comes within the category."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"It comes indirectly under resolution XII."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If we discuss that resolution under resolution XII* that will be suitable. The Council will now adjourn."

The Council then rose for the day.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

* See page 953 infra. † See page 958 infra.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 23rd day of October 1918.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAHAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MUDDAY.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. YOUNG.

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI *alias* MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, *Kt.*,

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRLEIGH BARDEN, *Kt.*,

The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ARLEN, D.D.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Raja, RAJA SRI RAVU VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA RANGA RAO Bahadur, of Bobbili.

(The President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao) [23RD OCTOBER 1918.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We now proceed to the business of the day. We take resolution No. XII."

RESOLUTION *RE* CONTROL OF SERVICES OF TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS TO BE A TRANSFERRED SUBJECT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move as follows":—

'XII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that matters affecting the conditions of service and the control of services of the transferred departments shall be included in the list of transferred subjects?'

"I believe that owing to some inadvertance or oversight the question of the conditions of service and the control of the services relating to transferred subjects has not been shown in Illustrative List No. II. We find in Illustrative List No. I, Provincial subjects, 'the appointments, conditions of service and control of all Provincial services,' with the remark 'subject to any existing privileges enjoyed by those now in service.' If once it is agreed as one of the principles of devolution of responsibility that certain departments should be transferred to Indian ministers, it certainly stands to reason that the conditions of service and the control of the services so far as those departments are concerned, should also be included in transferred subjects. Otherwise, we would get into a state of affairs which cannot be considered satisfactory. If the conditions of service and the control of the services regarding the departments under the management and control of Indian ministers should be in the Governor in Council and if they should be merely called upon to administer these branches it will lead to anomalous results. What, after all, are the difficulties that are likely to accrue by transferring that portion of the subjects to the Indian ministers? I have not been able to find in the report any cogent reasons adduced for keeping that subject under the control of the Governor in Council in regard to the departments transferred to the Indian ministers That is why I suggested at the outset that it is possibly due to inadvertence or omission. I find that the authors of the report consider this question about the future conditions of the services and come to some conclusions. They consider the future position of the European services in the country and the work awaiting the English official and sum up the position as follows: 'It may conceivably be that the utilities of the European official in India will gradually undergo a change; that instead of continuing to the same degree as now as the executive agency of Government, he will stand aside more from the work of carrying out orders and assume the position of a skilled consultant, a technical adviser and an inspecting and reporting officer. To attempt to forecast the future organization and disposition of the services would be idle. These matters will settle themselves in the course of political evolution. But we can see no reason for alarm. Our policy is irrevocably declared and it ought to content all sober minds We are no longer seeking to govern a subject race by means of the services; we are seeking to make the Indian people self-governing. To this end we believe that the continued presence of the English officer is vital, and we intend to act on that belief. So long as Indians are employed in increasing numbers wherever they are fit, there can be no just complaint of the retention of the Englishman; if that condition is not fulfilled, there is an appeal to the periodic commission.' Later on, they make some provision for the protection of the services: 'On more than one occasion, we have declared our intention to protect the interests of the services if necessary; and it may be well to make it clear what we mean by this phrase. The question of methods depends on a number of Acts and rules and regulations, for which reason we reserve it for detailed consideration hereafter in connexion with the question of demarcating functions and powers. But our purpose is that any public servant, whatever the Government under which he is employed, shall be properly supported and protected in the legitimate exercise of his functions; and that any rights and privileges guaranteed or implied in the conditions of his appointment shall be secured to him. No changes that will occur can be allowed to impair the power of the Government of India or of the Governor in Council to secure these essential requirements.' That is why we find in the first list showing Provincial subjects it is expressly stated 'subject to any existing privileges enjoyed by those now in service.' With these safeguards, can it be suggested for a moment that the conditions of service and the control of the services handed over to Indian ministers, should not vest in them?

"It cannot be suggested that this is not an important question for consideration One of the complaints made and one of the suggestions also put forward from time to time has been that the present system of administration is one of the most costly systems in the world. It has been suggested as one of the means of reducing the cost of the administration that there should be a larger employment of indigenous agency in the public services. If this principle is accepted, it will have to be considered whether Indian ministers would not be in a better position to regulate the conditions of service regarding the departments which are to be under their control and find out what are the terms under which they can secure duly qualified, efficient members for the various branches of work. They will be able to obtain the advice of the other members of the Executive Government and consult them in all important matters and consult them in regard to the privileges of the services I cannot pass over this aspect without referring to the complaint which has been raised owing to the suggestion made in the report as to the increase of allowances to various departments of the public service. The authors go

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further than the members of the Public Services Commission. It is, therefore, necessary that so far at least as the departments transferred to the ministers are concerned, the question will have to be considered and kept within proper limits. Otherwise, I have no doubt that the administration which is already costly will become even costlier and will be a burden to the tax-payers."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I should like to know whether there will be a separate discussion on resolutions XXX † and XXXI † of which I have given notice, which relate to the same subject, but with some variation."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Resolution XXXI † is really included in this motion which we are discussing. But resolution XXX † regarding maintenance of law and order need not be grouped with this."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I made a mistake. I meant XXXI † and XXXII †."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think they are included in No. XII *. Will the Honourable Gentleman point out in which particular they are not?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Resolution No. XII * says 'conditions of service and the control of services of the transferred departments shall be included in the list of transferred subjects,' but it does not include appointments. It refers to the conditions of service and control of the services. Only with regard to item 4, in Illustrative List I, I have asked that in the case of the Provincial services, the appointments, conditions of service and the control of the services shall be transferred subjects and even in the case of all other services, all-India services, the control of those services should be transferred subjects. That is why I have sent in a consolidated resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I shall be very glad if the Honourable Member will come and speak to me. As far as I can make out, resolution XXXI † relates to all the Provincial services, relating to transferred subjects, including those of the future ministers."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Yes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Would they not be transferred subjects?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Yes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is not necessary to mention it separately. That disposes of XXXI †, which is within the motion we are discussing.

"Then as to XXXII †, we had better not take that, because it is an omnibus resolution. It is one of the same kind which we rejected yesterday. It rejects the whole of the subjects in List I, and adds it to List II."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I shall omit XXXII †, but I wish to bring in an amendment to this resolution 'that this Council recommends that the appointment, the conditions of service and the control of all Provincial services connected with the transferred departments including those of the future ministers and the control of all services relating to the same departments shall be included in the transferred list.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You do not add anything except that you have repeated it three times. The only thing is the question of appointment and matters affecting the conditions of service and the control of the services. Appointment may be taken to come under the conditions of service."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"It may be added formally."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If I have to accept an appointment, I must consider conditions of appointment. Future ministers will have control of the transferred subjects. You say all transferred departments; it includes all departments."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"If that is so, it is all right."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman's fears are unfounded."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Then I beg to second this resolution. The resolution relates to three matters. I must say, first, with regard to the conditions of service and control of all the Provincial services; secondly it relates to ministers and thirdly to all services, whether Provincial or all—India services. It does not require any elaborate argument to convince any body that when the departments are themselves transferred, the accessories thereto, the staff that works these departments should be transferred along with them. It would be very anomalous that the framers of the report should have provided for the transfer of certain departments without providing for the transfer of control over the employees who are supposed to work these departments. It will be absolutely impossible for the ministers to work these departments without having control over the staff employed therein.

"I was just trying to find out the reasons why these services should have been placed in the reserved list. The only reason that can be urged is that certain services need protection, that if the recruitment and the conditions of certain services are allowed to remain in the hands of ministers and popular assemblies they may so work them or so lay down or prescribe rules that the efficiency of the services may be impaired. There may also be one other reason in the minds of the illustrious authors of the report that if the services were handed over to popular assemblies and Indian ministers, they would not attract Europeans. All these fears seem to

* See page 928 infra. † See page 930 infra.

be unfounded. This resolution is very modest and does not seek to have the appointment and conditions of service of the Imperial services. It only asks for the control of these services. Under these circumstances, there cannot be any objection to passing this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—"Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. I find the reason why they wanted to include this matter in reserved subjects in paragraph 259 with reference to the relation of the services to the Government. All that they say is that they will be under the control of the Executive Government including the ministers and therefore the orders will go out as those of the Executive Government instead of in the name of the Governor and the ministers. My objection to that explanation is that so far as the transferred subjects are concerned, they want to make the ministers responsible for those subjects and actually they say they are to be held responsible. In these circumstances, if they give the responsibility for these departments, it necessarily means that the control of the services also goes with them. Without control I have not heard of any responsible government anywhere. For instance, we passed yesterday a resolution that education should be a transferred subject. If the ministers have not got the power of appointment and control, what is the use of placing education under the ministers? We know that in 1883 the Education Commission made their report and they suggested unanimously that we ought not to introduce young men from England in the matter of education and what was the practice thereto should be modified or cancelled. Instead of following that course, they introduced additional men. If it were in the hands of people's representatives they would have followed the recommendations. There is one general reservation with reference to the already existing services. Whether it is Provincial Service or Imperial Service, the existing rights and contractual obligations entered into by the Government must be respected. They cannot reduce their pay. With reference to the future appointments and conditions of service, they must have control. Until they have control, it is a misnomer to say that they have control over the services. It simply amounts to saying that ministers are to have the responsibility without any power to enforce their opinion."

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur:—"I fail to see the necessity of this resolution. Transfer of subjects means transfer of the relative services also. Although in the Report it is not laid down specifically, it is contemplated that it should be so. For example, in paragraph 128 it is stated: 'Further, as the principle of popular control is admitted into the Government through the medium of the legislative councils, some means must be devised of enabling the established services to fall in with the new order of things.' In paragraph 325 they say: 'On more than one occasion we have declared our intention to protect the interests of the services, if necessary.' They say that that question will be considered in detail in connexion with the question of demarcating functions and powers which will be investigated by the committee and they go on: 'But our purpose is that any public servant, whatever the government under which he is employed, shall be properly supported and protected in the legitimate exercise of his functions'. It is contemplated that they will be under the control of the council or the ministers, whichever departments they belong to. At the same time they will be protected. With the change of government in the transitory period as well as after the reforms are fully introduced, the interests of the services should not suffer and special measures are contemplated to see that they do not suffer. The control will be with the Minister or with the Council as the case may be. That being so, I do not see any necessity for bringing this resolution, unless the intention of the Honourable Mover is that there should be no ambiguity on this subject. If that is the object, I have no objection. My impression is that the control of the services goes with the departments."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"My Honourable Friend Mr. Yaqub Hasan must be under some mistake in thinking that the authors of the report contemplated the transfer of the services along with the subjects which are on the transferred lists as pointed out by him. It is true that some portions of the report are not quite clear. At one place it is conceded that the popular government should have full scope to proceed along the lines which are chalked out in this report, but as has been pointed out many times after the publication of this report, the one point which is clear is that the authors of the report are over-cautious with reference to the powers which they propose to confer on the ministers. The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan will see paragraph 240; they have hedged these powers with regard to transferred subjects with so many limitations, both as regards powers of intervention of the Government and as regards the administrative control of the services. They have definitely stated that the appointments, conditions of service, and control of all Provincial services have been placed in List I. Therefore, it is clear that, so far as the authors of the report themselves go, they do not seem to contemplate that the ministers should make appointments to the services which are under their control. The conditions of service and the control of the public services do not seem to have been contemplated by the authors of the report. It is one of the most elementary propositions of administration that the ministers who are administering these departments should have full control over the staff appertaining to the departments. Unless that is conceded, the whole of this scheme would stand self-condemned. It has been more than once pointed out by the Decentralization Commission that the services should be controlled by those who are responsible for administering these departments. If ministers are to be held responsible for the departments to be ultimately placed in the transferred list, they must

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have a free hand with the services employed by them. As an illustration take the medical service. The Medical department is in the transferred list; the Medical department from the Surgeon-General downwards should be under the control of the ministers. If the department of education is a transferred subject, the appointment of the Inspectorate and the Director of Public Instruction and the departments which deal with collegiate education, female education, technical education, every department that you find in the Quarterly Civil List relating to education must automatically come under the control of the ministers. I do not understand what is meant by saying that the department of education is transferred to the control of ministers if the members of the department are not subject to the disciplinary control of the ministers. Then, as regards agriculture, the forest department, the departments relating to agricultural research and education—all these must pass automatically to the control and be amenable to the control of the ministers. Then again you have the civil veterinary department. Then you have the department of industries. Appointments such as those of the Director of Industries, the Leather Expert, the Dyeing Expert and the whole body of persons who are directly under the department of industries must be under the disciplinary control of the ministers. Therefore it seems to me, my Lord, that unless this fundamental proposition is conceded, there is no use of having any transferred list—I mean the principle that ministers should have control of the departments.

"There is one other important question, my Lord, with reference to the services in the departments transferred to the ministers. Taking agriculture as an illustration, there is an Imperial Agricultural Service. Then again there is an Imperial Service so far as the civil veterinary department is concerned. There is an Imperial Educational Service. The authors of the scheme assume that these Imperial Services would be constituted on an all-India basis. I do not wish to attack the principles of the constitution of the Imperial Services. But what is asked for under this resolution is that even in the case of those Imperial Services whose appointments are not made by the Provincial Governments, but by the Government of India, they should be subject—even though they are not appointed by the Provincial Governments and though the conditions of service are not settled by the Provincial Governments, for these are settled by the Government of India and the Secretary of State and they are recruited elsewhere so far as the control is concerned, the Imperial Services are now under the control of the Provincial Governments for disciplinary purposes—control should automatically pass to the extent to which the Imperial departments are employed under ministers to the ministers. As I have already said, the Imperial Agricultural Service must come under the control of the ministers and its officers must be under the control of the Provincial Government exactly in the same way. Whatever may be the departments transferred ultimately, even taking the departments in the Illustrative List, for example, the Departments of Agriculture or Industries or Education, I say that Imperial Officers as well as Provincial Officers will have to be appointed and the ministers should have such control as the Provincial Government now has with reference to the appointment, conditions of service and general control of the services. Otherwise, the position of the ministers will be quite anomalous. To compare small things with great, it will be like the office of the president of the district board who has to exercise control over the medical institutions, but has very little power over medical subordinates of the district board. Unless full powers of control, transfer and discipline over these departments are given, I do not know what the minister is going to do. Take the case of the Surgeon-General who is at the head of the Medical department. If the Medical department is placed under the control of the minister, the minister must have the choice of appointing the Surgeon-General and he must have the choice of appointing the members of the Provincial Medical Service; he must have the power to transfer medical subordinates from one station to another; he must be able to settle the conditions of service. All these are powers incidental to the due performance of their duties with reference to these departments. Otherwise, the position of the ministers will not be the same as that of the Provincial Executive Government."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"I am not quite sure of that."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"Otherwise I think the position of a minister will be that of a subordinate. He will have to go to the Executive Government and say: 'Let this man go from Rajahmundry to Chicacole or from Rumnad to Madura'. He would have no power to transfer a District Medical and Sanitary Officer. If the scheme is to succeed and the minister is to have any control over the departments which are to be allocated to ministers, he must have the full choice of every officer from the head of the department down to the lowest man over whom he can exercise control. Otherwise it is quite easy to disorganize a department under a minister if the Executive Government does not like a particular proposal made. It seems to me to be absolutely a corollary from the transfer of these departments to the control of the ministers alone, that the whole power and the responsibility of appointment, control and responsibility for the efficiency of these departments is implied. Unless these essential conditions are also carried out in the report and unless these too cautious proposals which are to be found in the report are modified, I am certain that there will be a deadlock between the two departments of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao:—"I have only one word to submit. In paragraph 195 it is stated: 'It is thought that wherever a board pays for a service, it should control such service.' I submit that the same analogy applies here. If ministers are to

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administer certain departments, they must have control of the services in those departments. I fail to understand why a distinction should be drawn with reference to transferred subjects. If the local boards should have full control over their services, the same analogy applies to the ministers, and they should have control over the services under them. I have therefore great pleasure in supporting the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. B V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I beg formally to move that the word 'appointment' be inserted because later on it may give rise to misunderstanding."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We may insert this word."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I find it very difficult to follow this debate. A close reading of the lists makes it difficult to follow it. List I includes the appointments, conditions of service and control of all Provincial services. List II does not have this. It has therefore to be taken as a reserved subject from the lists alone. Going to paragraph 259 of the report I find: 'That there are difficulties in either case we do not deny, but they would certainly be greater if one and the same officer received his orders from two governments instead of one. The objection may be taken that the same authority may not be felt to attach to orders coming from ministers as to orders coming from the Executive Council. We do not admit that they will come from either. All orders will come from the Government and they will all be Government orders. At the present time it is not the business of an executive officer to differentiate between an order conveyed to him by the Secretary to Government in one department and an order conveyed to him by the Secretary in another department, and the procedure will not differ in the future.' That is the wording of that paragraph. Then the Executive Government as per paragraph 222 and the previous paragraphs is to consist of two portions. One portion, the Executive Council, is to consist of one Indian and one European member and the other portion is to consist of the Governor and the minister. We have to take that, in relation to the appointment, conditions of service and the control of the Provincial services the orders in respect of the services in the Transferred List shall issue from the Government, but that Government will consist of the Governor and the ministers. In paragraph 259 they ask the officers concerned to treat the orders whether issued by one department of the Government or the other as Government orders. Therefore, the effect of this will be that in respect of the transferred departments, the orders will practically go from the Governor and from the ministers, because it is the ministers and the Governor that will constitute the portion relating to transferred departments. Taking paragraph 259 with this particular clause it becomes very difficult to understand whether the Government order referred to will be a Government order, an order of the Government inclusive of the ministers or of the Governor and the Executive Council, because they do not wish the officers to distinguish the orders. If really what is meant is that actually the Governor and the ministers shall not be the Government that issues the orders to the officers of the transferred subjects, but they shall be the orders of the Executive Government who have to issue such orders, the difficulty practically comes in. It is because of that difficulty that the proposition becomes quite relevant. The question is if it is meant to say that the Government orders in such cases must proceed only from the Executive Government because reserved subjects are under the control of the Executive Government and if actually the subject is to be considered by the Governor and the ministers, what it comes to is this. The Governor and the ministers shall decide that particular officers in the transferred departments shall have certain orders, but if these orders related to the conditions of service or the appointment or the control of the services they cannot issue the order immediately; must go to the Executive Government and ask the orders to be issued. I do not think the authors of the report after they have put in that language in paragraph 259 meant that the Governor and his ministers should in communicating the order to the officers in the transferred departments appeal to the Governor and the Executive Council to issue an order of that kind when it related to one of the three points, viz., appointments, conditions of service and the control of the services. If in regard to appointments the Governor and the ministers should say an appointment should be made but they cannot issue that order unless they consult the Executive Government, that will be an anomalous position. My position is that this must be cleared up as the report stands. If really it means that the joint government issue the order though the department which issues the orders on transferred subjects will be the Government consisting of the Ministry it is all right. If, on the other hand, it is meant to be treated as powers vested in the Executive Government, it deserves to be immediately altered.

"The only difficulty that might be pointed out is in the case of appointments and probably conditions of service. It may be stated that when people are enrolled in the service on certain conditions, the existing services must be protected and hereafter the Executive Government alone shall make the appointments. Once the appointment is given to them, the question of conditions of service will have to be settled by them. Suppose there is a difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. I shall take the third, the control of the services. How can it ever be left to the Executive Government if the department is to be administered by the ministers? If the control of the officers employed in connexion with these subjects is to be exercised not by the Governor and the ministers who are actually in charge of these subjects, the results will be disastrous. Then as regards the two other questions, appointments and conditions of service, it may be said that in the case of the Imperial services the whole appointment and conditions of

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service and control of the services are taken up by the Government of India. There is recruitment by the Government of India for those services and it is found practicable that the Provincial Government make reports and they have certain disciplinary jurisdiction over these officers and they have been able to get on till now. Why not the same thing be done hereafter with reference to the conditions of service, and appointments to the Provincial service? My submission again is that the Executive Council is part of the Government. The other part is the Governor and the Ministers and they are the heads with regard to transferred subjects. Where the subject is transferred, there is no meaning in the appointment and conditions of service being left to another portion of the Government which has nothing to do with the department which is being administered by the Ministers. The whole tendency of the report at present is that the executive head of the province shall have all the power to see that the Ministers are not allowed to go astray and they have the power to control the Ministers where through inexperience they miss the point. In these circumstances it is not only not necessary to have the executive arrange the appointment and conditions of service for the transferred subjects, but it is only proper that it should be left to the Governor and the Ministers and they together should have full control in order that the services may be efficient and there may not be unnecessary complications. I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I strongly support the motion before this Council. I have only one word to say. It is clear as the proverb goes that one should pay the piper and another call the tune would be a very anomalous thing. On that ground more than anything else, I most strongly support the resolution before the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As it seems to be the view of some Honourable Members, I propose to insert the word '**appointment**' in the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Will your Excellency include the word 'Ministers' also?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is not necessary. Ministers will be in charge of the transferred subjects and there cannot be any possible mistake in the wording as it stands. It is perfectly clear."

The resolution was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Is it unanimously carried?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think so. I will take a poll if you want it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Yes."

A poll was taken with the result that no one voted against the resolution and the following members voted for the resolution, viz:—

The Hon'ble Mr.	V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.	The Hon'ble Mr.	Yaqub Hasan.
"	Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.	"	Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.
"	Mr. P. Siva Rao.	"	Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
"	Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	"	Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.
"	the Raja of Bobbili.	"	Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.
"	Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	"	Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.
"	the Raja of Ramnad.		

RESOLUTION *RE* 'PRISONS' AND ADMINISTRATION OF PRESS, ETC., ACTS TO BE TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS IN ADDITION TO THOSE IN LIST II.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is resolution No. XX* against the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar. He is not here. I will take No. XXII."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar told me that he would leave word with the Secretary that I might move it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman may move it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XX. The non-official members of this Council recommend that, in addition to the list of subjects mentioned in Illustrative list II of Appendix II, prisons 5 (iii) and the administration of the Acts relating to incitements to crime, seditious meetings, press and arms [item No. 5 (v) of list I of Appendix II] should be placed in the list of subjects to be transferred to the control of Ministers.'

"My Lord, I would urge for the acceptance of this proposition first that this province has to be treated separately from other provinces in this matter. Madras has been peculiarly

* See page 969 infra.

fortunate in that it has been ever known as one of the most peaceful provinces in all India. Up to date it may not be possible to say that Madras has given room for any real impression being created that it has been any to the least extent disloyal or wanting in loyalty. If there are any aberrations or unrest, a close analysis of the affairs of the province for a decade or two will clearly show that there has been no room for the impression that any subject of the province has been a party to organized crime or seditious meetings or offences against the State, or offences against the Press Act or the Arms Act. There might have been occasions when this view was questioned by the officers, but I think the Government have uniformly held that all such doubts thrown have not been based upon any real facts, for investigations have clearly established that there has been no reason for the apprehension that the province is in any way affected by any indication of crimes of the kind that I have already referred to. This being so, it becomes proper to consider how far the subjects regarding these matters should be placed in the reserved head. It would be seen from clause 5 of the Illustrative List I that '(1) administration of criminal justice including village courts, (2) police including railway police, (3) prisons, (4) criminal tribes, (5) working of particular Acts, for example, incitement to crime, seditious meetings, infanticide, press, arms, European vagrancy, (6) poisons, (7) gambling, (8) dramatic performances and cinematographs' are brought under 'maintenance of law and order' Prisons, working of particular Acts, for example, incitements to crime, seditious meetings, infanticide, press, arms, European vagrancy, have been included there. This resolution only deals with two clauses, clauses 3 and 5 and in clause 5 only three portions.

"The next question that arises is the authors of the report say in paragraph 238: 'Their guiding principle should be to include in the transferred list those departments which afford most opportunities for local knowledge and social service, those in which Indians have shown themselves to be keenly interested, those in which mistakes which may occur though serious would not be irremediable and those which stand most in need of development. In pursuance of this principle we should not expect to find that departments primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order were transferred.'. That is the opinion that the authors of the scheme have expressed. As I have been placing my case before the Honourable Members, I do not want to go against the spirit of that observation. I merely base my argument on the fact that in the Madras Province matters are absolutely different from the other provinces. If owing to excitement or owing to various disturbing causes or owing to the fact of opinions that particular people might hold in particular districts, sudden ideas, offences against the Press Act or the Arms Act are becoming too many—if there are reports received we may ordinarily take it that these reports come from persons who have not correctly grasped the situation. In most cases we may take it there is something wrong on the part of the officers of the locality and there has been a misconception. That is the inference to be drawn. Exceptional circumstances may come in. But the ordinary circumstances that happen in this province never come under that category. Therefore, the main point that will have to be brought out or understood is to actually analyse the situation with a cool head probing the thing to see if the officers themselves have an aberration to say that the conditions of locality are bad. This will have to be gone into with perfect calmness. Even if there is a committee appointed to go into all cases of this kind for the last 25 years in this province and if they are asked to go into the details of each case, I have not the least doubt that they will make a unanimous report that it is not possible to prove that in this province there existed at any time a state of affairs which called for a special establishment to go into the question of incitement to crime, seditious meetings and offences against the Press and Arms Acts. Of course, it may not be out of place for me to refer to what has been stated in the Sedition Committee's report. They have unanimously come to the conclusion that in Madras there have been no indications of any organized sedition or incitement to crime or anything of that sort. The Ashe murder case is referred to and the other occurrences in the province are referred to only for a unanimous conclusion to be arrived at that Madras has proved to be one of the most peaceful provinces. I only refer to that to show that questions of that kind crop up only to tend to confirm the belief of the authorities and the people that the people are good and quite loyal and order is soon restored. It is owing to some wrong administrations that difficulties crop up. This is not the time to go into the other details, because these things are not relevant to the present discussion. We will have to raise this question more clearly at another time. I am sure the Government will agree with me in thinking that the conditions of this province have always been very peaceful. Under these circumstances, it becomes very important that the subjects relating to incitements to crime and seditious meetings should be transferred to the ministry.

"In fact it might often happen if differences arise that the Ministers might catch hold of the representatives of the locality and see that the whole matter is investigated properly and actual peace restored much more easily than by a regular investigation, as I said yesterday, by a highly centralised authority which acts on private reports of one officer or another. Most of these disputes are better settled by mutual understanding. Of course, where there is organized conspiracy or armed preparation or bomb throwing or any conspiracy to join with enemies, we can well understand that precautions should be taken. But all those rights that exist in the executive Government are not taken away by what is asked for in this resolution. The so-called incitement to crime, seditious meetings, offences against the Press and the Arms Act should therefore be in this province in proper hands under Ministers, for the Governor and the Ministers will be able to deal with the situation, whatever it may be.

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"Another portion that is added is the administration of prisons. The administration of prisons and matters connected with the inmates of the prisons is certainly a matter which an Indian will be quite competent to sympathetically attend to as to what is to be done to the population in the prison and so on. So far as diet and the work to be done by them are concerned and in every other way to see that the inmates of the prison are properly attended to and that the industrial articles they produce are of the best kind, it would be proper to place these matters in the hands of Ministers. Having passed a resolution that industrial matters should be in the hands of Ministers, I should urge that it will be proper when we know that the prisons have been producing various articles of late and have been used for industrial work that this department should be in the charge of Ministers. How well the inmates of the prison can be utilized should be decided by the Ministers. For all these reasons the proposition deserves acceptance and these subjects may be put in the transferred list."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Since the majority of the non-official members are of opinion that the maintenance of law and order should be a reserved subject and that only prisons should be a transferred subject, I suggest that the words in the resolution after the words 'prisons 5 (iii)' and before the words 'should be placed in the list of subjects to be transferred to the control of Ministers' be deleted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"'Prisons' may be removed."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR—"'Prisons' is the only thing that will remain. That will be in accordance with the view of the majority.

The motion fell through for want of a seconder."

RESOLUTION *RE* FORESTS AND 'FOREST PRODUCE' TO BE TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS WITHOUT LIMITATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I beg to move"

'XXII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the whole subjects of "Forests and Forest Products" be transferred to Illustrative List II and not only "unclassed and some protected."'

"To understand this resolution I have to refer to the report of the Forest Committee which was issued on the 15th January 1913 with the orders thereon. The Committee proposed to divide the forests into six classes. Class 6 is 'those reserves which are so barren or so deteriorated that they are worthless for any purpose, even for grazing.' Class 5 is 'those reserves which are so much more useful for grazing than for any other object that for practical purposes grazing alone need be considered.' These are forests which are asked by the report to be handed over to the village panchayats. Class 4 relates to 'those reserves which adjoin villages and which while useful for grazing, contain tree growth which it is necessary to preserve for working in the near future, or which are already worked to a small extent for rural supply.' The Committee recommend that on certain conditions they may be transferred to the village panchayats. Class 3 is 'fuel plantations, especially the casuarina plantations on the coast, including lands taken up for that purpose and not yet planted.' This class is recommended to be in the hands of the department because they will not be useful for grazing purposes as they are taken up for purposes of plantation, and they also recommend that such taking up of lands should be as restricted as possible. Classes 1 and 2 remain. The first class relates to 'those reserves which must be preserved for climatic purposes and for the protection of water-sources as well as those reserves which are not in close contact with villages and cultivation'. The second class is 'those reserves which, although not remote from villages and from cultivation, are valuable as producers of timber or fuel, and which are, or are capable of, being intensively worked for this purpose, and in which grazing is altogether a secondary product.' These two classes of forests are recommended to be put absolutely in the hands of the forest department.

"The next position that I want to place before the Honourable Members is that in dealing with each one of the classes of forests, with reference to the method of treatment of each class of forest, we find that in the case of classes 1 and 2 the Committee recommend that they may be used for grazing cattle; a limited number of cattle which will be decided on or determined, may be permitted to graze in portions of the forests which are allowed by the department to be utilized for that purpose. Class 3 is not of much use, it is only casuarina plantation. The others are forests which are permitted to be handed over to the village panchayats.

"The next point I would draw the attention of the Council to is statement No. 3, annual form No. 73 in the administration report. I have got the report for 1916-17 and this statement appears on page xx of the appendix. We find from there that in classes 1 and 2 except in the northern circle in all other circles more than 80 per cent of classes 1 and 2 are allowed for grazing cattle. I find more than 60 per cent is thrown open for grazing in the northern circle even in reserved forests. Therefore, my submission is that in forest administration, while it has on the one hand to be carefully conducted with the help of expert officers trained for the purpose, the whole thing is meant for the use of the masses, and it is absolutely

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essential that the use of these forests should be carefully regulated and not treated as almost a close preserve for forest officers to allow them to be made use of by the people. Of course they should decide carefully that the real growth of the forest is not interfered with and the only proof that I could give of the certainty that the Ministers will be able to discharge them duly very properly will be the Forest Committee's report. Two of the members of the committee have been staunch advocates of the people's cause and two respected members of this Council, one of whom is the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the other Mr. Keshava Pillai. On the point I have referred to, both of them have unanimously supported the recommendation of the Forest Committee. Mr. Keshava Pillai has written a minute of dissent, but that does not refer to the point I have mentioned. They are anxious to see that the forests are preserved for most useful purposes and this can be done if they are not interfered with by ignorant folk. When the department is placed under Ministers, they will be able to properly appreciate the object of the forests and to see that the classes and the masses are benefited so long as it is not adverse to the department itself. This is only a negative certificate I give. We shall have also to see whether they will be positively useful. The Ministerial Government will properly manage this department, because there will not be unnecessary reasons for complaint when the grievances of the people are properly understood for which there is not so much chance in the case of the Executive Council as in the case of the Ministerial Government. The main part of the recommendation in the report deals with the fact that the people will take considerable interest and will be able to place the facts before the Government and such subjects therefore should be transferred. That is the scheme of the report of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and I submit that it is therefore proper that this should be placed in the hands of the Ministerial Government.

"Going to the administration report for 1916-17 we can see that the question of protection staff is referred to in various pages, 50, 51 and 53. In each circle the protective staff is separately considered. We find that the protective staff is generally inefficient and unsatisfactory. I will read from the report 'The conduct of this branch was unsatisfactory on the whole. One forester was convicted; six forest guards and two watchers were dismissed; two foresters, sixteen forest guards, forty-four watchers, eight tandalers and one plantation overseer were removed; nine foresters, seventeen forest guards, eleven watchers, six tandalars and one plantation overseer were suspended; two forest guards and one watcher were reduced. It is hoped that a modification of the "patrol system" as at present in force will have some effect in improving the conditions of service'. This is with regard to the northern circle. We find similar complaints with regard to the other circles also. This is the state of affairs that exists because sufficient care is not taken and sufficient industry is not exhibited to see that the subordinate staff are efficient to protect the forests. Even in that view I should think that the transfer to the Ministerial Government of these forests and forest produce will enable the people to take a real interest and afford the department such officers as will be able to work the department more efficiently.

"The next point that I wish to mention in connexion with this is the recent occasion given to the Forest Department to prove its utility to supply products which have been used during the war which have been exhibited in Madras. That clearly shows how far industrial forest products could be utilized for the benefit of the country and the public and it clearly shows that there is considerable scope for improvement in the utilization of forest products. That is again a point which must be placed in the hands of the Ministry so that the people at large may well know how they can utilize forest products and how they could industrially improve their position so as to improve the economic position of the country.

"There is only one other point which I wish to mention. The Industrial Department, as has been pointed out yesterday, is in charge of an Indian Member and everything is found to go on well. That is another reason why the whole of forests and forest produce should be transferred to the Ministerial Government. For all these reasons I submit that it is only proper that this should be transferred."

The Hon'ble Mr K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I second the motion. There are eighty thousand square miles of forests and they are very fairly distributed all over the provinces. I need hardly remind the Council that agriculture and forests are so closely related to each other that it is in the best interests of the people that they both should come under one system of supervision. As I am entirely in favour of land revenue being in charge of the Ministers, I strongly support forests being placed under the control and supervision of the Ministers. I have also to make another observation. I am one of those who think that forests have not been developed as they ought to be in a province like this where development is certainly possible and absolutely needed. There has been one consistent policy which has been adopted in the past with regard to these forests, and that I believe is more or less the policy of making the best possible revenue out of them, the highest possible income out of the forests. I feel that in the best interests of the province, particularly of the land-holding population, forests ought to be developed as much as possible even sometimes at the cost and sacrifice of revenue. As an instance I may mention that I am one of those who believe that any reckless destruction of forests for wider cultivation of tea, coffee or other industrial crops ought, in the true interests of the province, to be condemned. I believe that forests as such should be preserved to the utmost possible extent and also developed in all possible directions. For these reasons I strongly support the motion before the House."

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The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, in considering this resolution and also similar resolutions whether it is possible or not to transfer some department from the hands of the Council to the Ministers, the chief point to be considered is what is the advantage of having a transfer and what is the disadvantage in keeping it under the same system which has prevailed till now. The main difference is that just like the present Government the Executive Councils would attach more importance to the experts' advice than to public opinion. If the Ministers control this department, they will have better knowledge of the conditions of the people than the experts and they will be in touch with the people. They will have a true sense of proportion when they have to reserve a portion of the forest or to throw it open to the villagers. That will be an advantage to a greater extent than the corresponding disadvantage. It is the fault of the experts, whether in this country or elsewhere, that they have not a sense of proportion which is essential to understand the wants of the people. If this department is given to Ministers, they can understand what the experts say and they know what the people really think. With that object we request that this department or any other department should be transferred to the control of the Minister. Forests and forest produce should go along with the subject of the industries. Most of the forest produce would be serviceable for the development of indigenous industries. There may be certain considerations whether foreign exploitation and control should not be reduced and if forests are under the control of the Ministry they will safeguard Indian interests."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish to give two very brief reasons in support of this proposition. From list No. II which mentions that only reclassed and some protected forests should be considered as transferred subjects, one may surmise that the more important classes of forest may be thought to be endangered if forests as a whole become a transferred subject. It is commonly spoken of in the Forest Department that there has been to a large extent denudation of valuable forests and that the people of the villages in the neighbourhood or at some distance are responsible for such serious denudation. Perhaps there is an unconscious association of that fact when they say that the whole of the Forest Department should not be reserved. Possibly also of the four tests put forward in paragraph 238 it is the remediability or irremediability of mistakes that is the basis of the conclusion that we find in list No. II. It may be that it is considered that if once valuable forests are denuded it may take generations for the country to get good forests and therefore the harm caused by careless management is irremediable."

"I wish to answer the objections that I have raised. In the first place I must admit as a fact that valuable forests have been denuded and that by the grossly improper conduct of some villagers. Looking to the causes, what are they? Luckily in this matter we have the advantage of the Forest Committee's report. There they point out that the forest administration has not worked smoothly and the main difficulty is that that administration has proved a very bitter pill to the villagers and the villagers who had been accustomed to exercise certain privileges were deprived of these privileges. Facilities should be given to the people if you want to popularise the forest administration. It has been pointed out by some of the witnesses before the Committee that a lot of denudation that occurs is by way of revenge. If the Forest Department is severely worked so as to deprive the people of immemorial rights, the people get into the forests and cut down trees or set fire to them and otherwise cause damage. Therefore, in the interest of the real protection of the forests what is wanted is to make the administration popular. That is a very good reason for placing the entire Forest Department in the transferred list, because it will be more popularly administered.

"Then, as for the fear that the policy of the Ministers may be such as to encourage denudation and there may be too much pressure by the popular assembly, that is a cardinal mistake. We have no right to assume that the Ministers will yield to undue pressure and the argument based on that assumption should not find support.

"One further reason I will give and I will close. That is, as far as possible when we take a department it is rather undesirable to split the department into two parts, one reserved and one transferred. It is better to keep the department under one control. When a portion of the Forest Department is brought under list II, it is but reasonable to make the whole department a transferred subject."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.—"My attitude in this matter is the same as in that of education and industries. I do not want this department to be divided. Why I do not want it to be divided is just for the reasons I have mentioned in regard to the resolutions on education and industries. If this department was entirely a reserved subject, I would not have moved for the transfer of the control to Ministers. We are vitally concerned with all the twenty-nine subjects. If there should be a diarchy, some departments will have to be left in the reserved list and some will have to be transferred. As it is proposed in the list itself that this subject should be partially transferred to popular control, there seems to be very good reason why the whole should be transferred. Those reasons have been mentioned by the previous speakers. I only say instead of transferring it partially transfer it fully."

The resolution was put to the Council and agreed to.

(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao / Mr. Rama Ayyangar.) [23RD OCTOBER 1918.

RESOLUTION *RE* 'XIX. CIVIL JUSTICE' TO BE A TRANSFERRED SUBJECT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move is in these terms:—

'XIX. The non-official members of this Council recommend that No. 15. Civil Justice should be included in the list of transferred subjects.'

"As I understand from the report, paragraph 238, it is only those subjects that relate to the maintenance of law and order that are proposed to be completely reserved subjects. But with regard to the other subjects they are to be included in the transferred list. 'Those departments which afford most opportunity for local knowledge and social service, those in which Indians have shewn themselves to be keenly interested, those in which mistakes which may occur, though serious would not be irremediable, and those which stand most in need of development' are regarded as proper subjects to be transferred. With regard to civil justice, on reference to the Illustrative list II, it will be seen that it is a reserved subject. In list I you find under 5. 'Maintenance of law and order' that the administration of criminal justice including village courts should be a reserved subject but civil justice has been put down as a separate subject No 15, and it includes "administration, including village courts, legal practitioners, law reports, local Acts and interpretation of local Acts.' Civil justice has not been put down under No. 5. "Maintenance of law and order." The authors must have had very good reasons for drawing the line between civil and criminal justice. I think they were anxious that criminal justice should be exclusively a reserved subject. With regard to civil justice, they were not quite so sure, because in this very paragraph 238 they say 'nor should we expect the transfer of matters which vitally affect the well-being of the masses who may not be adequately represented in the new councils, such for example as questions of land revenue or tenant rights. As an illustration of the kind of matters which we think might be treated as provincial and those which might be regarded as transferred we have presented two specimen lists in an appendix to this report. We know that our lists cannot be exhaustive; they will not be suitable to all provinces; they may not be exactly suitable to any province—but they will serve at all events to illustrate our intentions if not also as a starting point for the deliberations of the committee. Our lists are in the main mere categories of subjects.' So I believe that the authors were not quite sure whether civil justice was to be excluded from reserved subjects or should be included, because they themselves observe that the list may not suit all provinces equally.

"Taking the history of our Presidency there is no doubt that if there is any subject in which the people take a keen interest and in which they have sufficient information, it is civil litigation. We are now considering the question of village courts, arbitration courts and panchayat courts. There is no doubt that it is the opinion of all that litigation should be minimised as far as possible and curtailed by private settlement of these matters by panchayats or arbitrators or by private individuals. It is also known that minor litigation should, as far as possible, go to village courts and that the district munsifs' courts should not have so much work with regard to petty suits.

"No doubt some difficulties would be suggested regarding the separation of functions, because for the present except munsifs' courts and the sub-courts the district courts are exercising functions both civil and criminal and the High Court has both civil and criminal jurisdiction, it might be suggested that there would be some difficulty in the separation of these functions. But even at present we are observing a distinction, because with regard to criminal cases it is the district magistrate and others that exercise jurisdiction, and with regard to civil cases it is the district court and the High Court that exercise jurisdiction. If this suggestion should lead to a separation of executive and judicial functions, civil or criminal, I think we would only welcome the change. Civil Justice is for the masses and the masses take a keen interest in the matter and the masses are anxious that litigation should be cheapened and should be made cheaper in the sense that the interference of the courts is minimised and that arbitration and other systems are encouraged. I think civil justice would fare better in the hands of Ministers than in the hands of Government proper. I, therefore, submit for the consideration of the Council that civil justice may be a transferred subject instead of being retained in the hands of the Government as per list I as a reserved subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. Resolution No. 21 of which I have given notice is to the same effect. The whole administration report of civil justice when analysed will show that the main portion of the civil litigation of the province rests on the village courts and the small causes side of the munsifs' and subordinate judges' courts. Original suits are fairly large in number but nothing compared with the others. We have got the appellate jurisdiction of the sub-courts, district courts and the High Court which is the highest court. In this matter of civil justice even the present Government leave the whole thing practically in the hands of the High Court. In fact highest court in the land practically has charge of civil justice. Appointments and transfers of sub-judges upwards are kept with the Government, but even that is only exercised mostly in accordance with the recommendations of the High Court. The contention on this side has always been that as far as possible civil justice might be entirely left in the hands of the High Court. It is not necessary to refer to the recent Public Services Commission's report, because while distinguishing all other features and using considerable force in argument relating to peace,

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order and good government and also relating to the Police department, so far as civil judiciary is concerned, the Public Service Commission report makes it clear that considerable advance could be made and the charge of civil justice might be left in the hands of Indians, so much so that they would add so many Indian district and sessions judges.

"That being so, this question of civil justice is considerably one in which keen interest is taken and the statistics for the whole of India clearly show that the Madras Province contributes largest number of suits in the whole of India. We have 39,442 cases; the total of all litigation in India is 427,302. The rent suits in Bengal added to other suits come up to that, otherwise Madras stands almost unique. The rent cases in Bengal amount a considerable number; there are a number of summary suits, about 229,000. If that is left out, it is found that Madras has practically the largest number of suits in civil courts. As I say, the small cause jurisdiction of the sub-courts and district munsifs' courts and the village courts and panchayat courts consume three-fourths of the litigation. The masses of the people are intimately connected with this litigation, and it is very proper to constitute courts which will be very near these people. Most of the suits of small cause nature must be disposed of by a Government intimately acquainted with the needs of the people. Recently village panchayat courts have been considerably added to, and Bench Courts Act has also been under consideration; and the practical effect of it will be that if original jurisdiction is exclusively given to these courts up to Rs. 50, considerable relief will be given to the other courts. As regards munsifs' courts, a close examination of the valuation of suits shows that below Rs. 100 and 200 more than 60 per cent of suits are disposed of; they are of that value.

"The more serious litigation is very much less. That portion of it also will very properly be controlled by a representative Government. Greater difficulty arises when we consider the higher courts, the sub-court, the district court and the High Court. It is there as I originally pointed out, my Lord, that Ministers will be quite willing—that has been the aim of this side of the Legislative Council—to be guided absolutely by the advice of the High Court which would be left untrammelled as much as possible. The constitution and composition of the High Court being on an imperial basis and not affected by the Government, I submit that the proper portion of the Government which should be in charge of civil justice will be the ministerial Government. That Government will be really able to point out the sources of dissatisfaction in the administration of civil justice whether it be in the matter of execution of decrees or in the actual selection of people and other things. They would not interfere with the High Court. Just as the Government do, they will indicate the lines on which improvement might be made in the administration of civil justice and practically the hands of the High Court will be left free. It is very proper that the representative Government should be in charge of it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"My Lord, this is one group of subjects which may come generally under the category of the departments or subjects relating to the maintenance of law and order. In this report the distinguished authors lay a great deal of stress on the fact that the transferred subjects should be such as require development and should be those in which Indians have shown special aptitude and have exhibited a great deal of interest. But they say also that the departments which deal with maintenance of law and order should be the last that should be entrusted to the popular representatives. My Lord, I do not want to challenge that position, not because it is absolutely sound but because we are anxious to see that these reforms are inaugurated on the assumptions of the authors of the report and we do not wish to do anything so far as it lies in our power or to state anything in this Council which will call into question the fundamental assumptions of the authors of that scheme. They assume that the departments which deal with the maintenance of law and order should not be transferred but only those departments that require development and those in which Indians have distinguished themselves. My Lord, perhaps most of the Honourable Members are aware that nearly one-third of India is under the administration of Native States, and that peace and order have been maintained by those in authority in the Native States and no serious harm or no harm at all has arisen. The Police department and criminal justice are administered by Indians in Native States. Therefore the whole group of departments which comes within this category is already administered elsewhere by Indians. Therefore so far as the assumption itself goes, it seems to me that the facts are against the authors of the report inasmuch as elsewhere these functions have been successfully discharged by Indians under the conditions which prevail in the Native States. Though these are facts myself and several of my Honourable Friends on this Council are perfectly willing to accept the position of the authors of the scheme and in guiding public opinion in a way which will be conducive to the success of reforms. It is for these reasons that the general trend of political opinion in this country has accepted that these departments of law, peace and good government should be excluded from the category of those which should be entrusted to the popular representatives. We do not challenge the fundamental basis of this report that the department of peace and order should be the last to be transferred. We give our adherence to that principle not because in the hands of Indians these departments will not be properly administered—perhaps they will be administered better or at least as efficiently—but merely because we do not want to raise a contention on such an essential matter. It is on that ground that my Honourable Friend's proposition with reference to the group of subjects relating to incitements to crime, seditious meetings and the Press and Arms Acts did not find support; it was not because we had any apprehension but because the authors' fundamental proposition was one which we were not willing to challenge.

"Having said that, with your Excellency's permission I would say why civil justice should be excluded from this category. It will be within the recollection of most of the Honourable Members that in the evidence which was given before the Public Service Commission only five or six years ago all opinions were unanimous, almost unanimous in pronouncing that if there was one subject or department in which Indians had distinguished themselves to the satisfaction of very eminent authorities both in this country and in England it was in the department of Justice, civil justice especially. Sir Ralph Benson furnished two statements to the Royal Commission which showed that the whole bulk of litigation was disposed of by Indian judges, I mean the whole bulk of civil litigation. Then the Chief Justice also made a statement very complimentary to the Indian Judges. I submit therefore that this one department comes within the category of those departments in which Indians have specially distinguished themselves. We may look at the organization of the department. The High Court has several Indian judges. The sub-judges are Indians and the munsifs are all Indians and there are number of Indian district judges. The Judicial staff is wholly Indian. This is one of the reasons, of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission for a wider employment of Indians in the field of civil justice.

"The second point is that the powers of the Local Government in regard to civil justice are very circumscribed. So far as the High Court is concerned, it makes the appointments of district munsifs. Subordinate judges are appointed, I take it on the recommendations of the High Court, by the Government, and the district judges are appointed by the Government. Therefore the powers of the Government in regard to matters relating to civil justice are comparatively very few. Partly it is a question of patronage with reference to appointments above that of district munsifs. Myself and most of the Honourable Members would like to see that those appointments are made by the High Court. Those who are in immediate touch with the administration of justice should select the judges. We would not be averse if this power is immediately transferred to the High Court. There seems to be no question as regards civil justice except that of making the appointments. I know the Local Government have some other powers, they have to approve of the rules made by the High Court, and they have powers under various enactments of making rules and generally reviewing the work of the judges and they have various residuary powers which are reserved to them under various enactments both local and imperial. If there is one department where Indians have distinguished themselves it has been admitted that they have done so in this. Where the department is already manned by them and where there is absolutely no doubt that the Government are assisted by the Judges of the High Court in making these appointments and the High Court is in direct charge of the administration of criminal and civil justice, it seems to me that there is no harm, no public injury if this department is placed on the transferred list.

"Therefore I wish to explain this position with reference to the group of departments relating to peace and order. We acquiesce in the fundamental assumption in the report that this should be last department to be transferred. We are quite willing to give our adherence to that principle, not because Indians will be incompetent to discharge these functions or there will be public danger, but because that is the assumption of the authors of the report, and we do not wish to go into the fundamentals now and to challenge the principles of this report in order that there may be no delay in giving effect to this report. This is the one department in which Indians have specially distinguished themselves and thus comes within the principles which the authors of the report have laid down for the guidance of the committee. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the resolution. I trust the Honourable Members also quite appreciate our readiness to fall in with the view of the authors of the report, while making recommendations such as this, contained in this resolution."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"My Lord, I am opposed to this resolution. I would leave civil justice as a reserved subject, not because I have any misgivings about its proper administration by Indians, but I would leave it as a reserved department because some departments have to be left as reserved subjects. The National Congress in its special session resolved that only three departments should be reserved, Law, Police and Justice, and all the other departments should be transferred. Congressmen in loyalty to the Congress should be consistent. I was opposed to any of the three departments being reserved because it implied that there was something about these departments which necessitate their continuing to be administered by the Executive Council and there would be some danger if they were transferred. That inference must follow if you reserve one portion to the Council. That was not the idea of the framers of the resolution nor the idea of the members who supported it. I would have said: 'If you want to leave three departments as reserved departments, tell the Government here is the list, select any three departments; it is immaterial what departments you take as long as you confine yourself to three.' That would have been much better than leaving any specific departments as reserved and transferring the others to the transferred list. But as regard to any system of diarchy the question of division of subjects comes in. We do not care for diarchy, but that is the only solution that is found for the gradual transfer of responsibility to popular control. Therefore some departments have to be kept as reserved and some transferred to the Ministers. Amongst those that are to be reserved, according to the Congress resolution I would leave Law and Justice and Police during the transitory period. For that reason I would oppose this resolution and not for any other reason. The first resolution on the agenda of this Council was in fact the resolution of the Congress, but Your Excellency has not allowed that to be moved because it looked like an omnibus resolution. If you take one department after another and transfer it, the

cumulative effect of that will be that almost all the departments will be transferred, because with regard to each subject you are quite ready to ask that it should be transferred and you can give very good reasons for doing so. I myself agree with all that has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao in support of transferring civil justice, but at the same time some departments should be left as reserved; and what would you leave after your deliberations are over? If the result of your deliberations be that all the departments should be transferred you are going against the spirit of the proposals, and that should not be the case. I want the Council to see that the result of their deliberations and discussions should be this, that we should leave a fair number of departments to the Executive Council and transfer a good number of departments to the control of the ministers. As I said in my very first speech, I would personally like these two Governments to have equal powers equally balanced between them and one should not be heavier than the other. On that principle alone I oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu:—"My Lord, I should like to make a personal explanation with reference to the observation of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan. I should only point out we are not transferring the departments, we are making proposals and stating the case as to which particular departments might with advantage be transferred and why. It may be that after the reshuffling that has to be done by the committee some departments may be transferred and some may not. It has been suggested that a wrong set of departments has been proposed for transfer. I do not know what subjects would be eventually transferred. It may be that the committee may decide to transfer some that are on the list and also to transfer some which are not on the list. We simply state the case for the transfer of civil justice on the principles laid down in the report. I am as conscious as the Honourable Member himself as to what we have done elsewhere."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu:—"I appreciate the attitude taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan. There is something to be said in favour of the position he has taken. He has stated clearly that there can be no objection to transferring the department of civil justice but his position is that in so far as we proceed upon the assumption of the devolution of responsibility only in respect of certain subjects and in so far as three departments Law, Justice and Police were agreed to be reserved even at the last session of the Congress, why not confine ourselves to that position? Why should we distinguish between criminal and civil justice? Why should be there an exception created in respect of civil justice? That is his position. In the first place, we are handicapped in not knowing what the attitude of the Government is likely to be or that of the members of the committee. If there is a fair indication of the support which they are likely to give regarding the transfer of various subjects which have been recommended by non-official members, it will no doubt be necessary for them to pause for a while and see whether they cannot stop with the list already transferred and whether they cannot desist from asking for the transfer of the department of civil justice. Not knowing exactly how the members of Your Excellency's Government would in the first instance deal with the various recommendations which have been made by the non-official members of the Council regarding the transfer of the various departments it is necessary for us to consider each subject on its merits independently of other considerations. We all accept the principle that there should be some subjects reserved and some transferred. If we proceed without an adequate conception of the nature of the subjects, we will probably come to wrong conclusions.

"I am not able to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao when he stated that civil justice is one of the subjects which has a bearing on the subject of maintenance of law and order, but which he would like to see excluded because Indians have distinguished themselves in the department of civil justice even according to the report of the Public Services Commission. The authors of the report have made it fairly clear in the illustrative list; we need not have any apprehension that the department of Civil Justice is likely to be brought in under the description 'maintenance of law and order there has been a fair consensus of opinion in this country that they may, for the time being, during the transitional period, be reserved. But Illustrative List No. 1 classifies those subjects; and we may take it that the authors of the report paid some consideration to it. Under the head 'maintenance of law and order,' you find the following subjects referred to: '(i) administration of criminal justice including village courts, (ii) police, including railway police, (iii) prisons, (iv) criminal tribes, (v) working of particular Acts, e.g., incitements to crime, seditious meetings, infanticide, press, arms, European vagrancy, (vi) poisons, (vii) gambling, (viii) dramatic performances and cinematographs, (ix) coroners.' These are the subjects dealt with under the head 'maintenance of law and order.' So far as civil justice is concerned, it is dealt with as a separate subject in clause (xv) and it includes 'administration, including village courts, legal practitioners, law reports local Acts and interpretation of local Acts.' According to Illustrative List II, village courts—civil and criminal—are transferred subjects. Therefore, it is clear that we need not be under the impression that civil justice will be brought under the head 'maintenance of law and order'

"That being so, is there any reason for excluding civil justice from the control of ministers? I do not think any argument can be advanced for the retention of it in the hands of the Executive Council. There may be only one argument. It may be stated that it is somewhat difficult to differentiate between civil justice and criminal justice, that the agency by which civil justice and criminal justice are being administered is one and the same, and that it would result in some complication. But it is only when we come to the District and Sessions Judges

that is there a duplication of functions as regards civil justice and criminal justice? So far as Subordinate Judges are concerned as also the machinery below that, they deal only with civil justice. So far as the magistrates are concerned, they deal with criminal justice. It is only when we come to District Judges that we find a combination of functions. If we accept the principle that it is desirable to hand over this department to ministers, there is no difficulty in separating the two functions. Even independently of that, I am one of those who would suggest that this combination may be removed as early as possible. I think we are all agreed that the method by which civil courts exercise civil functions is satisfactory, and that it satisfies the litigants more than anything else. If it is possible to separate the functions—it would not be very costly to appoint separate officers to exercise criminal functions and separate officers to deal with civil justice, it would lead to a better state of things and improve the efficiency. In support of this position I would only recall the attention of Honourable Members who are well conversant with the administration of law to the fact that this combination of functions, namely, the trial of sessions cases and the trial and disposal of civil cases, leads to difficulties in the administration of justice. Therefore this objection is not an insuperable one in the way of accepting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I wish to say a few words in support of this resolution. I have tried to follow the reasoning of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan, but I have to say with regret that I cannot understand it nor can I appreciate the arguments advanced by him. He starts by saying that the basis of the proposed scheme of the illustrious authors is that there should be some differentiation, a diarchy, and some division of functions between the two heads reserved and transferred. He asks if we take away one by one all the departments from the reserved list, what will be left reserved in the hands of the Executive Government or Council? That is not the principle on which these matters should be decided. The right principles which ought to guide us in classifying the subjects will be those laid down by the illustrious framers in paragraph 248. Applying those principles to the resolution in question, civil justice should be classified as a transferred subject. One of the principles laid down here is 'those in which Indians have shown themselves to be keenly interested'; in other words, those in which Indians have distinguished themselves. This is one of those subjects in which Indians have not merely shown keen interest but have distinguished themselves. It is enough to quote in this connexion the unanimous testimony of the witnesses who were examined by the Public Service Commission which has been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. There is also another test laid down, viz., 'those in which mistakes which may occur though serious would not be irremediable'. This is also a department in which mistakes even if they occur will not be irremediable. It fulfils all the tests for being classified as a transferred subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan asks what should be reserved subjects according to us. The framers of the report themselves throw some light. They say that law and order should not be transferred in the first instance. The illustrious authors have taken care to classify under law and order: criminal justice, police, and other connected subjects, and they have taken care to exclude civil justice. In another connexion they also say that the basic obligation of the Provincial Government is to secure law and order. In a matter like this we may agree that law and order should form the last subject that should be transferred to ministers.

"One other consideration which arises is, which is the agency which is at present administering civil justice. I can unhesitatingly say that civil justice is mostly in the hands of Indians, and absolutely no harm can be done by transferring it to popular control. I may say that it is a standing cry in this country that the court-fee charged on plaints and documents filed in court in the mufassal is prohibitive and the Judicial department is making too much profit out of this concern and it is a question whether these fees should not be reduced. Then as regards the provincial judicial departments, the question is whether their prospects should not be improved. Which is the agency which is most 'suitable' to deal with the administration of civil justice? I need only refer to the evidence which Sir Ralph Benson gave before the Public Services Commission. It is: 'to put the matter shortly, so far as the decision of civil cases, original or appellate, that is so far as purely judicial work is concerned, it could be done quite satisfactorily by 'Natives of India' of proved merit and capacity and character though not members of the Indian Civil Service.

'It should be clearly realized that by far the greater part of the work is in the hands of Indians, and the proportion in their hands is steadily and rapidly increasing under the existing system.'

"There is again the question of village panchayats which is part of the administration of civil justice and which should be left in the hands of popular representatives. Village panchayats and arbitration courts ought to be at once placed in the hands of the popular representatives."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I regret I have to rise to oppose this resolution moved by my honourable friend. The question is not whether we are capable of managing this department or that. So far as Indians are concerned, they are capable of administering every department not only provincial but imperial as well. The only question is whether we should accept the division suggested by the illustrious authors. They want some subjects to be reserved, whatever subjects we can possibly say that they can take up. We say law, justice and police can be taken, because the authors are anxious to have them. Therefore let us give law, justice and order. If you say there should be no division, I am in

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favour of it; but when we agree to division I do not agree with the position taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, that we agree to their proposition but we want this amendment as regards civil justice. What is it that we can do in the matter of civil justice which we cannot do in the matter of criminal justice? Both departments are worked by Indians. What is the reason that prompted our friends not to rise to second the resolution under police? The only point here is the appointment of Sub-Judges. There is already a complaint that it is mostly manned by lawyers and lawyers are interested. We do not care for the patronage of appointments of District Munsifs and Sub-Judges. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao said not only the appointment of Magistrates but of Judges should be transferred to the High Court. When we want to give law, justice and order to Government, let us do it ungrudgingly."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"What seems to be the underlying idea of Honourable Members is this: I do not think there is any difference of opinion. All are agreed that the popular government can control and take over this subject and on that question there is no difference of opinion. The Congress resolution which was quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan and to which he and others including myself have been parties distinctly stated that civil justice can be part of the work of ministers. Against my own name there is a resolution that law, justice and police should be transferred subjects. I say they are subjects which could possibly be transferred. We have the terms of reference to the Franchise Committee and the Subjects Committee. They are asked to consider what should be first transferred and not what should be ultimately transferred. Ultimately all subjects should be transferred. As a first step we say civil justice should be transferred. On that there is a good deal of agreement. If we have some assurance, we may be able to tell the Committee that in our opinion if the subjects that we mention are going to be transferred we will be willing to leave the others as reserved subjects. But as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao there is no such guarantee that all the subjects that we ask should be transferred will be given to us. Therefore this subject of civil justice should be a make-weight. The question is how the opinion of the Council is to be taken. The question is whether as a first step this is to go in. We ought not to act on the supposition that the other subjects recommended for transfer are agreed to. Civil justice is a subject fit to be transferred much more fit than other subjects suggested by us for transfer."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman offers an ingenious interpretation but I am obliged to stick to plain English in presiding over this meeting. I must put the resolution according to the wording."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency I wish to explain my attitude towards this resolution before the Council vote on it. As a practical body of people I think the Council would be well advised in adopting the attitude suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan. I will also add that there must be a complete separation of judicial and executive functions before the department of justice is placed entirely in charge of the Executive Council. With that restriction I support the attitude of opposition to the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The resolution might be withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"As there is a difference of opinion the resolution may be put to the vote."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar demanded a division which was taken with the result that seven voted for and ten against the resolution. The following was the division:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acheriyar	The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser.
" " M. Ramachandra Rao.	" the Most Rev. Archbishop Aelen.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Sir Francis Spring.
" " K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Sir Fairless Barber.
" " A. Suryanarayana Rao.	" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
" " A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.
" " B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. G. Pittendrigh.
	" Mr. T. Richmond.
	" Mr. Yaqub Hasan.
	" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Maraikayar.

RESOLUTION *RE* QUESTIONS RELATING TO BUSINESS CONCERNS TO BE 'TRANSFERRED.'

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Will your Excellency take up No. IX* ?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Council will allow, I have no objection. (The members said that the resolution No. IX* might be taken up.) We will now take up resolution No. IX* and next to that we will take up the resolution in regard to railways."

See page 953 infra.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The resolution which I have to move is in these terms:—

'IX. The non-official members of this Council recommend that in addition to the list of subjects mentioned in the Illustrative List II of Appendix II of the Report on Constitutional Reforms, questions relating to business concerns (item No. 21 of list No. I of the same appendix) should be transferred to the control of ministers.'

"This is subject No 21 'business concerns, banks, insurance and other companies' in Illustrative List No. I; in the remarks column it is stated 'Power of legislation to remain with the Government of India. Provinces to have such administrative powers as Government of India may permit.' Even as a subject of provincial concern some restrictions have been laid down. My resolution, if it is carried, will be subject to these restrictions so far as the orders of the Government of India are concerned. In regard to the preceding subject No 20, 'co-operative credit' which is on the transferred list, a similar remark has been made 'The power of legislation normally to remain with the Government of India, though amendments to the principal Acts might be permissible to the provinces. Administration to be provincial.' Even as business concerns the administration will be provincial. I can quite understand why this limitation has been put here. It is a broad question which affects the entire country at large just as the question of industrial matters affects the whole country. In my opinion, these matters, business concerns and banks and commerce are related so much with industrial matters that they cannot be separated but must go together. If there was no diarchy these two departments would have been in one hand, industries as well as banking and commercial matters. There are many port-folios and they are at present divided amongst four persons. Under the new system there will be two members of the Council and two ministers and all the port-folios will be divided amongst them in similar manner. These subjects should go into one hand as it would have been the case if there was no diarchy. If industrial matters are to be a transferred subject and if banking and commerce are reserved subjects, I anticipate great difficulty and so I move that this should be a transferred subject.

"My other reason for suggesting it is this. This is a great and vital matter. In support of my proposal I need only quote the Report itself. The authors of the Report have admitted that 'On all grounds a forward policy in industrial development is urgently called for, not merely to give India economic stability, but in order to satisfy the aspirations of her people who desire to see her stand before the world as a well-poised up-to-date country'."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"May I know what paragraph you are quoting?"

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Paragraph 236. Later on they say that in order to attain this end more attention should be paid to industrial and fiscal questions than is possible under the present system of Government. It is therefore naturally desired that these subjects should be placed under the Indian element in the Executive Government and not under the Executive Council. The authors of the report have grasped the situation thoroughly and have perfectly well stated the feelings of the Indians in this matter, and I cannot better support my resolution than by quoting the authors themselves. The question of capital comes under this head, because no industries can get on without investment of capital. There can be no investments of capital unless the control of all the money matters and banks is placed in the same hands as that of industrial matters. Regarding capital the authors of the Report say: 'We have been assured that Indian capital will be forthcoming once it is realized that it can be invested with security and profit in India; a purpose that will be furthered by the provision of increased facilities for banking and credit.' They have thus treated industrial matters and banking and credit together. That is one reason why I want them to remain together. Again they say 'conditions are ripe for the development of new and for the revival of old industries on European lines; and the real enthusiasm for industries, which is not confined to the ambitions of a few individuals but rests on the general desire to see Indian capital and labour applied jointly to the good of the country, seems to us of the happiest augury.' Again, they say speaking of particular industries 'the old metallurgical and chemical industries of the country, which have fallen even more completely into decay through the importation of foreign articles, also offer opportunity for profitable investment on a large scale if conducted on modern lines.' So all along it will be noticed that there is a general desire on the part of Indians to take their proper share in the matter, both fiscal and industrial. There will be great disappointment if they are not given a free hand in this matter.

"Speaking of capital, of course, we have certain difficulties to get over in so far as Indian capital is not flowing into industries as much as we desire to have it. There are good reasons offered and those reasons have been taken note of by the authors of the report. One of these reasons is that there is no certainty of success owing to the indifference of Government towards it. The authors of the Report say: 'We do not know whether he'—that is the Indian politician and industrialist—'pauses to reflect that these industries will be largely financed by foreign capital attracted by the tariff, although we have evidence that he has not learnt to appreciate the advantages of foreign capital.' I do not agree that we have not learnt to appreciate the advantages of foreign capital. We do know that the industrial development

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of India is to a very large extent due to foreign capital invested here through the British merchants and industrialists. It is not true that we do not appreciate it. We do appreciate it. 'But whatever economic fallacy,' the authors say, 'underlies his reasoning, these are his firm beliefs; and though he may be willing to concede the possibility that he is wrong, he will not readily concede that it is our business to decide the matter for him.' That is to say, it is not the business of the present form of Government to decide the matter for him. They say: 'He believes that as long as we continue to decide for him, we shall decide in the interests of England and not according to his wishes; and he points to the debate in the House of Commons on the differentiation of the cotton excise in support of his contention.' There they give what exactly we feel in this matter. Whatever the Executive Government may decide, it would not carry the same conviction in the minds of Indians as it would do if the same thing came from the minister; because England itself is a large industrial country, it is the pioneer of industries, we look to England for guidance and for help in all these matters, but at the same time it will not be human if the people of England do not look to their interests first and then to our interests. That is only natural and when I ask for this department to be placed under Ministers, I am only echoing the feelings of a very large number of people in this country. They feel that this is just the time when there should be a revival of industry and commerce and Indians should take their part in it and they should receive all the encouragement that will be possible for the Government to give. This Report wants the Government to give that encouragement.

"The British people who have got in so much money in these industries and, as they say, have so much stake in the country need not be afraid that it will injure their interests in any way. I will only echo what the authors of the Report want us to see in practice. They say: 'No less is it the duty of Indian politicians to respect the expectations which have been implicitly held out; to remember how India has profited by commercial development which only British capital and enterprise achieved; to bethink themselves that though the capital invested in private enterprises was not borrowed under any assurance that the existing form of Government would endure, yet the favourable terms on which money was obtained for India's development were undoubtedly affected by the fact of British rule; and to abstain from advocating differential treatment aimed not so much at promoting Indian as at injuring British commerce.' What the authors of the Report advise us to do I can tell them we are prepared to do, whatever our attitude may be against the importation of foreign goods, and whatever obstacle we may put against the importation of those goods. For example what has Australia done in the matter of tanned skins and hides? A great prohibitive tariff has been imposed against tanned skins and hides. Our tanned skins go to Japan and America but they are prohibited in Australia. We might have a tariff against some Colonies in order to protect our own industries as Australia has done to protect its tanning industry. Whatever we may do to limit the importation of foreign goods and to protect our own industries there will not be any obstacle between race and race in India itself. English and Indians will compete amongst themselves on an equal basis. The disabilities which South Africa has placed against Indian merchants will not be introduced in India, at any rate they will not be introduced during the course of the transitory period. They will surely not be introduced after full responsible government is restored even though we will continue to be handicapped by the British people. There is no denying the fact that the English people have had training as merchants for a number of centuries, they have organizing power, they are very enterprising and they are bolder than ourselves. All these qualities which they possess will give them an advantage, but we will take our own chance and compete with them and we do not propose that any artificial restriction should be placed in India itself between race and race simply on racial grounds. That being the case, I do not see why foreign capital, British capital, should not continue to be attracted to India even after the subject is transferred to the control of the Indian element in the Government. The authors of the Report anticipate—they themselves say—that if Indians think foreign capital will not be attracted they are mistaken. The very tariffs that we may impose will attract foreign capital to the protected industries. Many foreigners will think of going to India and start manufactories here that would pay them. It will bring more capital and I am quite sure that Indian capital would be handicapped in that way. But that is not a matter to be discussed now. We Indians are quite alive to the fact that, unless we ourselves are enterprising enough and train ourselves for all the industrial development, we cannot depend upon any artificial props for giving us the prosperity, commercial and industrial prosperity, that we desire. I therefore propose that this department be transferred just as the industries department is proposed to be transferred.'

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO seconded the resolution.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—"I wish to say a few words on the resolution before the Council. I warn the Council against supporting this resolution. I do not propose to discuss the relative merits of having the subjects of banking and insurance companies under the Ministers or the Governor in Council. But I warn the members that even at the present moment capital is getting shy in coming to India. There is a tendency more the other way.

There is a tendency to realise and remit money to England for investment there and I would strongly advise the Honourable Members of this Council not to accept anything which would accentuate this feeling.

"I oppose the resolution also because I do not consider that past and present experiences justifies the transfer of these subjects of banking and insurance companies to Ministers. The Honourable Mover of the resolution quoted in support of his contention from paragraph 336 and added that the authors of the report had so thoroughly grasped the situation that he could not do better than quote them in support of his arguments. I think that these were his words. I am also in the same position. I cannot do better than quote paragraph 338 in support of the arguments that I advance against the transfer. If you refer to paragraph 336 you will find that it opens by saying:—'The ineffective attempt to boycott British goods and the losses and disappointments occasioned by the failures of indigenous enterprises, started with high hopes and inspiring motives, were followed by the more serious failures of Indian banks in the Punjab and Bombay. Side by side with this went on the steady progress of enterprises under British control and a marked expansion of foreign trade. We feel no surprise that there remained a feeling of bitterness among the advanced party. But the moral of these disastrous adventures is one for all parties to read. The people have recognized their inability to carry out their own programme without the help and guidance of Government: and they confirm themselves for the most part to pressing their claims for state assistance and for a policy of tariff discrimination 'against foreign imports.' Referring to the other paragraph quoted, namely 338, the distinguished writers of the report state in that paragraph that India's capital has not been generally available:—'In the past and partly as a result of recent Swadeshi experiences, India's capital has not generally been readily available; among some communities at least there is apparent distaste for practical training, and a comparative weakness of mutual trust.' I do not quote these passages from the report in any spirit of antagonism but only to put this point forward in the nature of a warning. We are entirely dependent upon foreign capital for almost all our enterprises. If I should start an enterprise I am entirely dependent on outside capital, not on Indian capital. I would therefore strongly advise the Indian members of the Council to accept this position and allow the question of business control to remain as a reserved subject. Later on conditions may change, but at first I should think that it would be a false move to accentuate the present feeling which some non-official members who are not businessmen do not realize the existence of. But this feeling does exist; and to accentuate it under the present conditions would, I think, be a very unsound policy."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—I have been in some difficult position to understand the attitude taken up by the Honourable Mover and the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser. As regards the particular subjects of insurance companies, banking concerns and other companies the remarks against that particular item show that the power of legislation would remain with the Government of India."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Mover has said that he does not propose to interfere with the power of legislation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"That being eliminated what power do the Provincial Governments have? A further remark is made that the provinces ought to exercise such powers as the Government of India may permit. It seems to me, my Lord, that we are not in a position to appreciate what it is we are being asked to accept—whether it should be a provincial subject or a transferred subject. That is my difficulty. It seems to me that all these considerations of capital coming into this country or staying outside, according as it is a reserved subject or a transferred subject seem to me academic with great deference to my Honourable Colleagues who have spoken on the subject. That is my difficulty in recording my vote on this resolution."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao there is very little in this line that is being transferred by the Government of India to the Provincial Government. It is mentioned in the remarks column that the power of legislation will remain with the Government of India and in the matter of administration the provinces will have as much administrative power as the Government of India may permit. So far as the particular subject such as banking, insurance companies and commercial matters are concerned we have very limited power. At first it occurred to me to move that this subject might be made entirely provincial. But I did not move a resolution to that effect. I want this subject to be transferred even with the limitations imposed.

"As to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser I, as a merchant, would be reluctant to suggest any steps that would constitute a false move and that would drive away capital from India. I do not want capital to be driven away. I do not see how by the mere fact that one little subject is to be placed in the hands of Ministers instead of in the hands of the Executive Council will create widespread feeling of insecurity that will prevent capital from going into India. I am not at all afraid of that. In fact, capital did come to India even when the British had nothing to do with the governance of this country. They came here as merchants in the days of the John Company. They established themselves as traders and through trade they occupied the country. When the British enterprise was so very great and so very strong that it overcame all difficulties then, will it now fight shy as regards capital coming into India, simply because a Minister, instead of the Executive Council,

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is to deal with this subject? If there is any tendency for the capital not to flow into this country there must be other reasons for it. If the remittances are being made Home instead of capital coming into this country, there must be other reasons and not because there is to be a transfer of this department.

"As regards the failure of certain banks some time ago there have been causes for it which I need not enter into here. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser has quoted the Report against me. I may tell him that the very paragraph that he read says in the opening portion that the Indian capital feels shy and later on the authors of the report say that the Indian capital will come in if people feel confident about the matter. I do not think that the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser has made out his case any the stronger by quoting from the same report that I have quoted from. He has quoted the preliminary remarks which lead to the conclusions which I have quoted. I need not say much about this. As it is, very little is proposed to be given to the Provincial Governments as regards this department. But I want that that little should be in the same hands as the one which deal with industrial matters. I do not think that the departments should be with the Executive Council. With these words I commend the resolution."

The resolution was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" the Most Rev. John Aelen.
" Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	" the Rev. G. Pittendrigh.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Sir Fairless Barber.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. T. Richmond.
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution has been carried six voting for and five against. I should like to ascertain from the Council what resolutions remain to be moved, so that we may measure our business. I have resolution No. I out of consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I propose to drop resolution No. XXVII† with one word of explanation."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You must either move it or not."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I think a word of personal explanation may be allowed. We are entitled to ask for the whole, but we only put forward a small item."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What about resolution No. XXVIII‡?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It may be dropped."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What about No. III*?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I propose to move it."

RESOLUTION *RE* LAND ACQUISITION TO BE A TRANSFERRED SUBJECT.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What about resolution No. VI*?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I propose to move it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does not land acquisition come under land revenue?"

Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"It is dealt with in the Land Revenue Department."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We have already decided to transfer it, as we have decided the fate of the Land Revenue Department."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"That item may be put separately."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have no objection. Will you move it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I formally move the following resolution:—

"VI. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject of 'Land acquisition' should be a transferred subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar seconded the resolution.

The resolution was put and agreed to by the non-official members present.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The whole thing was merely a technical point whether it was under land revenue or not. I now come to resolution No. XIII*. I do not think the Honourable Gentleman wished to move it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"No."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What about resolution No. XIV†?"

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* See page 956 infra. † See page 959 infra. ‡ See page 963 infra.

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; the President; The Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Ramanuja Acharigar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"No."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We come to resolution No. XVI† Does the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad wish to move it?"

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Yes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Then that remains to be taken up. We come to resolution No XXX. I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao wishes to move it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"No."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Then there is resolution No. XXXIII‡. Do you wish to move it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Yes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Now we come to XXXVI‡, XXXVII‡ and XXXVIII‡. I have no instructions from the Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat about these resolutions. I propose to let them drop."

RESOLUTION *RE* AGRICULTURE TO BE TRANSFERRED SUBJECT.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"What about resolution No. XXXIV†?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It has been taken up."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"That refers to agriculture?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does not that go with land revenue; if not will the Honourable Gentleman move it formally? We will take a vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to move—

XXXIV (part.) 'The non-official members of this Council recommend that Agriculture—the whole—be included in the transferred list'."

The Hon'ble Mr. B Venkatapati Raju: seconded the resolution.

The resolution was put and agreed to by the non-official members present.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That takes us to resolutions XXXVI‡ and XXXVII‡. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar is not present here But we shall ask him later on about it. I have seen him here to-day. That leaves us with resolutions Nos. III*, XVI† and XXXIII‡. This disposes of the printed agenda paper."

RESOLUTION *RE* SUBJECTS IN LIST II OF APPENDIX II TO BE TRANSFERRED.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I have a word on the first part of resolution No. X*?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You would like to have a decision on the point."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Yes. I beg to move the first part of resolution No. X*, which is as follows:—

X (first part.). "The non official members of this Council recommend that in the opinion of this Council the portfolios relating to the subjects mentioned in illustrative list II of Appendix II (printed at page 177 of the report on constitutional reforms) should be immediately committed to the control of ministers as suggested in paragraphs 218 and 219 of the report."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I beg to second the resolution."

The resolution was put and agreed to by the non-official members present.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I should like to move the first portion of resolution No. XXIV† regarding the police employed in detective duties, i.e., the village police."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That resolution does not include the village police. We cannot put it now."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The reports of the village police are the basis of all police actions If Your Excellency rules me out of order it is all right. But I want the point to be recorded."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That leaves us with resolutions III*, XVI† and XXXIII‡. I want now to proceed to the supplementary agenda paper§ before us. This includes all the resolutions which were not placed on the printed agenda paper on the special ground that they referred to matters relating to the subjects mentioned in the Illustrative List No. 1. The first is a motion in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao asking that

*See page 948 infra. †See page 949 infra. ‡See page 950 infra. §See page 951 infra.

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the Provincial Governments should be given a free hand. But I do not think that this is a specific resolution. The resolution is not worded sufficiently definitely to claim a place on the order paper. Next comes the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar regarding the administration and control of railways and also one in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao dealing with railways. I think that the better resolution is in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao. It is clearer and more definite. I therefore propose to take it up first, i.e., the resolution No. IV on the list*. Then there remains the question of Income-tax. I would suggest that it is not worth while to discuss the resolution on Income-tax. That is an Imperial subject and I would suggest that it should be left alone. The only resolution therefore that I wish to take up in the supplemental list is the resolution in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao. That leaves us with one resolution in the supplemental list and three on the printed agenda paper."

RESOLUTION *RE* CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION OF RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I beg to move

'IV (supplemental). The non-official members of this Council recommend that the control and administration of railways in a province should, subject to such general control of Governor General in Council as may be decided upon, be a Provincial subject and should be included in Illustrative List No. I of Appendix II of the Report on Constitutional Reforms.'

"Honourable Members would have noticed that according to the scheme of this report there are two lists which have been appended to the report illustrative of the subjects proposed to be transferred, one to the Provincial Governments, the second list suggesting the departments which in the opinion of the distinguished authors of the report may be immediately transferred to the control of the Ministers. They proceed to state in paragraph 238 of the report that these lists are provisional and should be discussed in the Legislative Council. So, my Lord, it is open to us to suggest both inclusions and exclusions in regard to either list. I propose to suggest that, subject to the control of the Imperial Government, the railways should be placed in the list of provincial subjects.

"The whole subject of railway administration has exercised the public mind for a good length of time; but what I propose to say is not to assert any right on behalf of the Provincial Government, independently of the general control over railway administration by the Government of India. It has been stated more than once in this Council that, owing to want of powers on the part of Provincial Governments, the railway administrations are not amenable to Provincial Governments in any matter affecting the convenience of the travelling public and in the rectification of the numerous complaints in regard to passenger traffic and goods traffic and generally in regard to matters which promote public convenience and safety. The whole subject of control over railway administrations has been discussed in this Council more than once. In April 1915 I gave notice of a resolution in these terms:—

'XIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a representation should be made to the Government of India that the powers of the Local Government should be enlarged in regard to the control, the administration and construction of railways in this Presidency, more especially

'(*a*) by the reconstitution of the Railway Secretariat of the Government or by providing the Government in some other manner with an expert advisor in railway matters;

'(*b*) by empowering the Local Government to deal with all complaints from the travelling public against the railway administrations in this province and to issue such instructions to them as the Government may think it necessary to remove such complaints, and generally to exercise the same control in railway matters as before the abolition of the Railway Secretariat; and

'(*c*) by giving a free hand to the Local Government in the development and construction of district board railways.'

"The last point really covers the two resolutions of which notice has been given by my two Honourable friends Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar. Now, my Lord, the whole question is whether the administration of railways should be centred in the Government of India and in the Railway Board. There is a volume of literature on the subject such as that which appeared in the press from time to time—that this centralization of control has been detrimental to public interests and people have been complaining that the Local Government have been absolutely powerless as against the railway administrations and their boards either here or at Home to compel them to do their duty by the travelling public. At the time I moved this resolution I brought to the notice of the Honourable Members that the present powers of the Local Government were very little—the present powers of delegation under the Indian Railway Act. I went into the question of the unsympathetic attitude sometimes assumed by the railway administrations in regard to the construction of district board railways in which not only your Excellency's Government but every district board is interested. I also brought to the notice of this Council various matters connected with railway travelling during the last several years by means of interpellation and resolutions—matters connected with overcrowding of trains, the situation of platforms and waiting rooms, the question of level-crossings and

* See page 951 infra.

various other questions in which the Local Government with their local knowledge and influence should be in a position to exercise a healthy control over the Railway Board and the Railway administrations. Facilities for making the local knowledge useful are not afforded under the existing scheme. I pointed out that the position of the Local Government had powers, and that they should have certain administrative powers. If the Local Government had powers, they could bring pressure to bear upon local railway administrations to serve the public much better than they are doing. I also brought to the notice of your Excellency's Government that in the construction of district board railways the Local Government were handicapped in pressing schemes of certain district board railways, because matters have practically to be settled by the Railway Boards and not by the Local Government. I need not repeat the arguments urged by me on that occasion. The Honourable Members can look into that debate on the 6th April 1916 and see the arguments used on that occasion. I adopt every word of what I then said in support of my present contention that the provincial administrations should have a legitimate share of control and influence in railway matters so that this centralization in railway matters might be reduced to that extent. Your Excellency's Government accepted that resolution and the fact that you accepted it is a fair indication that all I have stated on that occasion was one that was sympathetically considered by your Excellency's Government. In moving on the present occasion the same subject I take it that, so far as your Excellency's Government are concerned, you are at one with the non-official members in desiring to see that your powers are enlarged. I do not think that I am justified in taking up any more time of the Council on this subject. I only wish to state that I have not suggested that this should be a transferred subject. At present, we should be satisfied if the powers of your Excellency's Government are improved and if your Government got your legitimate position as a Local Government and that the power of control over railway matters in this Presidency is conceded to your Government on this occasion. It is an important occasion in which the reorganization of the Local Government is under consideration and I think that unless we urge this particular question at present and see that this is included in the provincial list we shall be missing a very good opportunity to enlarge the powers of the Local Government in railway matters. On these grounds I move this resolution and I trust that it will be unanimously approved and carried."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I beg to move that the words 'subject to the general control of the Governor-General in Council as may be decided upon' be dropped."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman will see that, if he moves this amendment, he will have to confine himself to that point only and will be limiting the discussion of the resolution. The better plan would be to have a general discussion before limiting it to one particular point."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—"I did not come prepared to say anything on this subject as I was not aware that it was going to be put forward."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable Gentleman let the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman say a sentence or two which will bear on the debate?"

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, with regard to the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao's remarks on the subject I should like to say that the Government of Madras, as he knows, agreed with the non-official members in this respect and wrote at the time and have repeatedly written since to the Government of India recommending the course that he proposes. I am in a position to inform the Honourable Member that we have received intimation from the Government of India approving of our proposals to have a separate Consulting Engineer for Railways with the Government of Madras and that they have applied to the Secretary of State for creating the appointment. That will restore us to the old position, when we had a man to deal with railways before the department was transferred to the Railway Board."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—"Since the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has given us that information, I have not very much left to say. I was going to express the strong hope that the Government of India would consent to revert to the state of things that was in force 15 or 20 years ago when I was here as Secretary and the Local Government exercised control over railways in all essential matters. Since those days, the Railway Board has come on the scene and has, like an octopus, seized the whole of the railways in India under its control, leaving only Inspectors in five or six centres—I do not know how many there are—to look after the safety and conveniences of passengers. It is a great anomaly that these Inspectors should not be personally in touch in any way, officially at least, with the Members of the Government. I understand that for several years although an Inspector of the Railway Board has been here, he has not been in connexion officially, or indeed much in personal touch, with the Government. Many questions have arisen in this Council about the conveniences and comfort of the travelling public, in relation to refreshment rooms, overcrowding of railway carriages, and so on, but the Government have not been able to tackle such problems without going to the Government of India, which was like cracking a nut with a sledge hammer. Of course, there are great difficulties, one of which is that it is very likely that while one system, like the South Indian Railway, may be confined to our own boundaries, another, like the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, may extend to two provinces, the metre gauge of that company being outside this province, while

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a portion of the broad gauge is within the Nizam's territory, which is within the control or the purview of the Bombay Government. It is very difficult to see how far this Government can exercise control in regard to lines outside this Presidency. But such details as these may be left to be discussed and settled later on. I do not think it will be found difficult to give the Provincial Governments power to settle those matters in which they would naturally desire to exercise control, i.e., matters relating to the comfort and convenience of the travelling public."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"In supporting this resolution, I should like to make a remark about tramways and feeder railways about which I gave notice and which are found in the Illustrative List No. I. Tramways and feeder railways have been included in List I subject to the remark : 'So far as powers may be given by the Government of India.' That is the note under No. 19 which relates to public works. As it has been included as a provincial subject, with certain restrictions placed upon the Provincial Government, I thought it my duty to point out that in the matter of railways, tramways and light feeder railways, the Government might have a free hand without any restrictions. That is the object of the resolution of which I gave notice. So far as tramways and light feeder railways are concerned, the only means by which some progress might be effected is through the agency of the district boards in various parts of the Presidency. It has been admitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN :—"May I just interrupt the Honourable Member and say that the restriction mentioned by the Government of India will be only in the matter of finance?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I am glad to learn that the restriction will be only in the matter of finance; if that is the understanding it takes away much of the opposition to this resolution. So far as tramways and light feeder railways are concerned, if the Government have a free hand in the development of these railways and in the matter of their control, I have no doubt that much improvement can be effected in this Presidency. This Presidency has taken a lead in the matter of the development of district board railways and other provinces are only trying to follow the example that has been set. In various districts, the railway cess has been collected and accumulated and it has not been possible to make any further advance owing to various causes, one of which is the present war. If the Government are given better control, we shall be able to show better progress."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"In the light of the information given by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, it becomes unnecessary for me to move the amendment of which I have given notice, because my difficulty as regards the control over the administration of railways even when they were being constructed by the Provincial Government, when they had expert advisers, they were subjected to the control of the Governor-General in Council. I thought that that was the essence of the position for which this Government was fighting from the commencement in the case of the construction of district board railways. In regard to control and administration of such railways, I think the Provincial Government ought not to be subject to the control of the Government of India or the Railway Board. If the restriction that is imposed is intended only as regards finance—that is common to the whole country—there is no reason to oppose it and there is no objection to their saying that they should have the general control over finance. The words 'as may be decided upon' leaves the question fairly open. I take it that the control of the administration of the railways in the province will not include undertakings of this Council in respect of district board railways under the Railways. In that sense, I do not move the amendment now."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"May I ask that the word 'tramways' be added?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"We will put it in afterwards."

The resolution was put and agreed to unanimously by the non-official members present.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Now we come to the resolution in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao. It does not come under the transferred subjects."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"It is included in the list of transferred subjects."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Then, is it necessary to have this resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"It is only about the removal of the restrictions that I intend the resolution to apply."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The position is that the tramways and light feeder railways are provincial subjects. But they are also transferred subjects. I do not think the Honourable Gentleman wants the resolution at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"But there are the restrictions."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The printed words remain. The assumption is that a note is on the record that district board railways, tramways and light feeder railways are transferred subjects. I think the Honourable Gentleman might remain content with that."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I wish to point out that in the remarks column, against the subject of light feeder railways, appearing in List I and List II, it is stated : 'So far as powers may be given by the Government of India'."

(The President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; [28th October 1918.
Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)

His Excellency the President :—"That governs everything. I suggest to the Honourable Member that he may be satisfied with the wording of the lists, as it is. He will not therefore put the resolution."

"We now go back to the printed agenda paper and take up the question of major irrigation."

RESOLUTION *RE* MAJOR IRRIGATION TO BE A TRANSFERRED SUBJECT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution :—

"III. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject of "Major Irrigation" should be a transferred subject."

"It will be found that in the List I relating to provincial subjects item 10 relates to public works. There the details are given, namely : 'Roads and buildings and major and minor irrigation ; tramways, light and feeder railways.' So far as List II relating to transferred subjects is concerned, you will find under item 12 minor irrigation is included, but major irrigation is excluded. I therefore move that major irrigation should be included in the list of transferred subjects. The reasons why I urge for the inclusion of this subject among the transferred subjects are those already referred to, when I discussed the question of Land Revenue administration. It will be found that, so far as the Department of Public Works is concerned, several attempts have been made from time to time for giving further opportunities to improve indigenous agency in respect of that department. In regard to the subject of major irrigation there are two views put forward. I would refer to the Report of the Public Works Reorganization Committee which, after mature consideration, decided that a portion of the Department of Public Works might be handed over to district boards which are sought to be made popular bodies. No doubt they suggest that the Irrigation branch may be separated but the proposal, so far as the province of Madras is concerned, deserves some consideration. They recommend in definite terms that certain subjects might be transferred to district boards after suggesting some financial arrangements to help those boards. They also lay down as a guiding principle that the engineering staff employed in the various provinces is a circumstance to be taken into consideration in the delegation of these powers. They state specifically that, so far as Madras is concerned, roads and buildings should be made over to this agency instead of to a separate Public Works branch. They state later on that the petty irrigation works in charge of Collectors may be made over to district boards in addition to some sundry irrigation tanks, managed by the Irrigation branch. It is therefore clear that in the case of popular bodies in the Presidency, proposals have been made by this committee for the transfer not only of minor irrigation, but of some tanks now under the control of the Public Works Department. I would suggest that while almost all works of the Public Works Department are proposed to be included under transferred subjects, such as roads and buildings, there are no special reasons for withholding the subject of major irrigation from the control of Indian ministers. I would suggest that, if major irrigation is not transferred, it will lead to a duplication of functions ; but if it is transferred, the control that is exercised by the Indian ministers in connexion with other works might be exercised in the case of major irrigation works also."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar :—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the motion, and in doing so I will say that the subject of irrigation is so directly and intimately connected with land revenue that the one cannot possibly be separated from the other without serious inconveniences resulting to the administration. I cannot believe that any possible danger can come to the administration as a whole if it is entrusted to the control of the Indian ministers. On the other hand, I believe that inasmuch as minor works and minor irrigation have been entrusted by the Public Works Committee to the charge of Indian ministers, the major irrigation, if entrusted to the control of the popular element, will induce indigenous capital to come in and thus develop works of irrigation which are particularly large works now being financed by foreign capital. I would strongly support on both these grounds that major irrigation works should be transferred to the control of the ministerial Government in the truest interests of the province."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao :—"I only wish to point out that this subject only illustrates the difficulty of making a suitable division into transferred and reserved subjects. So far as this province is concerned, the superior Public Works staff, so far as I know, is a combined staff which looks after irrigation and buildings and a portion of the same staff is also in charge of minor irrigation. Under the head of Public Works we will have the old question of river conservancy which is included in the words 'drainage and embankments.' That, as you will see, is under the same Public Works staff, so that Honourable Members will see that, so far as public works are concerned, we have buildings under the Public Works Department, minor irrigation, drainage and embankments—that is, a portion of it is placed on the transferred list—while the subject of major irrigation is placed on the provincial list. Unless the staff is separated, it seems to me this combined staff will have to go under two different departments of Government, so that there will be considerable difficulty and friction in adjusting

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the work of the staff between these two departments of Government. I am merely pointing out that these lists are based upon the administrative organization prevailing in the United Provinces or elsewhere where probably buildings form a separate branch. In this Presidency, roads are not at all under the charge of Government, most of the roads in this province are placed under district-boards. There are very few provincial roads in this province. Under these circumstances, I am really unable to see how roads and buildings, minor works, drainage and embankments could be a transferred subject while major irrigation is to be a reserved subject. There must be difficulty to allocate the work of the Public Works Department under two authorities. Therefore the only conclusion that we can come to, is that it should be under one controlling head, unless Your Excellency would go to the length of duplicating the staff for performing the functions mentioned in these two lists. A further complication is to be found in the Report of the Public Works Committee where it is stated that that portion of the work done by the Public Works Department, relating to buildings and roads, should be transferred to district boards. If that is so, the transfer of the major works to the transferred list becomes all the more strong. If buildings and roads are transferred and minor irrigation works are also transferred and if river conservancy is transferred as suggested, I should think in the interests of economy, major irrigation should also be a transferred subject. That is all I wish to say on this subject."

The HON'BLE MR. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I would only add one more word. In our province, major irrigation are in charge of the Public Works Department. There are many tanks included under major irrigation. In fact, the repairs to these tanks are under the minor irrigation staff. It has been often reported upon that between the two departments, it has been found difficult to get workmen during certain months in which the work has to be slowly done. For that reason in a province like Madras, where there are 40,000 tanks, some of which are under the Public Works Department, it is necessary to transfer the whole thing so that even if works under major irrigation should be newly started, they will be attended to by the new staff. Then there is a tank restoration party. That is a peculiar circumstance of this province. We had a conference about tanks and subsequently also the proceedings of the conference were issued. Our present expenditure on tanks comes to Rs. 33 lakhs a year. That is work which ought to be within the cognizance of the representatives of the people. One of the questions that was placed before the conference at Cottacamund was how to improve the rate of repairs of these various tanks. Various questions were discussed and the whole of that matter will have to be placed before the Government, which will have to consult the grievances from the various parts of the Presidency. They will, therefore, be much better attended to and with much less competition than otherwise, if major irrigation is included in the transferred list. That is the reason why major irrigation in this province should be a transferred subject."

The resolution was put and agreed to by the non-official members present.

RESOLUTION *RE* INTER-PROVINCIAL IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION TO BE TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

The HON'BLE THE RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"My Lord, the resolution which I have the honour to move, runs as follows —

'XVI. The non-official members of this Council recommend that, in addition to the subjects mentioned in Illustrative list II of Appendix II, the subjects relating to inter-provincial immigration and emigration should be transferred subjects.'

"In placing this resolution before this Council, I feel that I need lay no special stress on the importance of the matter with which it deals. In the matter of emigration generally, there is a strong feeling in this country that the interest of the emigrants is invariably, and in every manner possible, subordinated to that of their employers in various places to which they go. I feel it unnecessary to give elaborate reasons condemning the existing state of things, and one has simply to turn to the pages of the masterly and interesting speech delivered on 'Indentured Labour' by the late Hon'ble Mr Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 4th March 1912 to see how the system deserves a wholesale condemnation. That the emigrants are taken to several places by the *Kanganis*, or professional recruiters, in absolute ignorance of the conditions under which they should live and work, has been proved by Mr. Gokhale and other eminent Indians on occasions too numerous to mention. It is true that a Provincial Government cannot reasonably be expected to effectively control inter-emigration which affects more than one Presidency. But the illustrious authors of the reform report have deliberately given the Government of India a control over the inter-provincial emigration and immigration, and therefore there can reasonably be no apprehension that this matter, if left in the hands of a minister as a transferred subject, will not receive a proper treatment in his hands, due regard being given to the requirements of the sister presidencies. In the matter of labour for Assam, we have heard several complaints in the actual administration of the Act, and therefore though the power of legislating for emigration can, and should remain only with the Government of India, the administration of the Act must necessarily remain with the Provincial Government; and a minister, to whom will be entrusted the management of Agricultural and Industrial

(The Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Gillman; Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.) [23RD OCTOBER 1918.

departments, should necessarily have a voice in the matter of labour and emigration. A minister who will be a representative of the people and an Indian, in all probability, is likely to handle the subject with every concern for the well-being of the emigrant and with a more definite knowledge of the agricultural and economic condition of the people in this Presidency So, with a knowledge of the needs and requirements of the Presidency, he will certainly be more fitted to be in charge of this subject, and the sister presidencies will certainly in no way suffer, with the safeguards now provided by giving a control to the Government of India in the matter. Therefore, I submit that this subject should be in the transferred list and under the control of a minister. For these reasons, I beg to place this resolution before this Council for acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I ask for information from the Government Member as to what is meant in the remarks column against item 24 to which this resolution relates: 'subject to the control of the Government of India'? On a previous occasion, the Government Member said that it referred to the financial control That is as regards railways. I should like to know with reference to immigration and emigration what sort of control is exercised by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The Provincial Government cannot deal with the Colonial office and it is only the Government of India that can deal with it."

The resolution was put and agreed to unanimously by the non-official members present.

RESOLUTION *RE* POWER OF SUSPENDING LOCAL BODIES TO BE TRANSFERRED

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I beg to move the following resolution:—

'XXXIII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the power of suspending defaulting local bodies should not be vested in the Executive Council as suggested in the Illustrative list II of Appendix II of the Joint Report, but that this power should also be transferred to the Ministers.'

"This resolution relates to item 2 in List II. As against this item, it is stated, 'The question of reserving to the Executive Council the power of suspending defaulting local bodies be considered'. I need not say many words to this Council to commend this resolution. The report proposes to confer the largest powers to local bodies in regard to local self-government. The report also proposes to transfer the subject of local self-government to the control of the representatives of the public, whereas the power to suspend defaulting local bodies for misconduct or maintenance is reserved to the Executive Council. As I am unhesitatingly of opinion that this power can be safely entrusted to popular ministers, I beg to move this resolution. The power that is proposed to be exercised is a very drastic one and it would be very satisfactory if this power is entrusted to the Ministers who will act under the instructions of this Legislative Assembly. With these words, I beg to commend this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I beg to second this proposition with only one word. I think that in times to come there will not be much default on the part of the local bodies and there will be a great deal of interest taken in matters of local bodies The question of suspending local bodies will be a very rare thing and even on those rare occasions the best guarantee that the power will be exercised properly is that it should be entrusted to that portion of the Government which reflects public opinion and which has control over local bodies."

The resolution was put and agreed to by the non-official members present.

RESOLUTION *RE* DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CINEMATOGRAPHS TO BE A TRANSFERRED SUBJECT.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Hon'ble Mr Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar wish to move resolution XXXVI?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Yes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I now call upon him to move the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"My Lord, I wish to move the next resolution that stands in my name which runs as follows:—

'XXXVI. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the management of "dramatic performances and cinematographs" now under Illustrative list I showing Provincial subjects be transferred to Illustrative list II showing transferred subjects.'

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"For some time past I have been feeling that local bodies should have power to control public performances given in places licensed under the provisions of the Places of Public Resort Act (Madras Act II of 1888). It is always unsafe to the general health of the people of a town to allow dramatic and other public entertainments in places which are infected with epidemic diseases such as cholera, smallpox, plague and influenza. I believe there is no provision in the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 empowering municipal councils and their executives to close such performances when the authorities consider that they are a danger to public health. The disease which goes by the name of influenza has of late been prevailing throughout India not to speak of its presence in other countries. In some places the mortality has been very great and eminent medical men were advised that crowded meetings should be avoided and theatres closed as they contribute largely to the spread of this disease.

"Under section 5 of the Places of Public Resort Act it is the municipal chairman that must be approached for a licence to make use of a place for public resort or entertainment, if that place is within a municipal limit. This provision is made evidently with a view to give municipal councils control over places of public resort in municipal towns. Such control will not be effective unless they are given statutory power to close such places when such a closure is essential in the interests of the health of the town. Similarly such powers will have to be vested in local bodies as there are several union areas which in course of time are likely to expand into municipal towns and in such areas which are generally congested and wide all sanitary measures have to be taken as if they were municipal towns. These matters are more for local boards and municipalities. Even taking into consideration the fact that only popular kinds of shows can be allowed (as there be others which are either obscene or calculated to engender racial feeling), the control can properly be exercised by the local bodies as they are equally interested in the preservation of security among all classes and creeds. I consider, therefore, that this power should be given to municipal councils in the Madras District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act which are now under revision. Naturally then the subject of public entertainments come under the head 'Local Self-Government' which deals with the provisions of public health, safety and convenience in the Illustrative List II showing transferred subjects.

"With these words, I beg to commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Before the resolution is seconded, I wish to point out that the Honourable Member seems to think that this is a part which comes under local self-government. It does not at all apply to the state of affairs in Madras. It is something which refers to the United Provinces. It does not come here under local self-government."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"It is a question which comes under law and order."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Then it is a matter connected with the Police."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"You will see that under List I it is referred to in item 5 (viii)."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"We have already voted on it—that it should be a reserved subject."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I quite agree with you. At present, this subject is dealt with by the Judicial Department and the Council, in the absence of the Honourable Gentleman, decided that the majority of the subjects dealt with in the Judicial Department—all relating to law, justice and order should remain a reserved subject. Therefore, the best course for the Honourable Gentleman to follow is to withdraw his motion, having read his speech."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS TO BE A TRANSFERRED SUBJECT

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The next subject which the Honourable Gentleman proposes to deal with is the subject of religious endowments. It is not a subject to be found in either List I or List II."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It is in List I. It probably comes under the management of charitable endowments."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman will find that that is not correct. As you know, the attitude of the Government of India in regard to religious institutions is one of neutrality. I would, therefore, suggest that we had better not discuss this resolution. As there is no purpose in discussing this motion, I would rather suggest to the Honourable Member that he should not move it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"I observe that it is not in either list. My object was to add it to the transferred subjects. If your Excellency finds it impossible to do so, I have no objection to withdraw it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is no purpose in discussing it at this meeting."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakayar withdrew the following resolution:—

'XXXVII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject of "Religious endowments" be also included with "the Charitable endowments"—vide clause 12 of Illustrative list II showing transferred subjects.'

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat is not here and therefore it is no use taking up the resolutions of which he gave notice, unless any other Honourable Member wishes to move them."

RESOLUTION *RE* STATIONERY AND PRINTING STORES AND SUPPLIES TO BE A TRANSFERRED SUBJECT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I beg to propose, in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat, the following resolution:—

'XXXVIII.—The non-official members of this Council recommend that the questions relating to stationery and printing stores and supplies—item No. 22 of Illustrative list I of Appendix II—should be placed on the transferred list and under the control of Ministers.'

"The note against item 22, which is in list I, is 'the control of the Government of India over stationery raises the general question of the purchase of supplies.' There was a debate in the Imperial Legislative Council on the question of the organization of the Stores department. I see observations made by the Honourable Member in charge of the resolution that the whole question was being considered. Now, what is asked for is liberty for the Provincial Government as well as ministers to get their supplies not necessarily through the India Office, but in any manner which may be conducive to public interests. I may state that the question of stores has been a matter of legitimate complaint and I take it in behalf of the Provincial Government and local bodies that, so far as I am aware, official opinion in this Council will not be adverse to the liberty of action on the part of the Provincial Governments in arranging for their stores."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao seconded the resolution.

The resolution was put and agreed to unanimously by the non-official members present.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That exhausts the list of resolutions. Honourable gentlemen will note that this meeting of the Council has been held to give them full opportunity to express their views on the subject of these lists. I have endeavoured to make the proceedings somewhat elastic in our debate. As it is a special meeting of this Council, I have relaxed our rules in various ways—rules of procedure—in order to give a full opportunity to non-official members to express their views. If there is any other resolution which we have not discussed, but which they wish to put forward, will they please mention it to me?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"There is one subject of great importance having a bearing on the whole question of constitutional reforms, namely, the question of the financial contribution from this province to the Government of India."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think we will go beyond transferred subjects."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The whole question of the success of reforms depends upon finance."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It is quite true. I do not contest the merits of the question raised. I do not think we need travel beyond the limits of the subjects which I have laid before the Council. I am not therefore for going into other questions, namely, general questions, great and important though they may be; but if there are any subjects in the agenda which have been omitted, I should like to hear about them."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should only mention that this question has been dealt with in the report at some length and it has a bearing on the organization of several departments."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not contest that for a moment. But I must adhere to what I said in my opening remarks that we gave notice that this meeting would be confined to these two lists. There would be a full opportunity in the future for the Honourable Member to express his views on the question he has raised."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"If I give notice of my intention to move at the next meeting a resolution on the lines mentioned by my Honourable Friend, so that under the scheme matters may be so adjusted as to equalise the burden placed upon the various provinces, will there be an opportunity for me to discuss this question?"

23rd October 1918.] *(The President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will consider whether such a subject will be a legitimate one for discussion. Non-official members have always the power to meet together and come to some conclusion on such a subject as the one mentioned. They are at perfect liberty to record their views and there is no difficulty about forwarding their views to the Subjects Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I now give formal notice that I intend moving a resolution to that effect at the next meeting."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I cannot give any undertaking in regard to the proposed resolution. The Honourable Member must recognize the limitations under which we work. Official members were present here throughout the whole meeting; and we have rendered our best to make the resolutions passed as the authoritative expression of the views of the non-official members. The report is a far-reaching and comprehensive document and we could easily spend a week or more in considering it. But I do not think that the interests of public business demand it in view of the fact that it is quite possible for non-official members to record their views on any subject they wish to deal with. I do not wish to shut out or deprive any Honourable Gentleman of any opportunity that he may wish to have to express his views. But we must consider the general interests in matters of this kind and look at it from the standpoint of commonsense. After all, it is quite possible for Honourable Gentlemen to meet together to consider the aspect of the question raised by him."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"We are thankful for the statement by Your Excellency on the subject. I may say that some time ago, I gave notice of a resolution bringing this matter under consideration, but it was disallowed on the ground that the matter was under correspondence between this Council and the Government of India. That was at the last meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar also gave notice of the same resolution. We considered this matter to be one vitally important and we gave notice of the resolutions. Since the report was published, we felt very much that the financial contribution demanded from this province is out of all proportion to the legitimate demands that might be made for it. We feel very keenly on the subject and we hope that Your Excellency will see your way to permit us to give expression to our opinion, and to support what Your Excellency's government are probably already doing in this matter. We are anxious, and we know that Your Excellency is as anxious as any of us, to better the finances of this province and we shall be indebted to Your Excellency just at this moment if you will allow us to raise this question. If the rules can be relaxed so as to allow a resolution to be sent up at the next meeting, we shall be thankful. The success of the reforms, the cardinal point of which is to divide the subjects into reserved and transferred, depends very largely upon the finance which this Government are able to command and the reasonable contribution which they should be asked to make to the Government of India. This Council fully recognizes that view and we feel that, if the scheme that has been formulated is to be a success, the contribution from this province should be revised. A resolution to that effect was forwarded by one of the members, so as to give expression to our views. It seems to be quite clear that, unless we have a better share of the revenues of this province at our disposal, it will be impossible to ensure the success of the reforms."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I quite understand it. Any resolution that may be sent up to me for admission into the agenda paper will be carefully considered. I may say that it is a question which admits of being considered independently of any reform scheme and it is almost a separate question by itself."

If the present proposals are finally accepted.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"If the present proposals are finally accepted, the question of the development of several departments has now been thrown on the ministers; and it is therefore necessary to emphasize this fact."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If there are any other opinion which Honourable Gentlemen wish to place on record with regard to the transferred subjects, I should be glad to hear. I think we have thoroughly exhausted the field so far as I am aware, and, if so, the Council may now adjourn."

The Council was then dissolved.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

APPENDIX.

Resolutions on the agenda paper.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—

Law, Justice and Police to be the only reserved subjects

I. The non-official members of this Council recommend that it is not necessary to reserve any subjects to the Governor in Council except those relating to Law, Justice and Police.

'Land Revenue Administration' to be a transferred subject.

II. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject of 'Land Revenue Administration' should be a transferred subject.

'Major Irrigation' to be a transferred subject.

III. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject of 'Major Irrigation' should be a transferred subject.

'Industrial matters' to be a transferred subject without limitations.

IV. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the whole subject of 'Industrial matters' should be a transferred subject, without any limitations or restrictions.

'Education' to be a transferred subject without limitations.

V. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the whole subject of 'Education' should be a transferred subject, without any limitations or restrictions.

'Land acquisition' to be a transferred subject.

VI. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject of 'Land acquisition' should be a transferred subject.

'Borrowing on the sole credit of provincial revenues' to be a transferred subject.

VII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject of 'Borrowing on sole credit of provincial revenues' should be a transferred subject.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur :—

'Industrial development' to be a transferred subject.

VIII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that in addition to the list of subjects mentioned in the Illustrative List II of Appendix II of the Report on Constitutional Reforms, questions relating to industrial development (item No. 19 of list No. 1 of the same appendix) should be transferred to the control of ministers.

Questions relating to business concerns to be 'transferred'.

IX. The non-official members of this Council recommend that in addition to the list of subjects mentioned in the Illustrative List II of Appendix II of the Report on Constitutional Reforms, questions relating to business concerns (item No. 21 of list No. 1 of the same appendix) should be transferred to the control of ministers.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

Subjects in list II of Appendix II and 'borrowing on the sole credit of Provincial revenues' to be 'transferred'.

X. The non-official members of this Council recommend that in the opinion of this Council the portfolios relating to the subjects mentioned in illustrative list II of Appendix II (printed at page 177 of the report on constitutional reforms) should be immediately committed to the control of ministers as suggested in paragraphs 218 and 219 of the report and that, in addition, the subject of 'Borrowing on the sole credit of Provincial revenues' (item No. 2 of list I of Appendix II) should also be tansferred to the control of ministers and should not be a reserved subject.

'Borrowing on the sole credit of Provincial revenues' to be dealt with by full Government.

XI. The non-official members of this Council recommend that, if it is found inexpedient or impracticable to place the subject of 'Borrowing on the sole credit of Provincial revenues' immediately on the transferred list, the Executive Government as a whole should deal with all questions relating to borrowing.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—

Control of services of transferred departments to be a transferred subject.

XII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that matters affecting the conditions of service and the control of services of the transferred departments shall be included in the list of transferred subjects.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—

All Provincial subjects to be 'transferred' subject to reservation.

XIII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that all the subjects fall within the jurisdiction of Provincial Government should be transferred subjects within Province of the Presidency of Madras, subject to such limitations imposed to safeguard interests of the Government of India when they are essentially effected or the peace as when seriously threatened.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—

XIV. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the departments of Law, Police and Justice (Prisons excepted) only be left in the hands of the Executive Government as reserved subjects during the transition period. — Only Law, Justice and Police to be reserved subjects

XV. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject 11. Education, mentioned in illustrative list I of Appendix II, relating to colleges, universities, etc., should be placed in the transferred list without merely confining to primary and secondary technical schools in the Presidency. — Education including collegiate and university education to be a transferred subject.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—

XVI. The non-official members of this Council recommend that in addition to the subjects mentioned in illustrative list II of Appendix II, the subjects relating to Inter-Provincial immigration and emigration should be transferred subjects. — Inter-Provincial Immigration and emigration to be transferred subjects.

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. Pittendrigh:—

XVII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that elementary industrial and technical education should be included among the transferred subjects, while university and secondary education should be retained among the reserved. — University and secondary education to be 'reserved.'

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu:—

XVIII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that, in addition to the list of subjects mentioned in illustrative list II, Land Revenue Administration (item No. 6 of list I, Appendix II) with the exception of questions relating to (1) encumbered and attached estates, (2) famine, (3) resumption of revenue free grants, (4) alluvion and diluvion and (5) colonisation and disposal of crown lands should be added to the list of transferred subjects. — Land revenue administration to be a transferred subject with certain limitations, in addition to subjects in list II

XIX. The non-official members of this Council recommend that No. 16 Civil Justice should be included in the list of transferred subjects. — 'Civil Justice' to be a transferred subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar:—

XX. The non-official members of this Council recommends that in addition to the list of subjects mentioned in Illustrative list II of Appendix II, prisons 5 (iii) and the administration of the Acts relating to incitements to crime, seditious meetings, press and arms (item No. 5 (v) of list I of Appendix II) should be placed in the list of subjects to be transferred to the control of ministers. — 'Prisons' and administration of Press, etc., Acts to be transferred subjects in addition to those in list II.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—

XXI. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the administration of civil justice be included amongst the transferred subjects under Illustrative List II to be in charge of ministers. — Civil justice to be a transferred subject.

XXII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the whole subjects of 'Forests and Forest Products' be transferred to Illustrative List II and not only 'accessed and some protected.' — 'Forests' and 'forest produce' to be transferred subjects without the latter.

XXIII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the appointments, conditions of service and control of all provincial services relating to subjects transferred to the ministers should be a transferred subject and placed under Illustrative List II — Control of services relating to transferred subjects.

XXIV. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject of police employed in detective and preventive duties, criminal tribes, prisons and working of particular Acts (e.g., Incitement to Crime, Seditious Meetings, Press, Arms) and gambling should be included amongst transferred subjects and placed in Illustrative List II — 'Police' employed on detective etc., duties to be 'transferred.'

XXV. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the whole subject of education including technical and industrial education should be placed in the list of transferred subjects and not only primary, secondary and technical. — 'Education' to be a transferred subject without limitation.

XXVI. The non-official members of this Council recommend that Land Revenue Administration as a whole or in any event "Collection of land revenue, maintenance and procedure of revenue establishment, maintenance of land records, surveys, record of rights, special laws regarding land tenures, relations of landholders and tenants and collection of rent" should be placed in the Illustrative List II of transferred subjects. — Land Revenue administration to be a transferred subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—

XXVII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that all subjects now under the control of local Government should be included in the list of transferred subjects under the Reform Scheme. — All Provincial subjects to be 'transferred.'

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

Law, Justice and Police to be transferred subjects

XXVIII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that Law, Justice and Police should be transferred subjects.

Land revenue and tenant rights to be transferred subjects.

XXIX. The non-official members of this Council recommend that Land Revenue and Tenant Rights be transferred subjects.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

All subjects of Provincial concern except those relating to law and order to be 'transferred.'

XXX. The non-official members of this Council recommend that all the subjects of Provincial concern, shall be classed under the head of 'transferred subjects' save and except those relating to the maintenance of 'law and order' as defined in Appendix II of the Joint Report on Constitutional Reforms.

Control of Provincial services relating to transferred departments.

XXXI. The non-official members of this Council recommend that all the 'Provincial services' relating to the 'Transferred subjects' including those of the future ministers shall themselves be classed under the head of the 'transferred subjects.'

Questions relating to services dealing with transferred departments to be 'transferred'

XXXII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that, in addition to the list of subjects mentioned in the Illustrative List II of Appendix II of the Joint Report, all questions relating to the condition of services and control of all Provincial services employed in the departments transferred to the control of ministers, should be placed in the transferred lists and that these questions should not be reserved to the Governor and the Executive Council.

Power of suspending local bodies to be 'transferred.'

XXXIII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the power of suspending defaulting local bodies should not be vested in the Executive Council as suggested in the Illustrative List II of Appendix II of the Joint Report, but that this power should also be transferred to the ministers.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal:—

Land revenue administration, agriculture and land acquisition to be transferred subjects in addition to those in list II.

XXXIV. The non-official members of this Council recommend that in addition to the subjects enumerated in illustrative list II (page 177 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms), the following subjects be taken from Illustrative List I and be included in the transferred subjects:—

(i) 6. Land Revenue administration—
Resettlement, Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates, land improvement and agricultural loans.
(ii) 7. Agriculture—the whole.
(iii) 18 Land Acquisition.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. ANWAR TAMBI MARAKKAYAR Sahib Bahadur:—

'Industrial schools' to be a transferred subject.

XXXV. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the management of Industrial schools under Illustrative List I showing Provincial subjects, Clause 11—Education, be transferred to Illustrative list II of transferred subjects.

'Dramatic performances and cinematographs' to be a transferred subject.

XXXVI. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the management of 'dramatic performances and cinematographs' now under Illustrative List I showing Provincial subjects be transferred to Illustrative List II showing transferred subjects.

'Religious endowments' to be a transferred subject.

XXXVII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the subject of 'Religious Endowments' be also included with 'the Charitable Endowments'—vide clause 12 of Illustrative list II showing transferred subjects.

The Hon'ble Mr K. SABARIVA BHAT:—

'Stationery and printing, stores and supplies' to be a transferred subject.

XXXVIII. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the questions relating to stationery and printing, stores and supplies—Item No. 22 of Illustrative List I of Appendix II—should be placed on the transferred list and under the control of ministers.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—

Land revenue administration excepting Court of Wards, etc. to be a transferred subject.

XXXIX. The non-official members of this Council recommend that in addition to the list of subjects mentioned in Illustrative List II, Land Revenue Administration (item No. 6 of Appendix II), with the exception of questions relating to (1) the Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates, (2) relations of landholders and tenants, should be added to the list of transferred subjects.

Administration of 'forests' and 'forest products' to be a transferred subject.

XL. The non-official members of this Council recommend that in addition to the list of subjects mentioned in Illustrative List II of Appendix II, the administration of forests and forest products (not merely unclassed and some protected forests) should be a transferred subject.

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE FOR THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL ON THE 22ND OCTOBER 1918.

Resolutions.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—

I. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the Provincial Government should be given a free hand in the development of tramways, light and feeder railways

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—

II. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the administrative control of the railways solely lying within this province should be left to the Provincial Government and the same ought not to be left to be given by the Government of India and should be added to the Illustrative List No. 2, Transferred subjects.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—

III. The non-official members of this Council recommend that income-tax should be scheduled in Illustrative List No. I, Appendix II, as a Provincial subject so far as the Province of Madras is concerned.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—

IV. The non-official members of this Council recommend that the control and administration of railways in a province should, subject to such general control of Governor-General in Council as may be decided upon, be a Provincial subject and should be included in Illustrative List No. I of Appendix II of the Report on Constitutional Reforms

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്

IV-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർത്ത സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART IV OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

DECEMBER 3, 1918.

നമ്പ. 15.] കടലാടി : ചൊവ്വാഴ്ച തലക്കെട്ടനം, 1918 ഡിസംബർ 3നു. [വില, 2 അണ.

മദിരാശി ഗവർമെണ്ട് ബിൽ
BILL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

നിയമങ്ങളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനായുള്ള ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിനെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായി സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റി സമർപ്പിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ട്.

നിയമങ്ങളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനായുള്ള
ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിനെ
സഹായിക്കുന്നതിലേക്ക.

പൂർവ്വ ബാധകവും ചൊടികെടുക്കുന്നതുമായ വ്യാധികളും ദുഷ്കരമായ കളകളും പരക്കുന്നതിനെ തടുക്കുന്നതിലേക്കുള്ള ബില്ലിനെപ്പറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്വാനായി നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാരായ ഞങ്ങൾ താഴെപറയുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ട് ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

2. ബില്ലിനെപ്പറ്റി പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും യാതൊരു അഭിപ്രായവും ഞങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടീട്ടില്ല.

3. ആലോചനാധീനമായി പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതായ ഭരണനയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഒരു പ്രധാന കാര്യം ഞങ്ങൾ സൂക്ഷ്മത്തോടെ ആലോചനചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അതാവിതു; ബിൽപ്രകാരം എടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തികളെ ആരംഭിക്കുകയോ നടത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതു നഗരമോ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിൻറെയും അവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും അധീനത്തിൽ വെക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ തദ്ദേശ യോഗങ്ങളുടെ അധീനത്തിൽ വെക്കുന്നതാണോ എന്നുള്ള കാര്യം. ഇതിൽ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ആരംഭിക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റിയെടുത്തേടത്തോളം ഇതിനെയും ഈ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ സംരക്ഷണം ചെയ്യുക എന്ന രീതിയിൽ നടത്തേണ്ടതിലും ആയതുകൊണ്ടു ബില്ലിൽ ആലോചിച്ചപ്രകാരം മേലുള്ള ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിൽ തന്നെ ഇതിനേക്കാളും നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ നിശ്ചയപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നിയമം നടത്തുന്ന കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുവരട്ടെ, ആയതു സാധാരണയായി പ്രത്യേക പരിശീലനമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഏല്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിലും നിയമത്തിൻറെ ഭാഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം ശരിവണ്ണം നടത്തുന്ന കാര്യം കളിയുന്നതിനെല്ലാം തദ്ദേശ യോഗങ്ങളുടെയും തദ്ദേശ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയും അധീനത്തിൽ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനാലുള്ള ഗുണം ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യമായിട്ടുണ്ടു. ആയതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിൻറെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ പ്രയോഗിക്കുന്നതു

കൂടിയവയ്ൽ വച്ചുള്ളതോ എഴുതിച്ചുകൊടുപ്പാനുള്ള അധികാരം ഗവൺമെന്റിനു കൊടുക്കുകയും കൊണ്ടു 18-ാം വകുപ്പോ എന്നൊരു വകുപ്പിനെ ബില്ലിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

4. ബില്ലിലെ 5-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു നല്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വകുപ്പിനെ അധികാരങ്ങളും വാടകപ്രതിപാദനത്തിനു വിധേയമായിത്തീർന്ന കുടിയാന്മാരുടെ നല്കപ്പെടുന്ന എതാണ്ട് സാധ്യമായി പ്രയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതായ അധികാരങ്ങളും ഞങ്ങൾ കൂടാതെ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് എഴുതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും അവർ സംബന്ധിയിലോ പ്രത്യേക സാമർത്ഥ്യത്തിലോ ഏതുകൂട്ടത്തിലുള്ളവരാണെന്നുള്ള നിയമവിരോധം എന്ന സംശയം പുറപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഒന്നാമതായുണ്ടായിരുന്ന നിബന്ധന മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ നിലം കൈവശക്കാരനോടു നിഷ്പത്തിമാർഗ്ഗമോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗമോ എടുപ്പാൻ അവകാശപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു പരിശോധകഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ നടപ്പുന്നതായ ഒരു നോട്ടീസിന്മേൽ അപ്പീൽകൊടുപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളതായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു ശിപാർശി ചെയ്വാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തി. അതു തന്നെ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള നിഷ്പത്തിമാർഗ്ഗമോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗമോ എടുപ്പാനായി ഒരു പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ 8-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതിൻ ഫലമായി ഞങ്ങൾ തിരുത്തിയുള്ള ബിൽപ്രകാരം അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള യാതൊരു പ്രവൃത്തിയും കൈവശക്കാരനു ഉൻപുള്ള നോട്ടീസ് കൊടുക്കാതെ എടുപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല എന്നായിട്ടുണ്ടു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തിസാധാരണയായി ഒരുവിധം തിരക്കിൽ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നതുകയാൽ അപ്പീലിനുള്ള ഉടനടിയും എഴു ദിവസംമാത്രമായി ഞങ്ങൾ ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളു.

5. ബില്ലിലെ 7-ാം വകുപ്പിനാലും, തല്പരണമായി 5-ാം വകുപ്പിനാലും, ഒരു പ്രാരംഭദേശം ഞങ്ങൾ വരുത്തീട്ടുണ്ട്. ഉദ്ദേശത്തെ ബില്ലിലെ 7 (2)-ാം വകുപ്രകാരം കൈവശക്കാരൻ നോട്ടീസ് കിട്ടിയതിൻറദിവസം നിഷ്പത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ എടുപ്പാൻ വിഴ്ചവരുത്തിയാൽ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു പ്രവൃത്തി എടുക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നുള്ള നടപടിക്കു പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ വിരോധിച്ചിരുന്നു. ആയവ സംഗതികളിൽ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ശിപാർശി ചെയ്വാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

6. അതുപോലെതന്നെ, കരുതിവിട്ടിൽ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുപ്പാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള യോരാൾ സംഗതിയിൽ, ഒരാവിട്ടു, യഥാർത്ഥത്തിലുണ്ടായ ചിടിപെട്ട ഒരു വൃക്ഷത്തിൻറെ സംഗതിയിൽ 9 (1) (a)-ാം വകുപ്രതിഫലം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ തീർച്ചയാക്കി; എന്നാൽ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ബാധപിടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചെടികളുടെയും, മറ്റു അവശ്യം പിടിപെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നില്ലാത്തതും ബാധിക്കപ്പെടാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതായി നില്ക്കുന്നതുമായുള്ളതായ ആയ ചെടികളുടെയും, സംഗതികൾ തമ്മിൽ ആയ്വണ്ണം ബില്ലിൽ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നവ്യത്യാസം നിലനിർത്തിപ്പോരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ സംഗതിയിൽ നശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിൻറെ വിലയിൽ പകുതിയിൽ കവിയാതെ മാത്രമുള്ള പ്രതിഫലം അനുവദിപ്പാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ എന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. 9-ാം വകുപ്രകാരം മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞുകയും ആ വകുപ്പിലെ രണ്ടു ക്ലൂസുകൾ നീക്കിക്കളവാൻ ഈ അവസരം ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ എഴുതിച്ചേർത്തിയ വേറെ രേഖയാൽ നന്നാക്കേണ്ട ക്ലൂസ്സിൻറെ ആവശ്യം ഇല്ലാതെയായിത്തീരുകയും രണ്ടാമത്തേതു അനാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ ശിപാർശിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

7. പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോടുചേർന്നു തന്റെ കക്ഷിയിലെയോ പഞ്ചായത്തിലെയോ ചേർന്നു പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പല അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും ഞങ്ങൾ ആലോചനചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിലും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്വാൻ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുവാൻ പാടില്ലാതെവരുമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു തീർച്ചയായിരിക്കുന്നു. 9-ാം വകുപ്രകാരം പ്രതിഫലത്തിനുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങൾ നിലം എടുപ്പു സംഗതികളിലെന്നപോലെ കലക്ടരെ ബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും കലക്ടർ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മാജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിലേക്കു അപ്പീൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആയിരിക്കേണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായവും ഞങ്ങൾ ആലോചിക്കയും ആയതു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുവാൻ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു.

5. ചില്ലറ വ്യവസ്ഥകളിൽ "കൈവശക്കാരൻ" എന്നതിൽ ആ തോട്ടത്തിന്റെ ഉടമ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ റെയിൽവേയോ മറ്റു കമ്പനിയോ ഉൾപ്പെടുമെന്നു തെളിവാക്കുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ആ പദത്തിന്റെ വിവരണത്തെ വിപുലീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. 4 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൻ കീഴിൽ, സാധാരണ കൈവശക്കാരന്റെമേലുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനോ അവരുടെ വശമുള്ള നിലങ്ങളിൽ നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും നടത്തുന്നതിനു സ്വാധീനമുണ്ടെന്നു തെളിവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു ഒരു വിവരണം ചേർക്കയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ചില വൃക്ഷങ്ങളെ ചെടിയെ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ആവശ്യമെന്നു വരികിൽ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ താൻ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ വിവരങ്ങളും നശിപ്പിച്ചതായ വൃക്ഷത്തിന്റെയോ ചെടിയുടെയോ ശിഷ്ടം വിലയും കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹം കൈവശക്കാരനു ഒരു അറിയിപ്പു കൊടുക്കണം എന്ന ക്ലൂസ് ചേർത്തുകൂട്ടിയ ബില്ലിൽ 9 (2) - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ എഴുതിച്ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. മറ്റുള്ള ഭേദങ്ങൾ പദങ്ങളുടെമാത്രം സംസ്കരിക്കലുകളായിട്ടുള്ളവയാണ്.

9. ഞങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തെഴുതിയ നിലയിൽ ബിൽ നിയമമാക്കുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ ശിപാർശിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു

പി. രാഘവൈപാല അയ്യർ.
എസ്സ്. ശ്രീനിവാസ അയ്യങ്കാർ.
എം. രാമചന്ദ്ര റാവു.
ഇ. എച്ച്. ബ്ലഞ്ചാർ.
സി. രാജഗോപാലൻ.
എ. ആർ. നാപ്പ്.
എം. അസീസുദ്ദീൻ.
എം. ഇ. ഹൈദ്രോസ്.
കെ. നാരൻ നായർ.

[കുറിപ്പു.—1 മുതൽക്കു കരിമഷിയിലിടുന്ന ചോദ്യം [ ] ഇതു ബ്രാക്കറ്റുകളിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. 2 മതിനിൽ [ ] ഇതു ബ്രാക്കറ്റിലുള്ള അക്ഷരം നൊട്ടു കൊടുവന്നപ്പോൾ ബില്ലിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഖണ്ഡങ്ങളെ കാണിക്കുന്നു.]

(No. 3 of 1918.)
(1918 ലെ 3 - ാം നമ്പർ.)

A BILL FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF INSECT PESTS, PLANT DISEASES AND NOXIOUS WEEDS.

[*As amended by the Select Committee.*]

പൂച്ചെടികൾക്കും ചെടികൾക്കുള്ള വ്യാധികൾക്കും ദുഷ്കരമായ കളകൾക്കും പടരുന്നതിനെ തടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ.

[സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയാൽ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ വിധം.]

തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനുള്ളിൽ, മേഘാരോഗ്യത്തിനോ വിളകൾക്കോ ചെടികൾക്കോ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കോ ജലപ്രവേശനത്തിനോ ദോഷം ചെയ്യുന്നതോ ആകുന്നു എന്നു നിശ്ചയപ്പെടുകയും തടസ്ഥമായുള്ളതിനെയോ ആയ പൂച്ചെടികൾക്കും ചെടികൾക്കുള്ള വ്യാധികൾക്കും ദുഷ്കരമായ കളകൾക്കും പടരുന്നതിനെ തടുക്കുവാനായി ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

പീഠിക.

IV-1a

1 - ാം ഭാഗം.

പ്രാരംഭം.

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിന്നു "1918 ലെ തിരാശി കുക്കി സംബന്ധമായ പുഴുബാധകളെയും വ്യാധികളെയും പറ്റിയ ആക്ട്" എന്ന പേർ പറയാം. [1]

പ്രയോഗ വ്യാപ്തി.

2. വിഷയത്തിലോ [പൂർവ്വാപരയോജകബന്ധത്തിലോ വിരുദ്ധമായി വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടായാൽ ഒഴികെ]— [2]

"പുഴു ബാധ" എന്നതിന്നു ഈ ആക്ടു 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചട്ടസ്സത്താൽ ഒരു പുഴു ബാധയാണെന്നു അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല പുഴുവോ മൈട്ടെല്ലിൽപ്പെടുന്ന വേറെ ജന്തുവോ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

"ചെടികൾക്കുള്ള വ്യാധി" എന്നതിന്നു ഈ ആക്ടിലെ 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചട്ടസ്സത്താൽ ചെടികൾക്കുള്ള ഒരു വ്യാധിയാണെന്നു അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കരിമ്പോലുള്ള വല്ല വളർച്ചയാലോ കുമിൾപ്രാണിയാലോ പുഴുക്കീടങ്ങളാലോ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഉള്ള വ്യാധി എന്ന അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

"ദുഷ്കരമായ കള" എന്നതിന്നു ഈ ആക്ടു 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചട്ടസ്സത്താൽ ദുഷ്കരമായ കളയാണെന്നറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല കളയും എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

"ചെടി" എന്നതിൽ ഒരു ചെടിയുടെ മരമൊ, ഇലകളൊ, തോലൊ, മുറിച്ചെടുത്ത കൊമ്പുകളൊ വളരുന്ന വല്ല രാഗമൊ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതും "ചെടി" എന്നതിനെർത്ഥം വിവക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഈ ആക്ടു പ്രകാരമുള്ള ചട്ടസ്സത്താൽ വിത്തു പ്രത്യേകമായി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം വിത്തു ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതല്ലായെന്നും ആകുന്നു.

"കൈവശക്കാരൻ" എന്നതിന്നു വല്ല നിലമോ, വളപ്പോ, ജലമോ തല്ലുമാ കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ അധികാരമുള്ള [ആളോ] അയാളുടെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ കാര്യസ്ഥനോ ആ നിലമോ വളപ്പോ, ജലമോ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ കൈവശമുള്ള വല്ല ആളോ എന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു; [അതാൽ, അങ്ങിനെ കൈവശം വെപ്പാൻ അധികാരമുള്ളതും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അങ്ങിനെ കൈവശം വെച്ചുവരുന്നതും ആയ ഒരു തട്ടിപ്പു കരിക്കാരനും ഒരു തെണ്ടിക്കവലയും വേറെ കമ്പനിയൊ ആളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.]

"പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രദേശം" എന്നതിന്നു 3 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു പരസ്യത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന പ്രദേശം എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

["കുക്കി ഡയരക്ടർ" എന്നതിന്നു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റാൽ കുക്കി ഡയരക്ടറായി നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെന്നർത്ഥവും ആയതിൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ താല്ക്കാലം ചെയ്യുന്നതായ ഏതൊരാളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.]

["നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട" എന്നതിന്നു ഈ ആക്ട്പ്രകാരം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച പരസ്യത്താലൊ കല്പനയാലൊ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.]

2 - ാം ഭാഗം.

പുഴു ബാധകളെയും ചെടികൾക്കുള്ള വ്യാധികളെയും ദുഷ്കരമായ കളകളെയുംപറ്റി.

പുഴുബാധകളെയും ചെടികൾക്കുള്ള വ്യാധികളെയും ദുഷ്കരമായ കളകളെയും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളെ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു.

3. വല്ല പ്രദേശത്തുള്ള വല്ല പുഴു ബാധയൊ വ്യാധിയൊ കളയൊ മഹാരോഗ [1] അതിനു അപായകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതൊ വിളകൾക്കൊ, ചെടികൾക്കൊ, വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കൊ, ജലാശയങ്ങളിലെങ്കിലൊ രോഗകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതൊ നീക്കുപോക്കിന്നു തടസ്ഥമായിട്ടുള്ളതൊ ആണെന്നും അതു തീരെ ഇല്ലായ്മ ചെയ്യുകയൊക്കട്ടെ അല്ല കൊടുക്കുകയൊ വിറ്റു ഉണ്ടാകുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതു നിരോധിക്കുകയൊക്കട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു മറ്റുള്ളതും ചെയ്യുകയൊ ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതു തന്റെയൊ ഏജന്റിന്റെയൊ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം തന്റെയൊ ഫോർ സെൻറ് ജോർ ഗസറിൽ പരസ്യമുള്ള—

അംഗീകരിക്കേണ്ടതെന്തെന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കൽ.

(ഉ) ആ ബാധയോ, വ്യാധിയോ, കേടോ മറ്റു ചില ബാധയോ, മറ്റു ചെടി വ്യാധിയോ, ദ്രോഹകരമായ കേടോ ആണെന്നു അറിയിക്കയും,

[(ങ) നീക്ക സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നു വേറൊരിടത്തേക്കു വല്ല ചെടിയെയും നീക്കംചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ വിരോധിക്കയോ ചുമക്കുകയോ, ആ വിധം പുഴു ബാധയോ വ്യാധിയോ കേടോ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആവശ്യമായ്വരുന്ന വേറെ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളേയോ നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളേയോ നിർണ്ണയിക്കയോ ചെയ്യും.]

(ച) ആ പരസ്യം പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശം ഇന്നിന്നതെന്നും അതിനെ പ്രബലപ്പെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു ഇതു കാലത്തോളം എന്നും വിവരിക്കുകയും,

ചെയ്യാം.

കൈവശക്കാരുടെ ബാധ്യത.

4. (3)-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരവും മറ്റു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയശേഷം പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രദേശത്തിലുള്ള എല്ലാ കൈവശക്കാരും ആ പരസ്യത്തിൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും നിരന്തരവും നിർബ്ബന്ധമായി നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതാണു".

[വിവരണം.—ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശത്തിനായി 1905 ലെ മതിരാശി നിലനികുതി ആക്ടിലെ 2 (1)-ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരം ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ വസ്തുവായ എല്ലാ നിലങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയിലും കൈവശക്കാരൻ ഗവർമ്മെന്റുമാകുന്നതായി കരുതപ്പെടുന്നു.]

കൂടുതൽ അധികാരങ്ങൾ നൽകാനുള്ള അധികാരം.

5. ഈ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി 17-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ക്രമമായി അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രദേശത്തിനുള്ളിലുള്ള വല്ല നിലത്തും കെട്ടിലും—

(ഉ) വല്ല പുഴു ബാധയോ, ചെടി വ്യാധിയോ, ദ്രോഹകരമായ കേടോ അവിടെ ഉണ്ടെന്നോ,

(ങ) ആ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമായി നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നടന്നുവോ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും,

അറിവാനായി കടന്നുപരിശോധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ എടുപ്പാൻ വിരോധമായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കൈവശക്കാരനിൽ നിന്നു ഈടാക്കേണ്ട തുക.

6. (1) നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നടന്നുവോ ശരിയായി എടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു ആവശ്യപരിശോധന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കാണുന്നതായാൽ ആയാൾ [19] (1) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ചു എഴുതിയുള്ളതായ അറിയിപ്പിനാൽ ആ അറിയിപ്പിൽ പറയുന്ന കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗമോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗമോ എടുപ്പാൻ കൈവശക്കാരനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെടണം.

[(2) അതിനെയുള്ള അറിയിപ്പു കൂടാതെ കിട്ടി ഏഴുദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കൈവശക്കാരൻ നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു അപ്പീൽ ചെയ്യാം. അയാളുടെ തീരുമാനത്തെ തോന്നുന്ന കാലം പുനഃപരിശോധിക്കയും ചെയ്യാം. ആ വിധം അപ്പീലിന്മേലുള്ള തീർപ്പു അവസാനത്തേതായിരിക്കും.]

[(3) അപ്പീൽ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ആവശ്യമെന്നു തനിക്കു തോന്നാവുന്നപോലെ (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള അറിയിപ്പിൽ നിർണ്ണയിച്ചതായ സമയം നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കാം.]

കൈവശക്കാരനെ കൊടുത്ത അറിയിപ്പുകളെ പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ വീഴ്ചയുണ്ടായാൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം.

7. [6-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം അറിയിപ്പു നടത്തപ്പെട്ട വല്ല കൈവശക്കാരനും പരിദ്രോഹക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാലോ അപ്പീൽ കൊടുത്ത സംഗതികളിൽ അപ്പീൽ വിചാരണ ചെയ്യുന്ന നിർണ്ണയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാലോ നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട കാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അറിയിപ്പിനെ ഭംഗിയായി നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിൽ വീഴ്ച ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം, ആ കൈവശക്കാരൻ

ഈ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം തനിക്കു കരം ചെയ്യിരിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതും നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാലോ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ മേൽവിചാരണയിൻകീഴിലോ നടത്തപ്പെടാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.]

പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന് നടത്തപ്പെട്ട നിരോധന മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിയിലല്ല എങ്കിലോ ഉണ്ടായ കാലവർദ്ധനയെക്കൊണ്ടിനിന്നും മാസൂൽ ചെയ്യൽ.

6. (1) നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ 7 - ാം വകുപ്പു പ്രകാരം നിറവേറ്റുന്നപക്ഷം ആയക മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുണ്ടായാലുണ്ടാവുന്ന വെല്ലവു മതു നിലനിർത്തി ബാക്കിയായിട്ടുണ്ടാകാവുന്നപോലെ കൈവശക്കാരനിൽനിന്നു വസൂൽ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും എന്നാൽ കൈവശക്കാരൻ, [8]

(a) അദ്ധ്വാനത്തിനോ സാധനത്തിനോ പണിയായുധങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള ചെലവല്ലാതെ മറ്റു വകകളുടെ ചെലവുകൾ തെറ്റായുംപെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും,—

(b) അദ്ധ്വാനത്തിനോ സാധനത്തിനോ പണിയായുധങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനോ ചുമത്തിട്ടുള്ള നിരക്കിൽ കൂലിപ്രകാരമുള്ളതിൽ അധികമായിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും,—

ഉള്ള കാരണത്തിന്മേൽ ആ വെല്ലവു കൊടുക്കാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട തീയതി മുതൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കലക്ടരുടെ അപ്പീൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ആയക അപ്പീലിന്മേൽ കലക്ടരുടെ കല്പന അവസാനക്കല്പനയായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും എടുക്കുന്നതിൻ വ്യക്തമാക്കുവാനും ചെടികൾ കൊ വസിയ്ക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ ആയിരുന്നു ചുമതലയും.

9. (1) നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വല്ല നിവൃത്തിമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ നിരോധനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളോ [7] - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നിറവേറ്റുന്നതിൽ പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ,— [9]

(a) പുഴു ബാധയൊ ചെടി വ്യാധിയൊ പിടിപെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല വൃക്ഷമൊ,

(b) മിലതിന്നോ പച്ചറകിന്നമൊ പുഴു ബാധയൊ ചെടി വ്യാധിയൊ ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ഒരിനം ചെടിയുടെ കായ്ക്കളിൽ പ്രത്യേകം പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ സാധാരണയായി അസാമ്പ്രദായപ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാനും അതു മനുഷ്യരിൽ വസിയ്ക്കുന്നതും തുടയ വൃക്ഷമല്ലാത്ത വല്ല ചെടികളൊ,

(c) അപ്രകാരം ബാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും അതിനെ ബാധിപ്പാനിടയായിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു തന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ തോന്നുന്ന വൃക്ഷങ്ങളും ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള വല്ല ചെടികളും,

നശിപ്പിക്കുകയൊ നശിപ്പിപ്പിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാം.

[(2) പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ (1) - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തി എടുത്തതിന്റെ ശേഷം (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒന്നിച്ചതും നശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയ വൃക്ഷങ്ങളുടെയും ചെടികളുടെയും വിവരങ്ങളും അദ്ദേഹം മതിച്ചതായ അവയുടെ വിലയും കാണിച്ചു, എഴുത്തുമൂലമായ അറിയിപ്പു കൈവശക്കാരനു കൊടുക്കണം.]

[(3) (1) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം വല്ല വൃക്ഷങ്ങളും ചെടികളും നശിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രതിവിധിയ്ക്കു കൈവശക്കാരൻ അർഹനായിരിക്കും :—

(1) (a) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നശിപ്പിച്ച വല വൃക്ഷത്തിന്നു—ആയതിന്റെ വിലയുടെ പകുതിയിൽ കവിയാതെ ;

(1) (b) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നശിപ്പിച്ചതായ ചെടികൾക്കു—അവയുടെ വിലയിൽ മൂന്നിൽ രണ്ടിൽ കവിയാതെ ;

(1) (c) - ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നശിപ്പിച്ചതായ ചെടികൾക്കു—അവയുടെ വിലയും നൽകണം.]

[10] (4) [(3)]-ാം [ഉപ]വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഏതാവശ്യത്തിനും വില എന്നതിനു പകരം ആ വ്യക്തി മുമ്പാകെ നടപടിയാരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കാലത്തുള്ള അതിന്റെ വില എന്നു അർത്ഥം പറയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

പ്രതിഫലത്തിനുള്ള അവകാശം എങ്ങിനെ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും എപ്പോൾ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും.

[10. 9-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം പ്രതിഫലത്തിനുള്ള എല്ലാ അവകാശ ഹരജികളും ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വില മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു 9-ാം വകുപ്പു (2)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അറിയിപ്പിന്റെ തിയ്യതി മുതൽ ഒരു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുക്കൽ.

[11] 11. (1) ആ വിലമതിപ്പുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ [അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരന്വേഷണം നടത്തുകയും തെളിവു എടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തശേഷം] 9-ാം വകുപ്പിൽ നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിരക്കുകളെ അനുസരിച്ചു നഷ്ടം വെച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും വേറൊരുമായി തന്റെ തീർപ്പിന്റെ പ്രതികം കൈവശക്കാരനും പരിദർശക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും അയക്കുകയും അയപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ഏതു തീയ്യതിക്കു മുമ്പിൽ കൊടുക്കാമെന്നും [ഏതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു കൊടുക്കാമെന്നും] ആ തീർപ്പിൽ വേർതിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

പ്രതിഫലം നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ട കാലം.

[12] 12. (1) കൈവശക്കാരൻ[നെ], പരിദർശക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ[നെ] ആ തീർപ്പു കിട്ടിയ തീയ്യതിമുതൽ [മുപ്പതു] ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ആ തീർപ്പിന്മേൽ ഒരപ്പീൽ [നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ] കൊടുത്തുവെന്നുള്ള [അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ തീർപ്പ് അവസാനത്തേതായിരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.]

പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഒരു പ്രദേശത്തോട് തൊട്ടടുക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള അംശങ്ങളിലെ അംശം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തങ്ങളുടെ അംശങ്ങളുടെ അതിരുകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ, പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ പ്രദേശത്തിനു ഉടനടിയുള്ള പുഴ ബാധയോ കൊടി പ്ലാധിയോ പോലെയൊ ദുഷ്കൃത്യമായ കളകളുടെയോ ഉള്ള ബാധയോ, പ്ലാധിയോ, കളയോ കാണുന്നതായാൽ അവർ അയയ്ക്കുന്ന കല്പന നിവൃത്തി ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

[14] 14. വല്ല ഭൂമിയുടെമേൽ ഒരു ആരു 7-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള കനാലോ മറ്റു മജിസ്ട്രേറിനാൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടാൽ 50 കയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു ചിറക്കോ അതുപോലെ അടുക്കാത്ത സംഗതിയിൽ പത്തു ദിവസത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത [ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള] വെറുംനടവിനോ ആ ഭൂമിയുടെ അധീനസ്ഥനായവനു

7-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം കനാലിനു നിരക്ക്.

[15] 15. ഒരു ആരു [8] (b) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം [വല്ല കിടയും ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നു വേറൊരു സ്ഥലത്തേക്കു നിലംചെയ്യുന്നതിനെ വിരോധിക്കുന്നതോ ചുരുക്കുന്നതോ ആയ ഒരു പടിപ്പും] വല്ല ആരുടെയും ലംഘിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ആയാൾ ഒരു ആരു പ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു കനാലു ചെയ്യുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഒരു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനാൽ ആധകമായ ഒരു കനാലോ വല്ല ആരുടേയുമേൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടാൽ ആ കനാലിനു എതു ചെടിയുടെ കായ്ത്തിൽ വെള്ളിക്കുന്നുവോ ആ ചെടി അടക്കി എടുക്കുകയും നടിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പുറമെ 50 കയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു ചിറക്കോ അതുപോലെ അടുക്കാത്ത സംഗതിയിൽ പത്തു ദിവസത്തിൽ കവിയാത്ത [ഒരു കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള] പൊരു തടവിനോ ആ ഭൂമിയുടെ അധീനസ്ഥനാകുന്നതാകുന്നു.

8 [8 വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു പിഴയും ഒരു കനാലിനെ ആശ്രയിക്കുന്നുള്ള തിരുത്തലും.

3-ാം ഭാഗം.

ശ്രദ്ധക്കേട്.

18. ഒരു ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം ഉള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടെ ചെയ്യ വല്ലതിനെയും ഒരു ആളിനെ തിരക്കിയും നിരോധനത്തിൽ ഉള്ളവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ ചെയ്യ വല്ല ക്രിയയാലും ഉത്തരവിനാലോയിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല നടപടിയിനാലോ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെയുമേൽ യാതൊരു വ്യവഹാരമോ അന്വേഷണമോ മറ്റു നിയമ സംബന്ധമായ നടപടിയോ നടത്തിപ്പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

ഉള്ളവിശ്വാസത്തോടെ ചെയ്യ വ്യക്തികൾക്ക് ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കേണ്ടതിനുള്ള നിയമം.

പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കൽ.

17. 5 മ, 6 മ വകുപ്പുകളിൽ നിന്നുയിക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി [ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവൺർ] പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായി ഒരാളെയും നിയമിക്കാം. [17]

[18. ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവൺർ ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റിൽ പര [പുതിയ സ്ഥാപിക്കലും ഒരു ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം തനിക്കുള്ള അധികാരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാമോ വല്ലതുമോ ഉപയുക്തമായ വ്യക്തികൾക്കോ വേറെ വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ വല്ല താല്കാലിക അധികാരത്തിനോ വല്ല തല്ക്കാല അധികാരത്തിന്റെ അനുഭവക്കുന്നതിനോ ചെയർമാനെയോ എഴുതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാം.]

അധികാരങ്ങൾ എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കൽ.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം. 19. ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവൺർ— [19]

(a) ഒരു പെടിയുടെ അർത്ഥവിവരണത്തിൽ വിട്ടു പോകുന്നതായും,

(b) പുഴ ബോധകുടെയും പെടി പ്ലാധികളുടെയും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായ കുഴപ്പങ്ങളുടെയും വിവരണത്തെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വിധത്തിലും അനന്തരിക്കേണ്ട പരിഹാര മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും,

[(c) പരിശോധക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു വേണ്ടതായ യോഗ്യതകളെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും;]

(d) 11-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം [സക്ഷ്യം വെച്ചു കൊടുക്കണ്ടതിൽ] അനന്തരിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന നടപടി നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും,

[(e) 9 മ, 12 മ വകുപ്പുകൾപ്രകാരം അപ്പീൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുള്ള ഏതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും തെന്നും അതിനെയുള്ള അപ്പീലുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അനന്തരിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന നടപടിക്രമമെന്നതും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും;]

(f) ഒരു ആക്ട് സലിലമായി നടത്തുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമായ നടപടിയെയും അറിയിപ്പുകളെയും [അപേക്ഷയെ നടത്തേണ്ടുന്ന ക്രമത്തെയും] ഫീസുകളെയും ടിക്കറ്റുകളെയും മറ്റു പദ്ധതികളെയും നിർണ്ണയിക്കുകയും,

(g) സാധാരണയായി ഒരു ആക്ടിന്റെ ആശയങ്ങൾ നിറവേറുകയും, ചെയ്യുന്നതിലേക്കു ഒരു ആക്ടിൻ നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു യോജിപ്പുകേടില്ലാത്തവിധം അപ്പോൾ ആവശ്യമായ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർ ഗസറ്റിൽ പരസ്യമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കാം.

എൻ. ഇ. മാത്തൻ ജൂ.,
സർക്കാർ അറിയിപ്പ് ഭാഷാന്തരി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്.

(A true translation)

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